

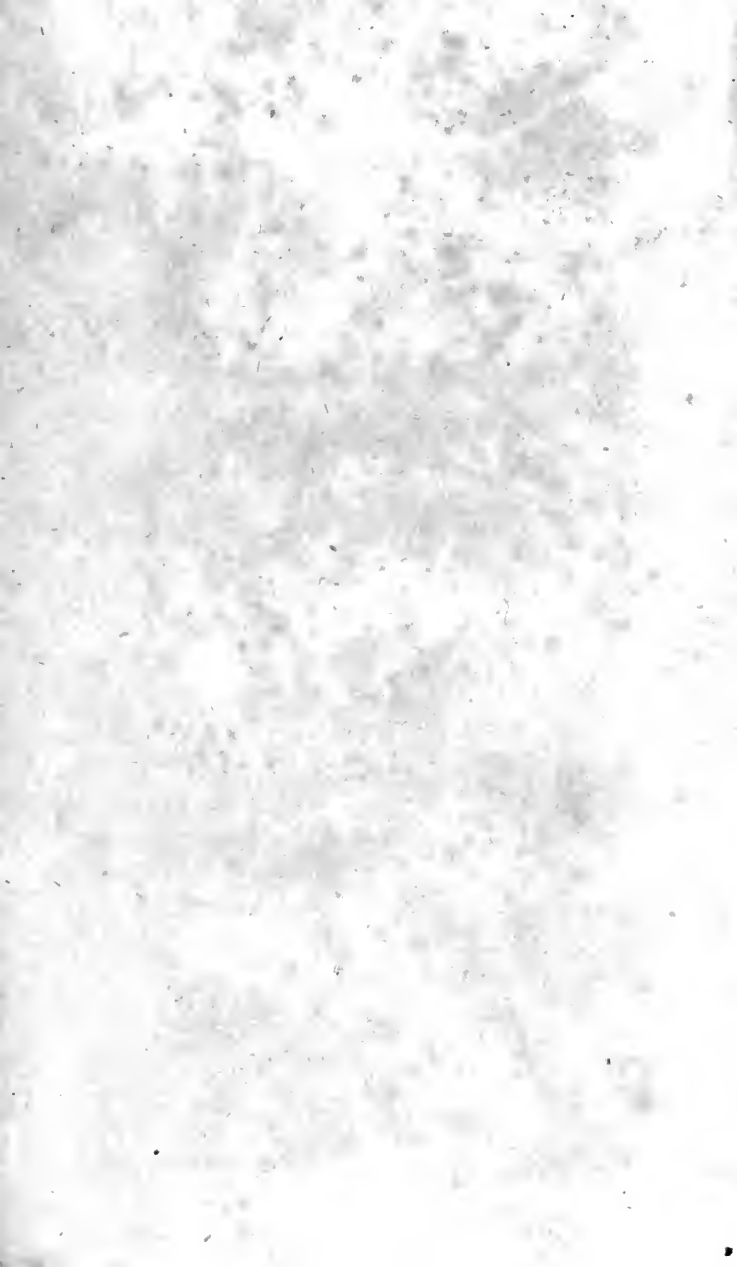
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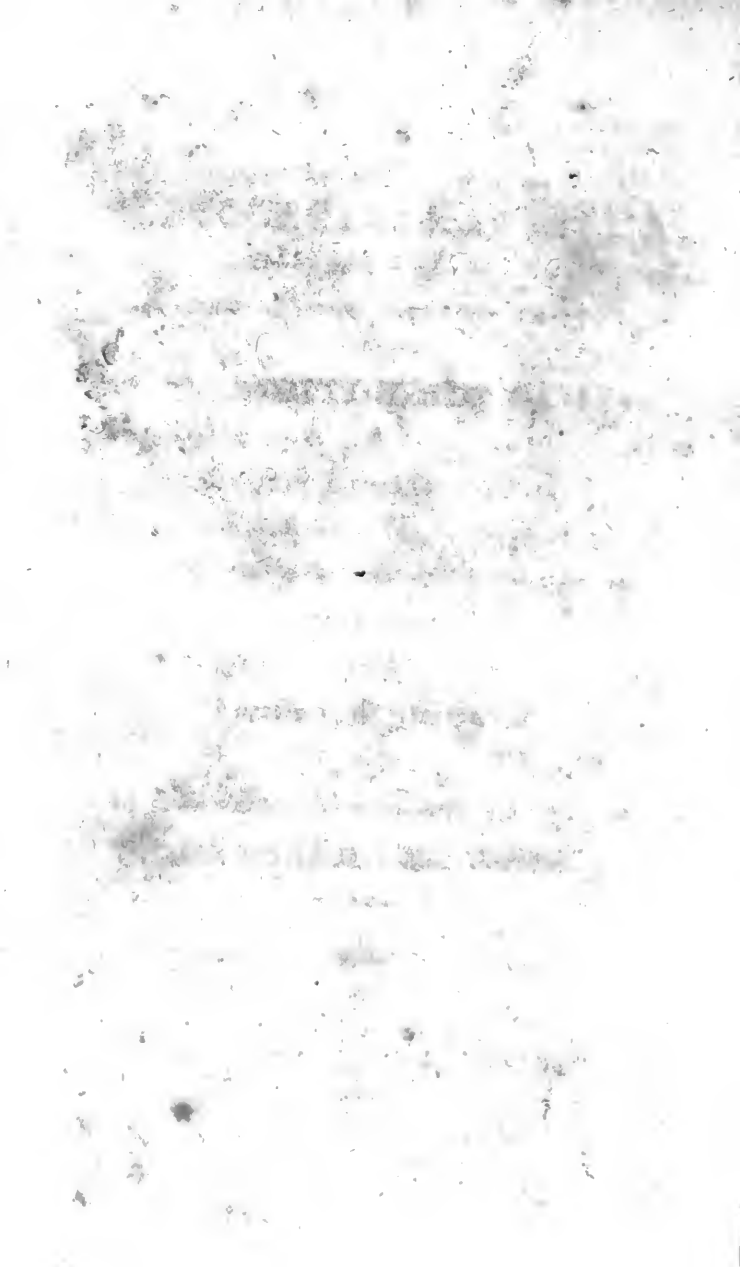
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THE
AMERICAN INSTRUCTOR;

CALCULATED TO SUCCEED THE
ENGLISH, AND OTHER SPELLING-BOOKS:

CONTAINING
A SELECTION

OF THE PRINCIPAL PART OF THE WORDS IN COMMON USE,

DIVIDED, ACCENTED, DEFINED,

AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION ACCURATELY POINTED OUT.

Adapted to the Orthography and Pronunciation of Walker.

INTERSPERSED

WITH INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING

Reading Lessons;

TO WHICH

IS ADDED A COMPREHENSIVE ABRIDGMENT OF

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.



BY RENSSELAER BENTLEY,
Author of the English Spelling Book.



“With boys, those things which tend most to nourish the genius, and to enlarge the mind, are proper to be read.”

QUINTILLIAN.



Stereotyped by A. W. Kinsley, Albany.



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eighth day of October A. D. 1824, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, RENNELAER BENTLEY of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in the words following, to wit:

"The American Instructor; calculated to succeed the English and other Spelling-books; containing a selection of the principal part of the words in common use, divided, accented, defined, and their pronunciation accurately pointed out. Adapted to the orthography and pronunciation of Walker. Interspersed with instructive and entertaining Reading Lessons: to which is added a comprehensive abridgment of English Grammar. By RENNELAER BENTLEY, author of the English Spelling-Book. "With boys, those things which tend most to nourish the genius, and to enlarge the mind, are proper to be read." QUINTILLIAN.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned." And also to an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JAMES DILL,

Clerk of the Southern District of New-York

To all persons to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

I CERTIFY that RENNELAER BENTLEY has, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of Independence the forty-ninth, deposited in the Office of the Department of State, a certain Book consisting of 238 pages, entitled,

"The American Instructor; calculated to succeed the English and other Spelling-books; containing a selection of the principal part of the words in common use, divided, accented, defined, and their pronunciation accurately pointed out. Adapted to the orthography and pronunciation of Walker. Interspersed with instructive and entertaining Reading Lessons: to which is added a comprehensive abridgment of English Grammar. By RENNELAER BENTLEY, author of the English Spelling-Book. "With boys, those things which tend most to nourish the genius, and to enlarge the mind, are proper to be read." QUINTILLIAN.

The copy-right whereof is claimed by RENNELAER BENTLEY, as author and proprietor, under the provisions of "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned," passed on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1790, and of "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical and other prints," passed on the 29th of April, 1802.



GIVEN under my hand, as the Secretary of the Department of State of the United States, with the Seal of the said Department affixed, at the City of Washington, the day and year first above written.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

F 1825

RECOMMENDATIONS.

—•••••

The following is from John Van Ness Yates, Secretary of State, and acting Superintendent of Common Schools.

ALBANY, Nov. 10, 1824.

I have examined with attention a work presented to me by Mr. Rensselaer Bentley, entitled, "The American Instructor"—The plan is well calculated to impress upon the youthful learner, not only the mode of *spelling* and *pronouncing* words, but also the *meaning* of them—I consider the Author entitled to praise, and that the work deserves patronage and support, and will be useful as a school-book.

J. V. N. YATES.

—•••••

The following is from the Hon. De Witt Clinton.

After examining "The American Instructor" written by Rensselaer Bentley, I have no hesitation in stating that the plan of this work is judicious, and its execution able: and, as it comprises in a short compass, a Reading book, a Grammar, and a Dictionary of the words commonly used in our language, I am of opinion that it is well calculated to promote the objects of rudimental education, and that its introduction into our common schools, would be attended with great utility.

DE WITT CLINTON

ALBANY, NOVEMBER 10, 1824.

—•••••

The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell.

New-York, 22d. March, 1825.

I agree with the author entirely in the usefulness of a treatise which shall succeed the spelling-book and precede the dictionary; which shall give the meaning as well as the pronunciation of the words in common use; and which through a series of well selected lessons in reading, shall introduce the learner to a knowledge of grammar. It appears to me he has happily and judiciously executed his plan, and that his performance is capable of affording substantial aid to the business of elementary instruction.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

—•••••

The following is from T. Romeyn Beck, Principal of Albany Academy.

I consider the plan of Mr. Bentley's book as very excellent, and have no doubt that its introduction into common schools will prove useful.

Albany, Nov. 10, 1824.

T. ROMEYN BECK.

—•••••

The following is from Henry K. Strong, principal of Pittsfield Academy.

Pittsfield, March 11, 1825.

After having examined Mr. Bentley's American Instructor presented to me, I cannot hesitate to give my unqualified approbation to a work so well calculated to succeed the spelling-book. Too long has the memory of children been called into exercise, while the understanding has been neglected, and thereby habits of inattention have been formed as barriers to future improvement. The Instructor is calculated to obviate this by aiding the understanding as well as memory. I shall therefore give it my recommendation.

HENRY K. STRONG.

The following is from I. S. Spencer, Principal of Schenectady Academy.

DEAR SIR,

I have examined the *American Instructor*, and I think it is the best work with which I am acquainted, to succeed the spelling books in common use. The memory of children is often called into active, and I may say, unnecessary exercise, while their understanding is neglected. "The Instructor" is well calculated to aid young persons not only in learning to read, but what is more desirable, to understand. The words in the spelling sections are selected with judgement, and defined with admirable plainness and simplicity. I shall immediately recommend this work to the young Masters in the English department of this institution.

Yours, &c.

Schenectady Academy, Nov. 8, 1824.

I. S. SPENCER.

The following is from Amasa I. Parker, Principal of Hudson Academy.

SIR--I have examined your *American Instructor* with which you have favoured me, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as a most important elementary work--the Reading Lessons are admirably selected, and the Spelling Sections well arranged. It is a work which has been long needed in our common schools, and will doubtless meet with universal patronage.

Yours, &c.

Hudson, Oct. 30, 1824.

AMASA I. PARKER.

The following is from Edwin Holmes, principal of Duchess Academy, Poughkeepsie.

SIR,

I have examined with some attention the "*American Instructor*," and think it well calculated for the use of schools. The spelling columns are judiciously selected, and the words plainly defined. The reading lessons are full of useful information and virtuous sentiment, and will tend, at once, to enlighten the understanding and improve the heart. The abridgment of grammar is brief but comprehensive. Its language is peculiarly plain and simple. The plan of inserting familiar sentences, as exercises in parsing, between the several portions of grammar, is a good one. Attention to these exercises will render one part of the rules of Etymology familiar to the pupil, before he advances to another. The fact that, we have in so cheap a book, a grammar, a dictionary, a reading and spelling-book, is well worthy of attention. It will, I doubt not, receive a large share of public patronage.

EDWIN HOLMES.

Duchess Academy, Poughkeepsie, Nov. 29th, 1824.

The following is from Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq. Recorder of the city of Hudson.

Upon an examination of the book entitled "*The American Instructor*" by Mr. Rensselaer Bentley, I am fully persuaded that its general introduction into our common schools, would be of essential benefit as a convenient vocabulary, teaching at once the pronunciation and meaning of words in common use in our language; as a condensed outline of the English Grammar; and as a Reading Book containing specimens of fine style, replete with moral sentiment; it appears to me entitled to the attention and patronage of American Instructors.

A. L. JORDAN.

Hudson Nov. 11, 1824.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is from the Inspectors of Schools in the City of Hudson.
Hudson, Oct. 28, 1824.

The undersigned, Inspectors of Schools in the city of Hudson, have examined the *American Instructor*, published by R. Bentley, calculated to succeed the English and other Spelling Books, and are unanimously of opinion that it is a valuable School Book.

The Reading Lessons have been selected with taste and judgement, from the best authors on almost every subject connected with the happiness of man as an individual, a member of community, or a citizen of a free and flourishing country.

In favour of the Spelling Sections too much cannot be said. This part of the work contains a selection of words used in conversation and writing with their definitions, adapted to Walker's orthography and pronunciation, having the advantages of a Dictionary with none of its disadvantages, as all obscene words are omitted.

The Grammar is well calculated to facilitate the progress of pupils in that branch of education.

Thus we have an excellent Reading Book, Dictionary and Grammar in one volume, for the trifling sum of fifty cents.

The undersigned recommend the work to Parents and instructors, trusting that all who examine it attentively, will say with them, that Mr. Bentley has conferred a favour on the publick, and that his exertions are entitled to patronage.

1st. Ward.

2d. Ward.

{ HIRAM TAPPING,
{ J. I. UNDERHILL,
{ ARCHIBALD DOAN.
{ EDWARD C. THURSTON,
{ JOHN GAUL,
{ NICHOLAS TEN BROECK,

The following is from the TROY SENTINEL, edited by O. L. Holley, Esq.

One of the best devised school books that we have lately seen, is the "*American Instructor*." The idea of arranging the rudiment, of the several branches of knowledge necessary to a correct and scientific understanding of the English Language, in one volume, and in their natural order, is a good one. A manual formed on this plan must be not only particularly convenient to the teacher, but seems peculiarly well calculated to facilitate to the pupil the acquisition of his rudiments, because it enables him, by the mere force of juxtaposition, to discern their mutual connexion more readily than if they were dispersed in different volumes.

This principle of juxtaposition is very simple, but it is very important; and in the business of education it has been too little regarded. Mr. Bentley has availed himself of it judiciously. He has arranged the different portions of his work in a discreet order; the pupil advances by natural and easy degrees; and being under the necessity of frequently referring from one part to another, as he advances he discovers the reciprocal dependence of those parts more and more clearly, till the whole system is distinctly revealed.

On the score of economy, too, "*The American Instructor*," deserves consideration; and for that reason, as well as for the sake of its intrinsic merits, we feel warranted in recommending it to use in our country schools.

The following is from Solomon Southwick, editor of the National Democrat.

Mr. Bentley's *American Instructor* having been submitted to my examination, I do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most useful works of the kind, and highly deserving the patronage of all who are either engaged or interested in the education of youth.

Albany, Nov. 10, 1824.

S. SOUTHWICK.

The following Recommendations, are from gentlemen, whose reputation as publick Teachers in the cities of Albany and Troy, is of the first standing.

Albany, Feb. 19, 1825.

We who are engaged in the instruction of youth in the city of Albany, having attentively examined the American Instructor, recently published by Mr. Rensselaer Bentley, are fully convinced of the judicious selections, able execution, and economical arrangement of the work, and do highly recommend the introduction of it in our elementary schools, as it obviates the necessity of a cumbersome multiplicity of books by combining in one volume, the spelling and defining of words, instructive and practical reading exercises, with a comprehensive and explicit grammar of etymology and syntax.

ISAAC MOTT,
JOSEPH P. MOTT,
J. H. DURHAM,
STEPHEN MOULTON,
JAMES P. POWERS,
P. F. PHELPS,
ASAPH SYKES,

J. R. KIRBY,
R. O. K. BENNET,
BENJN. CAMPBELL,
JAMES M. COLLINS,
E. P. PHELPS,
JOSHUA BROOKS,
J. ALDEN, { Teacher in
 { Greenbush.

Troy, Feb. 17th, 1825.

MR. BENTLEY,

SIR—We have carefully examined the copies of the "American Instructor" lately left in our hands, and we, as those who are engaged in the business of instruction, are fully persuaded that it possesses merits, highly recommending it as a most important elementary work. We find that we can profitably use it as a reading book, a Dictionary, and a Grammar book; and by introducing it into our schools, our shelves will be unloaded of two-thirds of their burden, which is now only cumbersome and expensive. We view it as replete with moral and useful instruction, and every way calculated to promote the best interests of the rising generation: as such we believe it strongly recommends itself to the publick, and hope it will, in time, find its way into all our common schools.

EDWARD WILSON,
Teacher of the Lancasterian School, Troy.
DAVID BROWN,
EBENR. NILES,
JAS. B. HOUGHTALING,
ALANSON BILLS,
JONAS WICKES,
JOSEPH G. ROGERS.

The following is from Thomas M. Brewer, Teacher of the Lancasterian School, Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 29, 1824.

I have examined with much interest and pleasure The American Instructor. The plan of the book is a well conceived one, and the execution is happy. The spellings with the definitions are well arranged: the definitions are concise and clear. The reading lessons are excellent; combining the purest moral and religious instructions, with attractive entertainment. Of the grammatical part I can only say, the plan is good, but the execution I have not had time to examine. The book I shall immediately adopt into my school, as far as practicable.

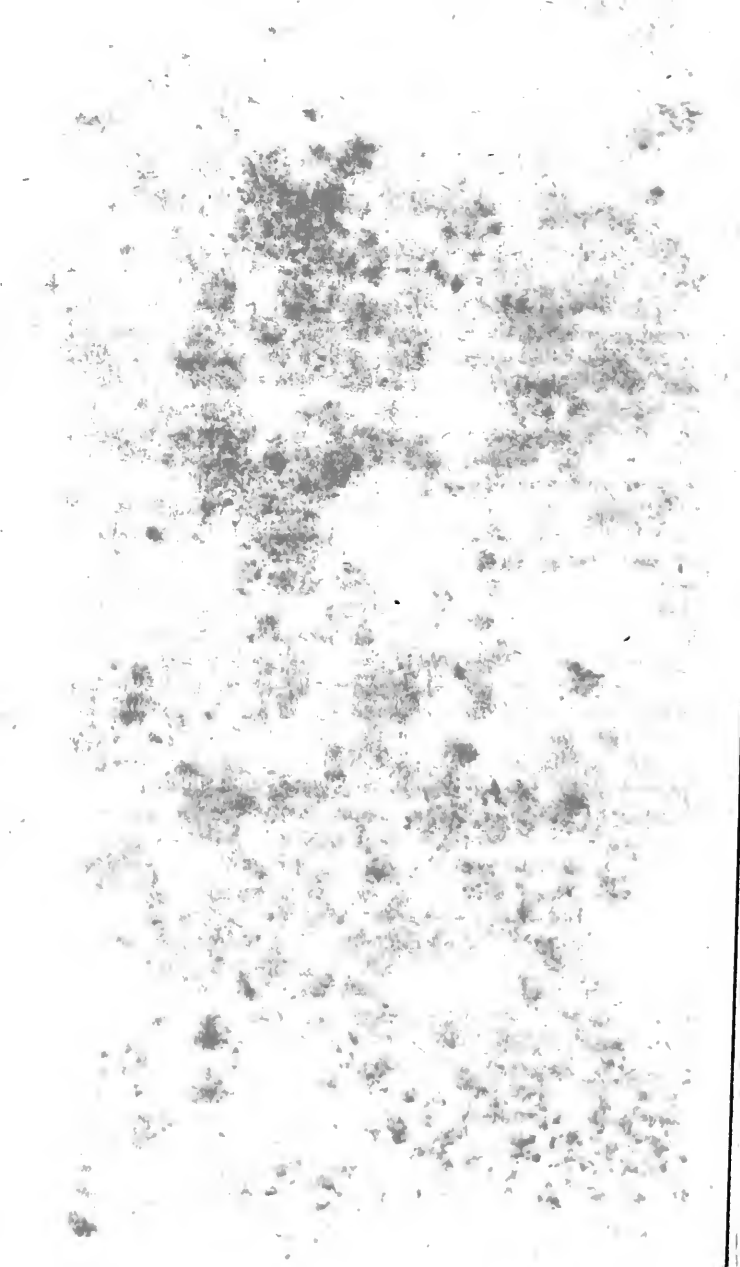
THOMAS M. BREWER.

SOME DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE FOLLOWING WORK.

The pupil, in the first place, should be made acquainted with the key to the pronunciation of the words in the spelling sections; likewise with the rules and observations for assisting scholars to read with propriety. He should then proceed in spelling or pronouncing the words, and reading their definition, together with the reading sections, as they are arranged.

The Teacher should frequently exercise his pupils in giving the definition of words; allowing them time to study the lesson, after which he should put out the words, and they should spell them and give their definition. By exercising them in this manner, they will soon become acquainted with the meaning of the principal part of the words they are to make use of through life.

After the pupil has sufficiently studied this part of the work, it will be necessary for him to commence the study of grammar, which next occurs. While pursuing the study of grammar, this book will serve him instead of a dictionary, to ascertain the different parts of speech, and the definition of words; as about all the words made use of in common writing are inserted in it. Thus, the present work will serve as a *reading book*, and a *grammar*, and instead of a *dictionary*.



PREFACE.



THE education of youth is the source from which every community receives, in a great measure, its social organization : it is the principal object which promotes the happiness and prosperity of every nation : therefore, every attempt to assist the rising generation in the acquisition of useful knowledge, may be considered a laudable undertaking.— How far I have succeeded in the attempt, remains for a judicious publick to determine.

Although there are many valuable school books already in use, designed to initiate children into the first principles of our language ; yet, from experience in teaching, I am sensible of the great utility that would arise from our youth's being early instructed in the definition of words, as well as in their right pronunciation. Therefore, the design of the present work is, to furnish schools with a book calculated to succeed the Spelling Books ; composed of a selection of the principal part of the words made use of in common conversation and writing, with their pronunciation accurately pointed out, the part of speech annexed, and the definition given in plain, simple terms ; interspersed with a variety of appropriate reading lessons, adapted to the capacity of youth ; to which is added an abridgment of English Grammar.

It is absolutely necessary that children should early become acquainted with the definition of those words which they are to make use of through life ; and as no means have been devised for the attainment of this most necessary branch of instruction, except the columns of a Dictionary, an attempt has been made to obviate this great difficulty, and to fill up the hiatus between the Spelling Book and the Dictionary. Objections are frequently made by parents and guardians, against purchasing Dictionaries for their children ; arising from their price, and from their containing many immodest and obscene words, which are apt to taint the minds of youth.

Many of our school-boys that pass for good readers, know but little about the meaning of the words they make use of

or the sense of the writer. Children labour under a great disadvantage while pursuing the common course of study; in which they often form very erroneous ideas of the definition of many words, by not having a suitable book to refer to; and when once they have formed a wrong idea of words, it is difficult to make them sensible of their error. I hope that Parents and Instructors will consider this subject well, and decide whether it would not be better for the scholar to become acquainted with those words which are mostly used, as soon as he shall be able to comprehend their meaning. While he is engaged in studying the definition of words, he is at the same time improving himself in reading, which renders the study more important, as he is receiving information in two different ways at the same time.

All that is generally thought necessary to be comprehended in teaching children to read, is, a correct pronunciation of the words made use of in reading, with due attention to emphasis and cadence, together with suitable modulations of the voice. But the faculties of speech, with the finest modulations of the voice, are of but little use without *understanding*. It is of great importance in *teaching children to read*, to teach them to *understand what they read*: and in order to understand what they read, they must become acquainted with the definition of the words they make use of in reading. In consequence of their not understanding the definition of words, their books become a task to them; they contract a dislike to reading; and deriving neither information nor satisfaction from their books, they fall into habits of carelessness and inattention, which perhaps they may never have the fortitude to overcome through life. But if their minds are excited to inquiries after the meaning of words, to the exercises of reflection, to the fixing of the attention, and to the cultivation of the memory, they will arrive to an understanding of many ideas of the writer, which otherwise would have been wholly lost to them. These impressions once made upon the tender mind, will be durable; they will grow with their growth, and increase with their years.

Particular care has been taken to select such pieces for reading, as are adapted to the understanding, and pleasing to the taste of youth; and at the same time calculated to instil into their tender minds, moral and virtuous sentiments. Nothing has been intentionally admitted, but what was thought consistent with the purity of morality and religion.

and calculated to impress upon the juvenile mind, the love of piety and virtue, and to form a taste for reading.

The great importance of early instructing youth in the principles on which our language is constructed, has been an inducement to add to the present work an abridgment of English Grammar. Our Grammars, in general, are so voluminous, so much is offered at the first view, that it often clogs the mind of the young pupil; and instead of becoming a pleasing and interesting study, it often becomes a dry and disagreeable one. Grammar is generally considered as a laborious and irksome task; children frequently labour year after year without making much progress; while the whole blame is to be attributed to the unskilful method of instruction. Yet, by taking it up in a natural and simple manner, and gradually developing its difficulties and intricacies, it may be so arranged, as to become a pleasing study. The present work is stripped of every thing but what is considered essential; the definitions of the different parts of speech are interspersed with easy parsing lessons, with the application of the rules of Syntax, which renders the study at once easy and inviting. It contains matter sufficient to give the pupil a good knowledge of Etymology and Syntax; and the arrangement, explanations, and specimens of parsing, are such as will, with a little application, enable him to parse the English Language with accuracy.

Having illustrated the views which enticed me to the present undertaking, I cheerfully submit the following work to the candour and discernment of an enlightened community. If, upon examination, it should be found to contain any improvements by which the understanding and faculties of youth may be more effectually called forth into operation, my utmost wish will be gratified.

R. B.



DIRECTIONS

FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN THE SPELLING SECTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING WORK.



A TABLE

Representing the different sounds of the simple and diphthongal vowels referred to by the figures in the following work.

Figure 1 represents

- the long sound of *a*, as in late, ta-per;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \end{array}$
- the long sound of *e* or *ee*, as in me, meet;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \end{array}$
- the long sound of *i*, as in bile, bi-ble;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \end{array}$
- the long sound of *o* or *oo*, as in dote, door;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \end{array}$
- the long sound of *u* or *uw*, as in mute, mewl;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \end{array}$
- the long sound of *y*, as in style, ty-rant.
 $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \end{array}$

Figure 2 represents

- the short sound of *a*, as in mat, mar-ry;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 2 \end{array}$
- the short sound of *e*, as in bet, bet-ter;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 2 \end{array}$
- the short sound of *i*, as in pin, tit-tle;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 2 \end{array}$
- the short sound of *u*, as in cup, but-ter;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 2 \end{array}$
- the short sound of *y*, as in hymn, sys-tem.
 $\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 2 \end{array}$

Figure 3 represents

- the long sound of broad *a*, as in wall, wa-ter;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 3 \end{array}$
- the long sound of broad *a* made by *aw*, as in law;
 $\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 3 \end{array}$
- the long sound of broad *a* made by *o*, as in corn.
 $\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 3 \end{array}$

Figure 4 represents

- the flat sound of *a*, as in farm, mar-ket.
 $\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 4 \end{array}$

Figure 5 represents

the short sound of broad *a*, as in ⁵wad, ⁵wal-let;
the short sound of broad *o*, as in ⁵not, ⁵mod-ern.

Figure 6 represents

the sound of *oo* proper, as in ⁶noon, ⁶gloom-y;
the sound of *oo* proper made by *o*, as in ⁶prove;
the sound of *oo* proper made by *u*, as in ⁶rule.

Figure 7 represents

the sound of *oo* short, as in ⁷hood, ⁷wool-ly;
the sound of *oo* short made by *o*, as in ⁷wolf;
the sound of *oo* short made by *u*, as in ⁷full.

Figure 8 represents

the sound of *u* short made by *e*, as in ⁸her;
the sound of *u* short made by *i*, as in ⁸dirt;
the sound of *u* short made by *o*, as in ⁸love;
the sound of *u* short made by *oo*, as in ⁸flood.

Figure 9 represents

the sound of *a* long made by *e*, as in ⁹tete, ⁹rein.

Figure 10 represents

the sound of *e* long made by *i*, as in ¹⁰shire, ¹⁰pique.

The diphthongs *oi* and *oy* represent

the long broad *o*, and the short *i*, as in ³boil, ²cloy, ^{oi} ^{oy}

The diphthongs *ou* and *ow* represent

the long broad *o*, and the short *oo*, as in ³pound, ⁷brow, ^{ou} ^{ow}

Silent letters are distinguished by being printed in Italick characters; as in *nigh*, *wrap*, *knave*, *dead*, &c.

S, when printed in Italick, has the sound of *z*; as in *in-rose*, pronounced *roze*.

G has its hard sound at the end of words, and before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r* ; and its soft sound like *j* before *e*, *i*, and *y* ; unless otherwise defined.

When a syllable begins with *i*, and is followed by another vowel printed in a Roman character, the *i* has the sound of *y* : thus *al-ien* is pronounced *ale-yen*, &c.

When *i*, and *y*, end a syllable after the accent, they are generally sounded like *e* ; as in *neg-li-gent*, *lib-er-ty*, pronounced *neg-le-gent*, *lib-er-te*, &c.

N has the sound of *ng* when it ends an accented syllable and is followed by *k*, *q*, *c* or *g* hard, and likewise when followed by *k* in the same syllable : thus, *an-ger*, *can-ker*, *thank*, are pronounced *ang-ger*, *kang-ker*, *thangk*, &c.

X has the sound of *ks* ; except when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or with *h*, in which it has the sound of *gz* ; thus, *exact* is pronounced *egzact*.

When a word begins with *w*, and is followed by *h*, the *w* is sounded after the *h* ; thus *whale* is pronounced *hwale*, &c.

C, when followed by *h* printed in Italick, has the sound of *k* ; thus, *chord*, is pronounced *kord*, &c.

When a word terminates in *ch*, preceded by *l* or *n*, *ch* has the sound of *sh*, unless otherwise defined.

The different sounds of *th* are represented thus ; the first or sharp sound as in *think*, *thin*, *bath*, &c. ; the second or flat sound as in *the*, *that*, *thine*, &c.

Aw and *au* when printed in Roman characters, have the sound of broad *a* long ; as in *law*, *haul*.

Ew has the sound of *u* long ; as in *hew*, *mew*.

Gh has the sound of *f*, unless otherwise defined.

Ph has the sound of *f*, unless otherwise defined.

Le at the end of words, is pronounced like a weak *el* ; as in *cable*.

Re at the end of words, is generally pronounced like *ur* ; thus, *a-cre*, is pronounced *a-kur*, &c.

The terminations *tion* and *sion*, are pronounced like *shun* : *tious*, *cious*, *ceous*, and *scious* like *shus* ; *cial* and *tial*, like *shal* : *cian* like *shan* : *tient*, *cient*, and *sient*, like *shent*, &c.

In the following work where *e* final is preceded by a consonant, and printed in a Roman character, it serves to lengthen the foregoing vowel : as in *late* ; but in all other cases, when it ends a syllable, it is printed in Italick.

Such words as are irregular, and not easily pronounced by their customary letters, are written the second time with such letters as give the right sound ; or their pronunciation defined in some other way.

General Rules and Observations, for assisting Scholars to Read with Propriety.

THE art of reading, is that system of rules, which teaches us to pronounce written composition with justness, energy, variety, and ease.

These rules consist, principally, in the modulation of the voice, comprising *accent, emphasis, cadence, pauses, and inflection.*

Accent is a greater force or stress of voice on one syllable of a word than another, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them. The accented syllables should be pronounced with a forcible stress of voice; the unaccented, with less stress, but distinctly.

Emphasis is a particular force of the voice, by which we distinguish the most important word or words in a sentence. The words which are emphatical, are opposed to, or contrasted with some other words either expressed or understood; as in the following passage;

"'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill
Appear in *writing*, or in *judging* ill:
But of the two, less dangerous is the offence
To *tire* our patience, than *mislead* our sense."

In this passage, the words in Italicks are emphatical. In the second line, *judging* is opposed to *writing*; in the fourth, *mislead* is opposed to *tire*, and *sense* to *patience*.*

Cadence is a fall or depression of the voice, and generally takes place at the close of a sentence.

Pauses are marks of silence, used in punctuation.

Punctuation is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses which the sense requires.

Inflections are those slides of the voice either upward or downward, which, in a great measure, constitute the harmony of pronunciation.

The rising inflection is that upward turn of the voice we generally use at the comma, or in asking a question beginning with a verb; as, *No, say you; did he say No?*

The falling inflection is generally used at the semicolon, colon and period; and must necessarily be heard in answer to the former question, *He did; He said No.*

* To lay the emphasis with exact propriety, is a constant exercise of good sense and attention. Care should be taken not to use emphatical words too often; it is only a prudent use of them that will produce their proper effect.

SECTION I.

Observations on rash judgement.

WE generally judge of persons and things as they either oppose or gratify our private views and inclinations ; and being blinded by the impetuous motions of self-love, we are easily led from the judgement of truth.

We must not believe every word we hear, nor trust the suggestions of every thought ; but consider and examine all things with patience and attention ; for so great is human frailty, that we are more ready to believe and speak evil of one another, than good.

But a virtuous man is not forward to give too much credit to the reports of others ; because, being sensible of the darkness and malignity of human nature, he knows that it is prone to evil, and apt to pervert truth in the use of speech.

It is an evidence of true wisdom, not to be hasty in our actions, nor obstinate in our opinions ; and not to give credit to every word that is spoken, nor immediately to communicate to others what we have heard, or even what we believe.

In cases of perplexity and doubt, consult a wise and prudent man ; and choose rather to be guided by the counsel of one wiser than thyself, than to follow the suggestions of thy own will.

Keep thy eye turned inwardly upon thyself, and beware of judging the actions of others. In judging others, a person labours to no purpose ; commonly errs, and frequently sins : but in examining and judging himself, he is always wisely and usefully employed.

If virtue alone was the pure object of all our intentions and desires, we should not be troubled when the truth of things happens to be repugnant to our own sentiments and opinions : but now we are continually drawn aside from truth and peace, by some partial inclination lurking within, or some apparent good or evil rising without.

From the diversity of inclinations and opinions ad-

hered to, arise dissensions among friends and countrymen; nay, even among the professors of a religious and holy life.

It is difficult to extirpate that which custom has deeply rooted; and no man is willing to be carried farther than his own inclinations and opinions lead him.

Strong prejudice is relieved by learning to distinguish things well, and not to judge in the lump. There is scarcely any thing in the world, of nature or art, morality or religion, that is perfectly uniform.

There is a mixture of wisdom and folly, vice and virtue, good and evil, both in men and things. We should remember that some persons have great evil, and little judgement; others are judicious, but not witty.

Some are good humoured without complaisance, others have all the formalities of complaisance, but no good humour. One man may be vicious and learned, while another has virtue without learning.

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor utterance: while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling and impertinent.

Some are good neighbours, courteous and charitable towards men, who have no piety towards God; others are truly religious, but of morose natural tempers. Some excellent sayings are found in very silly books and some silly thoughts appear in books of real value.

We should neither praise nor dispraise by wholesale; separate the good from the evil, and judge of them apart: the accuracy of a good judgement consists much in making such distinctions.

Charity.

The charitable man has a favourable opinion of men and their actions: he assists the poor; he comforts the afflicted; he protects those that are oppressed; he reconciles differences, and promotes peace and good will among men. From the fountain of his heart rise rivers of goodness, and the streams overflow for the benefit of mankind.

SECTION II.

Monosyllables ; in which the sounds of the vowels are accurately pointed out by the figures, and the silent letters distinguished by being printed in Italick characters.

In the spelling sections of the following work, the words consisting of the same number of syllables, are classed together. First, those of one syllable are inserted : Secondly, those of two ; Thirdly, those of three ; and so on through the whole work.

The words are likewise arranged in Alphabetical order : that is, all the words in the monosyllables that are governed by figure 1, are placed in alphabetical order from the beginning of this section, onward, until another figure occurs. Those governed by figure 2, are placed under 2 in like manner ; and so on through all the spelling sections of this work.

The Abbreviations denoting the parts of speech explained.

ar, stands for Article ;
a, for Adjective ;
n, for Noun ;
pro, for Pronoun ;
v, for Verb ;

pa, for Participle ;
ad, for Adverb ;
pr, for Preposition ;
conj, for Conjunction ;
int, for Interjection.

1
 —Ache, *v.* to be in pain
 Aid, *v.* to help, to assist
 Air, *n.* the element in which we breathe
 Bane, *n.* poison, mischief, ruin
 —Bath, *v.* to wash in water
 Beak, *n.* the bill of a bird
 Beam, *n.* a main timber ; part of a balance ; ray of light
 Beast, *n.* an irrational animal
 Beef, *n.* the flesh of cattle
 Bind, *v.* to confine, fasten
 Bite, *v.* to crush with the teeth
 Blade, *n.* spire of grass ; the sharp part of a weapon
 Blame, *v.* to censure
 —Blaze, *n.* a flame ; *v.* to flame
 Bleach, *v.* to whiten
 Bleed, *v.* to lose or let blood
 Blind, *a.* without sight, dark
 Bloat, *v.* to swell, to puff up
 Board, *n.* a thin piece of wood
 Boast, *v.* to brag, magnify
 Brain, *n.* a soft substance within the skull, the seat of sensation and intellect

1
 Bold, *a.* daring, confident
 Brave, *a.* courageous, gallant
 Break, *v.* to part by force ; to tame
 Breeze, *n.* a gentle wind
 Bribe, *n.* a reward given to pervert judgement ; *v.* to give bribes
 Bright, *a.* shining, clear
 Brine, *n.* salt pickle, the sea
 Cage, *n.* a place of confinement
 Cake, *n.* a kind of delicate bread
 Cape, *n.* headland ; part of a coat
 Care, *n.* caution, anxiety
 Case, *n.* a covering, sheath, outer part of a thing
 Cave, *n.* a cavern, den, hollow
 Cease, *v.* to stop, be at an end
 Chair, *n.* a moveable seat
 Chain, *n.* a line of links ; *v.* to fasten with a chain
 Chaise, [shaze] *n.* a carriage
 Change, *v.* to alter, to mend

- 1
Chase, *v.* to hunt, to pursue ; *n.* a pursuit
Chaste, *a.* undefiled, pure
Cheap, *a.* at a low price
Cheat, *v.* to defraud ; *n.* a fraud, trick
Cheek, *n.* side of the face
Cheer, *v.* to comfort, to incite
Cheese, *n.* food made of milk
Chide, *v.* to reprove, blame
Chief, *a.* principal, capital ; *n.* a leader, a commander
Child, *n.* an infant, an offspring
Choke, *v.* to suffocate, stop up, hinder, suppress
Claim, *n.* a demand, title ; *v.* to demand of right
Clay, *n.* a sort of earth
Clean, *a.* free from dirt, neat, elegant
Clear, *a.* bright, transparent, free from mixture, pure
Cleave, *v.* to divide, to split
Climb, *v.* to ascend
Close, *v.* to shut, to finish, to join
Coach, *n.* a carriage of pleasure
Coat, *n.* the upper garment
Coax, *v.* to flatter, entice
Code, *n.* a book of the civil law
Cold, *a.* not hot, frigid
Colt, *n.* a young horse
Cream, *n.* the oily part of milk
Cred, *n.* a confession of faith
Creep, *v.* to move slowly, to louver, [fault
Crime, *n.* an offence, great
Cube, *n.* a square solid body
Cure, *v.* to heal, to restore to health
- 1
Deed, *n.* an action ; written evidence
Dire, *a.* dreadful, dismal
Dive, *v.* to go under water
Door, *n.* gate of a house, passage
Doze, *v.* to slumber, to stupify
Drain, *v.* to empty, to make dry [duck
Drake, *n.* the male of the duck
Dream, *n.* thoughts in sleep
Drive, *v.* to force, urge, guide
Dry, *a.* having no moisture
Ear, *n.* the organ of hearing ; spike of corn
Ease, *v.* to free from pain ; *n.* quietness
Eat, *v.* to devour with the mouth, to consume [face
Face, *n.* the visage, front, surface
Fade, *v.* to lose colour, to wither
Fail, *v.* to be deficient ; to omit ; to break in business
Faith, *n.* belief, fidelity
Fame, *n.* renown, reputation
Fate, *n.* destiny, event
Fear, *n.* dread, awe, anxiety *v.* to dread
Feast, *n.* a sumptuous meal
Feat, *n.* an action, exploit
Feed, *v.* to supply with food
Few, *a.* not many
Fiend, *n.* an enemy, infernal being
Fierce, *a.* violent, furious
Fife, *n.* a small pipe or wind instrument of musick
Fight, *v.* to contend in battle
Find, *v.* to obtain by searching, discover
Flail, *n.* an instrument to thrash with

- 1
Flame, n. a blaze, a stream of fire; *v.* to blaze
Fire, n. the element that burns
Fleam, n. an instrument to bleed cattle [sheep
Fleece, n. the wool of one
Fleet, n. a number of ships in company
Float, v. to swim on the water
Floor, n. the bottom of a room
Flow, v. to run, to overflow
Flue, n. pipe of a chimney; soft down or fur
Flute, n. a musical pipe
Fly, n. an insect
Foam, n. froth, spume
Foe, n. an enemy, opponent
Fold, n. a pen for sheep; *v.* to double up
Folks, n. people, mankind
Force, n. violence, strength
Fort, n. a fortified place, fortification
Frail, a. liable to error, weak
Frame, n. a case, form, order
Fray, n. a quarrel, battle, broil
Free, v. to set at liberty; *a.* liberal
Freeze, v. to congeal by cold
Fright, v. to terrify, to daunt
Fume, n. vapour, smoke, passion
Gain, n. profit, benefit; *v.* to obtain, to win
Gale, n. a blast of wind
Game, n. a play, sport
Gate, n. a large door, an entrance
Gauge, n. a measure, a standard; *v.* to measure the contents of a vessel
Gay, a. airy, merry, fine, showy
- 1
Gaze, v. to look earnestly
Ghost, n. a spirit, an apparition
Gleam, n. a sudden shoot of light
Glee, n. joy, mirth, merriment
Glide, v. to flow gently
Globe, n. a round body, sphere
Glue, n. a strong cement used to join substances
Go, v. to walk, move, proceed
Goad, n. a stick used to drive oxen
Gold, n. the most valuable of all metals, money
Grace, n. favour, virtue, pardon, beauty, ornament
Grain, n. corn; the seed of fruit; a small particle
Grave, n. a place for the dead; *a.* sober, solemn
Gray, a. white mixed with black
Graze, v. to eat grass; to touch lightly
Grease, n. fat, the soft part of fat
Green, a. unripe; not dry; *n.* a colour; a grassy plain
Greet, v. to salute, address
Grief, n. sorrow, trouble
Grieve, v. to mourn, to lament
Gripe, v. to hold fast, squeeze
Grove, n. a small wood, a walk shaded by trees
Grow, v. to vegetate, to increase [crease
Growth, n. vegetation, increase
Guide, v. to direct, to conduct
Guile, n. deceit, fraud
Haste, n. hurry, speed, passion
Hate, v. to detest, abhor, dislike

Hay, *n.* grass dried for fodder
Heap, *n.* a pile, crowd, cluster
Heat, *n.* warmth, passion ; *v.* to make hot [tion
Heed, *n.* care, caution, atten-
Height, *n.* extension upwards, utmost degree
Hide, *v.* to conceal, lie hid ; *n.* the skin of an animal
High, *a.* tall, lofty
Hive, *n.* a place for bees
Hoarse, *a.* having a rough voice, rough, harsh
Hoe, *n.* an instrument used to cut up earth
Hole, *n.* a hollow place, cavity
Home, *n.* a place of constant residence
Hope, *n.* a desire of some good
Host, *n.* a landlord, master ; an army, any great number
Huge, *a.* vast, immense
Ice, *n.* frozen water
Ire, *n.* anger, rage, wrath
Jail, *n.* a prison, place of confinement [mock
Jeer, *v.* to scoff, to make
Joke, *n.* a jest ; *v.* to jest, to be merry
Juice, *n.* sap in vegetables ; fluid in animals
June, *n.* the sixth month of the year
Keel, *n.* the bottom of a ship
Keen, *a.* sharp, eager
Keep, *v.* to retain, preserve
Key, *n.* an instrument to open a lock ; a tone in music
Kind, *a.* benevolent, good
Kite, *n.* a bird of prey ; a fictitious bird made of paper
Kneel, *v.* to bend the knee, to rest on the knee

Knife, *n.* a steel utensil to cut with
Know, *v.* to understand ; to perceive with certainty
Lake, *n.* a large inland water
Lame, *a.* crippled ; *v.* to cripple
Lane, *n.* a narrow street
Lay, *v.* to put, to place
Lead, *v.* to guide, to conduct
Leaf, *n.* part of a tree, book, table, &c.
League, *n.* a confederacy ; a measure of three miles
Leak, *v.* to drop, run out
Lean, *v.* to rest against, to bend ; *a.* meager, thin, poor
Leap, *v.* to jump, to bound ; *n.* a jump
Lease, *n.* a temporary contract for land
Least, *a.* the smallest
Leave, *v.* to quit, forsake ; *n.* permission, liberty, farewell
Lee, *n.* the side opposite to the wind
Lees, *n.* dregs, sediment
Life, *n.* the present state of existence
Light, *n.* that by which we see ; *a.* not heavy ; *v.* to kindle, to inflame
Like, *v.* to be pleased with ; *a.* resembling
Lime, *n.* a viscid substance of which mortar is made ; a species of lemon
Line, *n.* a string ; a mark
Lo, *int.* look ! see ! behold !
Load, *n.* a burden, a freight ; *v.* to burden ; to charge a gun
Loaf, *n.* a mass of bread

- 1
Loathe, *v.* to hate, abhor
Lone, *a.* single, without company
Low, *a.* not high; weak; *v.* to bellow
Mail, *n.* armour; a bag of post-letters [cripple
Maim, *v.* to hurt, wound,
Main, *a.* chief, principal
Maize, *n.* Indian corn
Make, *v.* to create, to form
Mane, *n.* the hair on the neck of a horse
Mare, *n.* the female of the horse kind
Mate, *n.* a companion; second in command
May, *n.* the fifth month of the year; *v.* to be permitted
Mead, *n.* a drink made of honey and water
Meal, *n.* the edible part of corn; a repast
Mean, *a.* base, low; *n.* medium, method; *v.* to intend
Meat, *n.* flesh to be eaten
Meek, *a.* mild of temper, humble, gentle
Meet, *v.* to join, to come together
Might, *n.* power, strength
Mild, *a.* kind, tender [rods
Mile, *n.* the distance of 320
Mind, *n.* intelligent power, opinion; *v.* to mark, regard
Mine, *n.* a place that contains minerals; *pro.* belonging to me
Mire, *n.* mud, wet dirt
Mite, *n.* a small particle; a very small insect
Moan, *v.* to lament, grieve
Mode, *n.* form, fashion
- 1
Mole, *n.* a natural spot; a small animal
Mope, *v.* to be stupid
More, *a.* a greater number or quantity
Most, *a.* greatest in number or quantity [of matter
Mote, *n.* a very small particle
Mourn, *v.* to grieve, lament
Mow, *v.* to cut with a scythe
Muse, *n.* deep thought; the power of poetry; *v.* to ponder, to study
Mute, *n.* a letter without a sound; *a.* silent, dumb
Nail, *n.* an iron spike; the horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes
Name, *n.* an appellation, title; *v.* to give a name; to mention by name
Nay, *ad.* no, by no means
Neat, *a.* elegant, clean, pure
New, *a.* fresh, modern, late
News, *n.* fresh accounts of transactions
Niece, *n.* the daughter of a brother or sister [sunrise
Night, *n.* time from sunset to
No, *ad.* a word of denial
Nose, *n.* part of the face
Oak, *n.* the name of a tree
Oar, *n.* an instrument to row with
Oath, *n.* a solemn or profane appeal to the Divine Being
Oats, *n.* a species of grain
Old, *a.* not new, ancient
Ore, *n.* metal unrefined
Page, *n.* one side of a leaf
Pail, *n.* a wooden vessel
Pain, *n.* sensation of uneasiness; penalty

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| <p>1
 Pair, n. a couple, two things
 suiting one another
 Pale, a. faint of lustre, whitish
 Pane, n. a square of glass
 Pare, v. to cut off the surface
 Pate, n. the head
 Pave, v. to lay with stones or
 brick
 Pay, v. to discharge a debt;
 <i>n.</i> wages
 Peace, n. rest, quietness; re-
 spite from war [sounds
 Peal, n. a succession of loud
 Pear, n. a kind of fruit
 Peel, v. to pare, to take the
 rind off
 Peer, n. a nobleman; an equal
 Pew, n. a seat enclosed in a
 church
 Piece, n. a part, a composition
 Pier, n. the column or sup-
 port of an arch; a wharf or
 mound in a river or sea
 Pierce, v. to penetrate, enter
 Pile, n. a heap; piece of wood
 Pine, n. a tree; <i>v.</i> to languish
 Pint, n. half a quart
 Pipe, n. a tube; an instrument
 of musick; two hogsheads
 Place, n. locality; residence;
 rank; <i>v.</i> to rank, fix
 Plague, n. pestilence; <i>v.</i> to
 trouble, vex
 Plate, n. a dish to eat on;
 wrought silver
 Play, v. to sport, to frolick;
 <i>n.</i> recreation; a drama
 Plea, n. form of pleading; ex-
 cuse
 Plead, v. to argue, defend
 Please, v. to delight, gratify
 Pole, n. a long staff; a mea-
 sure of 5½ yards</p> | <p>1
 Poll, n. the head; a list of
 voters at an election
 Porch, n. a portico, a covered
 walk [ration
 Pore, n. a passage of perspi-
 Pork, n. swine's flesh [wine
 Port, n. a harbour; kind of
 Post, n. a piece of timber; a
 messenger; office
 Praise, n. commendation, hon-
 our; <i>v.</i> to commend, extol
 Pray, v. to entreat, suppli-
 cate, implore
 Preach, v. to deliver a pub-
 lick discourse on religious
 subjects
 Price, n. value, estimation
 Pride, n. self-esteem, haughti-
 ness
 Prime, n. the spring of life,
 best part; <i>v.</i> to put pow-
 der into the pan of a gun
 Prize, n. a reward gained; <i>v.</i>
 to rate, to value [ment
 Probe, n. a surgeon's instru-
 Prose, n. the usual way of
 speaking or writing; in op-
 position to verse
 Pure, a. unsullied, clear
 Quail, n. the name of a bird
 Quake, v. to shake with cold
 or fear
 Queen, n. the wife of a king
 Queer, a. odd, strange, droll
 Quire, n. 24 sheets of paper
 Quite, ad. completely, per-
 fectly
 Race, n. a running match;
 family, a particular breed
 Rage, n. violent anger; <i>v.</i> to
 be in a fury
 Rain, n. water falling from
 the clouds</p> |
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SECTION III.

The diligent Scholar.

WHO is he that comes along so briskly with a small basket on his arm? His limbs are strong and active, his cheeks are ruddy, and his countenance is cheerful and good humoured.

It is the diligent scholar: he is hastening to school that he may be there in time. It is very seldom that he is a minute after the time fixed, either in the morning, or in the afternoon.

He is not afraid of summer's heat, or winter's cold, nor of a little snow or rain. His teacher tells him that he should be very regular in attending school, in order that he may learn well and quick; and he always likes to please and oblige his teacher, and to do as he desires.

During school time; he always sits or stands in his own place; and he never goes out of the school without his teacher's leave. He reads no book at school but such as his teacher tells him to read. He is very careful not to do any mischief, or put any thing out of its proper place.

He is desirous to learn something useful every day, and to remember what he has learned: and he is scarcely satisfied with himself, if he does not find that he improves every day he lives.

When he is at school, he remembers that it is out of kindness and love to him that his parents or guardians have sent him there, or procured him the liberty of going.

He takes care not to disappoint them in their views, nor grieve them nor his careful teacher, by being negligent and careless of his book; but applies himself with the utmost diligence, to whatever studies or business his master appoints him.

In going to and from school, as well as at all other times, he is careful to behave with decency and respect to every one, whether rich or poor, old or young.

He will by no means say or do any thing that would offend any person; neither torture nor abuse any living creature; because he is willing to do in all cases, as he would wish to be done unto.

The diligent scholar is one who loves, honours and obeys his parents and teacher, by paying them the utmost deference and respect, by a becoming reverence for them, a filial affection for their persons, a tender regard for their safety and preservation, a constant and cheerful attention to their advice, and a ready and implicit obedience to their commands.

His parents, brothers and sisters, and all his friends, love him. His teacher loves him too, and commends him very much to all who make inquiries about him, and often speaks of his good conduct to the other scholars, and wishes them to take pattern by him, and behave as he does.

When he leaves school, he often thinks of what he learned there, and tries to remember it, and to improve himself in it. He is thankful to his parents and to his teacher, who were so good to him, and took so much pains to instruct him; and especially he will be thankful to God who gave him such kind parents, and so good a teacher.



SECTION IV.

Reflections on Sun-set.

BEHOLD now the beautiful evening drawing her sable curtain over the world. All circumstances concur to hush our passions, and soothe our cares; liberty, that dearest of names, and health, the greatest of blessings, give an additional and inexpressible charm to every delightful object.

See how that glorious luminary beautifies the western clouds, descending lower, and lower, till his chariot wheels seem to hover on the utmost verge of day. The ground is now overspread with glimmering shades, making a most beautiful landscape.

The melodious tribe of feathered songsters, full of grateful acknowledgments, are now paying their last tribute of harmony, and soothing themselves to rest with a song of praise to the great Creator. See! the distant eminences are tipped with streaming gold; the loftiest trees

in the groves, and distant towers, catch the last smiles of day; all nature still irradiated by the departing beams.

But alas! how transient is the distinction! how momentary the gift! Like all other blessings which mortals enjoy on earth, it is gone almost as soon as granted. See how languishingly it trembles on the lofty spires.

The lowing herds are slowly bending their way along the verdant meadow to meet the milk-maid with her pail, who daily robs them of their sweets gathered from nature. The flowers fold up their coloured leaves, and hang their heads on the slender stalk; and even the gamesome lambs have grown weary of their frolicks.

The little vivacity that remains of day, decays every moment. It can no longer hold its station. While I speak, it expires, and resigns the silent world to night.



SECTION V.

Select Sentences.

No man is born wise; but wisdom and virtue require a tutor; though we can easily learn to be vicious without a teacher.

Idleness is the parent of want, and of pain; but the labour of virtue brings forth pleasure.

The hand of diligence defeats want: prosperity and success are the industrious man's attendants.

Economy is the foundation of liberality, and the parent of independence.

Diligence, industry, and a proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young.

Avoid all harshness in behaviour; treat every one with that civility which springs from a mild and gentle heart.

By taking revenge, a man is but equal with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superiour.

Caution is a necessary lesson to be learned by youth; and perseverance, one of the best qualities they can be endowed with.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel beforehand, than to revenge it afterwards.

Learning is the temperance of youth, the comfort of old age, and the only sure guide to honour and preferment.

Modesty always sits gracefully upon youth ; it covers a multitude of faults, and doubles the lustre of every virtue which it seems to hide.

Nothing more engages the affections of men, than a handsome address, and graceful conversation.

Our conversation should be such, that youth may therein find improvement, women modesty, the aged respect, and all men civility.

The happiness of the body, consists in health ; that of the mind, in knowledge.

True piety is the foundation of good morals, and a disposition particularly graceful and becoming in youth.

Virtue is never safe but when she is secured by the guard of prudence : discretion is her handmaid, and wisdom her counsellor and instructor.

Virtue's the friend of life, the soul of health,
The poor man's comfort, and the rich man's wealth.

SECTION VI.

Monosyllables continued.

Raise , <i>v.</i> to lift, erect, exalt, elevate	Reel , <i>n.</i> a frame on which yarn is wound ; <i>v.</i> to wind on a reel ; to stagger
Rake , <i>n.</i> a farming utensil ; a loose disorderly fellow	Rhyme , <i>v.</i> to agree in sound ; <i>n.</i> harmony of verses, poetry
Rare , <i>a.</i> scarce, uncommon	Rice , <i>n.</i> a kind of esculent grain
Rate , <i>n.</i> a price ; a tax ; <i>v.</i> to value	Ride , <i>v.</i> to be carried on horseback, or in a vehicle
Ray , <i>n.</i> a beam of light	Right , <i>a.</i> fit, just ; <i>n.</i> justice
Reach , <i>v.</i> to hold out ; to arrive at	Rind , <i>n.</i> bark, husk, skin
Read , <i>v.</i> to peruse	Ripe , <i>a.</i> mature, complete
Ream , <i>n.</i> 20 quires of paper	Rise , <i>v.</i> to get up, ascend
Reap , <i>v.</i> to cut down grain	Rive , <i>v.</i> to split, to cleave
Rear , <i>v.</i> to raise up ; <i>n.</i> the hinder troop ; last class	Road , <i>n.</i> a way for travelling
Reed , <i>n.</i> a plant, small pipe	

- 1
Roam, *v.* to wander, ramble
Roar, *v.* to make a loud noise
Roast, *v.* to cook meat before the fire
Robe, *n.* a dress of dignity
Roe, *n.* the female of the hart
Rogue, *n.* a knave, a rascal
Roll, *v.* to move in a circle; to enwrap
Rope, *n.* a cord, string, halter
Rose, *n.* a fragrant flower
Rote, *n.* words uttered by mere memory
Row, *n.* a number of things placed in a line; *v.* to impel by oars
Rye, *n.* a kind of grain
Safe, *a.* free from danger
Sage, *a.* wise, grave; *n.* a plant; a man of wisdom
Sail, *n.* a canvass sheet; *v.* to be moved by the wind
Saint, *n.* a person eminent for piety
Sale, *n.* the act of selling
Same, *a.* of the like kind
Save, *v.* to preserve from danger or destruction
Say, *v.* to speak, utter
Scale, *n.* part of the covering of a fish; a balance
Scarce, *a.* uncommon, rare
Scare, *v.* to frighten, to terrify
Scene, *n.* part of a play, an appearance
Scheme, *n.* a plan, project
Scold, *v.* to find fault
Scrape, *v.* to pare lightly; erase; *n.* difficulty
Scream, *v.* to make a shrill noise
Scream, *v.* to cry out violently
- 1
Sea, *n.* the ocean, a collection of water
Seal, *n.* a stamp, mark; *v.* to fasten with a seal
Sear, *v.* to burn
Seat, *n.* a chair, bench
See, *v.* to perceive by the eye
Seed, *n.* that which produces
Seek, *v.* to look for, solicit
Seem, *v.* to appear
Seeth, *v.* to boil, to make hot
Seine, *n.* a net used in fishing
Seize, *v.* to take by force, to grasp
Shade, *n.* a shadow
Shake, *v.* to tremble, to totter
Shame, *n.* disgrace
Shape, *n.* a form; *v.* to form
Share, *n.* a portion, a part; *v.* to divide
Shave, *v.* to pare, to cut off
Sheaf, *n.* a bundle of grain
Shear, *v.* to clip, to cut off
Sheath, *n.* a scabbard, the case of any thing
Sheath, *v.* to put into a sheath
Sheep, *n.* the animal that bears wool
Sheet, *n.* a piece of paper; linen for a bed; a sail
Shield, *n.* a buckler, defence
Shine, *v.* to glitter, to glisten
Shore, *n.* the bank of a river, the coast of a sea
Show, *v.* to exhibit to view; *n.* a sight, exhibition
Shriek, *n.* a cry of anguish or horror; *v.* to scream
Sight, *n.* perception by the eye [token
Sign, *v.* to subscribe; *n.* a
Size, *n.* bulk, bigness
Skate, *n.* a kind of sliding shoe

1	1
Sky, <i>n.</i> the region which surrounds the earth, the firmament	Sow, <i>v.</i> to scatter, to spread
Slate, <i>n.</i> a gray stone	Space, <i>n.</i> extension, room
Slave, <i>n.</i> one deprived of freedom	Spade, <i>n.</i> a sort of shovel
Slay, <i>v.</i> to kill, to murder	Spare, <i>v.</i> to do without ; <i>a.</i> scanty, lean
Sleep, <i>n.</i> repose, slumber	Speak, <i>v.</i> to utter articulate sounds, to talk [on
Sleeve, <i>n.</i> the dress covering the arm	Spear, <i>n.</i> a long pointed weapon
Slice, <i>v.</i> to cut into thin pieces	Speech, <i>n.</i> articulate utterance, talk ; an oration
Slide, <i>v.</i> to move on a slippery surface	Speed, <i>n.</i> quickness, haste
Slight, <i>v.</i> to neglect, scorn	Sphere, <i>n.</i> a globe, orb ; compass of knowledge or action
Sloth, <i>n.</i> laziness ; an animal	Spice, <i>n.</i> a vegetable production fragrant to the smell
Slow, <i>a.</i> not swift, dull	Spike, <i>n.</i> a nail ; an ear of corn
Sly, <i>a.</i> meanly artful, cunning	Spite, <i>n.</i> malice, rancour
Smile, <i>v.</i> to express pleasure by the countenance ; <i>n.</i> a look of pleasure	Spleen, <i>n.</i> ill humour
Smite, <i>v.</i> to strike, destroy	Spoke, <i>n.</i> part of a wheel
Smoke, <i>n.</i> a sooty exhalation	Sport, <i>n.</i> play, diversion
Snake, <i>n.</i> a serpent	Sprain, <i>n.</i> a violent extension of the tendons
Snare, <i>n.</i> a net, a trap	Spume, <i>n.</i> foam, froth
Sneer, <i>v.</i> to show contempt ; <i>n.</i> a scornful look	Spy, <i>n.</i> one who watches another's actions
Sneeze, <i>v.</i> to emit wind audibly by the nose	Squeeze, <i>v.</i> to press close
Snipe, <i>n.</i> a kind of bird	Stain, <i>n.</i> a blot ; infamy ; <i>v.</i> to blot, to daub
Snow, <i>n.</i> water frozen in flakes	Stake, <i>n.</i> a post ; pledge
So, <i>ad.</i> in like manner, thus	Stare, <i>v.</i> to look earnestly
Soak, <i>v.</i> to steep, to wet	State, <i>n.</i> condition, dignity ; a republick, body of a nation
Soap, <i>n.</i> a substance used in washing [high	Stave, <i>v.</i> to break in pieces
Soar, <i>v.</i> to fly aloft, to rise	Stay, <i>v.</i> to continue in a place
Sole, <i>n.</i> the bottom of the foot or shoe [painful	Steal, <i>v.</i> to take by theft
Sore, <i>n.</i> a place tender and	Steam, <i>n.</i> the vapour or smoke of any thing moist and hot
Soul, <i>n.</i> the immortal part of man, the spirit	Steel, <i>n.</i> iron refined by fire
Source, <i>n.</i> a spring, head ; original cause	Steep, <i>v.</i> to soak ; <i>a.</i> approaching to a perpendicular

- Stone, *n.* a hard and insipid body
 Store, *n.* a warehouse
 Stove, *n.* a place in which fire is made
 Strange, *a.* wonderful, odd ; *int.* an expression of wonder
 Stray, *v.* to wander, to rove
 Stream, *n.* a running water, a current
 Street, *n.* a paved way, a road
 Strife, *n.* contention
 Strike, *v.* to hit with a blow
 Strive, *v.* to endeavour
 Stroll, *v.* to wander, ramble
 Style, *n.* manner of writing ; title
 Sue, *v.* to prosecute by law ; to entreat, beg, request
 Sure, [shure] *a.* certain, true
 Sweet, *a.* luscious to the taste
 Swine, *n.* a hog, a pig
 Sword, *n.* a military weapon
 Take, *v.* to receive ; to seize ; to captivate
 Tame, *a.* gentle, not wild
 Tare, *n.* a weed ; an allowance in weight
 Taste, *v.* to try the relish ; *n.* the act of tasting
 Tea, *n.* a Chinese plant ; liquor made thereof
 Teach, *v.* to instruct
 Tear, *n.* water from the eye
 Theme, *n.* a subject, short dissertation
 Thief, *n.* one who steals
 Thine, *pro.* relating to thee
 Three, *a.* one and two added
 Thrice, *ad.* three times
 Thrive, *v.* to prosper ; to grow fat or rich [ueck
 Throat, *n.* the fore part of the

1

- Throne, *n.* a royal seat
 Throw, *v.* to fling, to cast
 Tide, *n.* ebb and flow of the sea
 Tie, *v.* to fasten, to bind
 Time, *n.* measure of duration
 Toad, *n.* an animal resembling a frog
 Toe, *n.* one of the divided extremities of the foot
 Trade, *n.* traffick, commerce ; *v.* to deal, to traffick
 Tree, *n.* a large vegetable
 Tribe, *n.* a distinct body of people
 Try, *v.* to attempt
 Tune, *n.* a diversity of notes put together, harmony
 Twain, *a.* two ; *ad.* in two parts
 Twice, *ad.* two times
 Twine, *v.* to twist, wrap round ; *n.* a twisted thread
 Type, *n.* a printing letter ; an emblem
 Use, *n.* service, advantage, habit, custom [fruitless
 Vain, *a.* conceited, proud,
 Veal, *n.* the flesh of a calf
 Vice, *n.* wickedness ; an iron press
 View, *n.* a prospect, sight ; *v.* to survey, to see
 Vile, *a.* base, wicked, mean
 Wait, *v.* to stay
 Week, *n.* seven days
 Weep, *v.* to shed tears, lament, mourn
 Whale, *n.* the largest of fish
 Wheel, *n.* an instrument for spinning ; a circular body that turns round upon an axis

1	1 ^a
Wheat, <i>n.</i> a species of grain	Write, <i>v.</i> to form letters and words with a pen
Why, <i>ad.</i> for what reason	Year, <i>n.</i> twelve calendar months
Wife, <i>n.</i> a married woman	Yield, <i>v.</i> to resign; to produce
Wine, <i>n.</i> the fermented juice of grapes	Zeal, <i>n.</i> passionate ardour, warmth
Wise, <i>a.</i> judging right, skilful, prudent	
Wo, <i>n.</i> grief, sorrow, misery	

SECTION VII.

Monition to Children.

CHILDREN, your kind parents send you to school that you may be instructed in many things which may render you happy in yourselves, and useful in society. They wish you to improve, and to be obedient to your instructors.

They know that you must apply your minds to study, or you will not learn any thing; and the whole expense of your education will be thrown away, and you grow up and become a burden to yourselves and parents.

It is to little effect that instruction is offered to you, if you will neither listen to, nor observe the precepts which are recommended. You can give no better proofs of a docile temper, than by paying proper respect to those lessons which are calculated for the improvement, either of the faculties of the mind, or affections of the heart.

Think not that the business of education is a hardship to which you are subject: it is intended solely for your benefit; to instruct you in those virtues and accomplishments, which will tend to make you good and happy, useful and agreeable.

Consider that your parents, by their conduct in this instance, are discharging that office which is incumbent on them. Your interest, therefore, and their duty, are sufficient inducements for the one to furnish the means of improvement, and for the others to be diligent and obedient to their teachers.

It is hoped that the means of learning which are now offered to you, will be duly estimated; and that you will do every thing in your power to turn it to, a good purpose. No proficiency can be made in any course of study or learning, without application.

Apply yourselves to the duties you owe to your parents, relations, and to all others. Your parents love you sincerely, and do all they can to make you comfortable and happy; and surely you should love and be kind to them in return.

If you observe the duty you owe to your parents, you will be the better disposed to attend to the love and respect which are due to every body else. You will love your brothers and sisters; you will try to serve and oblige them, and secure their love to you.

This spirit of love at home, will attend you wherever you go: it will induce you to respect and oblige your friends; and if you live in love, you will be kind to all your playmates; you will pity the poor and afflicted; and try to relieve their wants. Apply yourselves constantly to these things, and you will be sure of obtaining the love and friendship of all who know you.

Early accustom yourselves to speak the truth. Bad children are often disposed to neglect speaking the truth when they have committed a fault: shame, or the fear of punishment, leads them to conceal it from their parents and instructors.

They are suspected, and asked to confess; but they positively deny, or artfully avoid a direct answer. A confession would always be best; it would generally secure a pardon, or a very trifling correction.

Take care that you do not imitate such bad examples of folly, deceit and wickedness. Be careful that you do nothing which your friends would disapprove; but if you should offend them by doing amiss, and they ask you to confess, do it immediately.

In speaking of others, you should avoid prejudice, passion and revenge; but you should always speak of bad behaviour and wicked actions as they deserve.

And even if your brothers, sisters or companions whom you love, do what is wrong, and you are requested to give an account of their actions, speak plainly and faithfully of what you know of the matter.

By these means, many evils would be checked in time, and many gross and daring crimes prevented; the peace of society and that of your young friends would be preserved, and their families also, would be kept free from strife, confusion and unhappiness.



SECTION VIII.

The Village Green.

On the cheerful village green,
Scatter'd round with houses neat,
All the boys and girls are seen,
Playing there with busy feet.

Now they frolick, hand in hand,
Making many a merry chain;
Then they form a warlike band,
Marching o'er the level plain.

Then ascends the nimble ball;
High it rises in the air;
Or against the cottage wall,
Up and down it bounces there.

Or the hoop, with even pace,
Runs before the merry crowd:
Joy is seen in ev'ry face;
Joy is heard in clamours loud.

For, amongst the rich and gay,
Fine and grand, and deck'd in laces,
None appear more glad than they,
With happier hearts, or happier faces.

Then contented with my state,
Let me envy not the great;
Since true pleasure may be seen
On a cheerful village green.

SECTION IX.

To a Child five years old.

FAIREST flower, all flowers excelling,
Which in Milton's page we see :
Flowers of Eve's imbower'd dwelling,
Are, my fair one, types of thee.

Mark, my Polly, how the roses
Emulate thy daniask cheek ;
How the bud its sweets discloses—
Buds thy opening bloom bespeak.

Lilies are by plain direction
Emblems of a double kind ;
Emblems of thy fair complexion,
Emblems of thy fairer mind.

But, dear girl, both flowers and beauty
Blossom, fade, and die away :
Then pursue good sense and duty ;
Evergreens which ne'er decay !



SECTION X.

Monosyllables continued.

2	2
Act, <i>n.</i> a deed, exploit ; <i>v.</i> to do, perform	Blank, <i>n.</i> void space ; paper unwritten
Add, <i>v.</i> to join to	Bliss, <i>n.</i> happiness, great joy
And, <i>conj.</i> a particle which joins sentences and words	Blunt, <i>a.</i> dull ; unpolite
Apt, <i>a.</i> ready, quick	Brag, <i>v.</i> to boast, swagger
Ask, <i>v.</i> to entreat, to inquire	Bran, <i>n.</i> the husks of ground corn
Bad, <i>a.</i> wicked, imperfect	Brass, <i>n.</i> a yellow metal
Bed, <i>n.</i> a place to sleep on	Breadth, <i>n.</i> the measure from side to side
Beg, <i>v.</i> to ask earnestly	Breath, <i>n.</i> air drawn in and discharged by the lungs
Belt, <i>n.</i> a girdle, sash	Brick, <i>n.</i> a mass of burnt clay
Bench, <i>n.</i> a seat to sit on	Bridge, <i>n.</i> a building over water for the convenience of passing
Bend, <i>v.</i> to crook ; to subdue	Bring, <i>v.</i> to fetch, to conduct
Bilge, <i>v.</i> to spring a leak	
Bill, <i>n.</i> the beak of a fowl ; a written paper ; an account of particulars	

² Brisk , <i>a.</i> lively, gay, quick	² Ditch , <i>n.</i> a trench
Bud , <i>n.</i> the first shoot of a plant or tree [ter	Dread , <i>n.</i> fear, awe
Bunch , <i>n.</i> a hard lump, a clus-	Dress , <i>n.</i> clothes, garments
Buzz , <i>v.</i> to hum like bees	Drip , <i>v.</i> to fall in drops
Can , <i>v.</i> to be able ; <i>n.</i> a cup	Duck , <i>n.</i> a water-fowl
Cap , <i>n.</i> cover for the head	Dull , <i>a.</i> stupid ; blunt
Cash , <i>n.</i> money, ready money	Dumb , <i>a.</i> speechless, silent
Cask , <i>n.</i> a barrel	Dusk , <i>n.</i> tendency to darkness
Cast , <i>v.</i> to throw, to fling	Dust , <i>n.</i> small particles of dried earth
Cat , <i>n.</i> a domestick animal	Earth , <i>n.</i> the globe we live on, land, soil
Catch , <i>v.</i> to seize, ensnare	Edge , <i>n.</i> the sharp part of an instrument
Champ , <i>v.</i> to bite, chew	Elk , <i>n.</i> a large wild animal of the stag kind
Chance , <i>n.</i> fortune, accident	Ell , <i>n.</i> a measure of one yard and a quarter
Chasm , <i>n.</i> cleft, gap, opening	Elm , <i>n.</i> the name of a tree
Chat , <i>v.</i> to converse, talk	End , <i>n.</i> conclusion, death
Chest , <i>n.</i> a large box of wood	Err , <i>v.</i> to mistake, stray
Chin , <i>n.</i> lowest part of the face	Fact , <i>n.</i> reality
Church , <i>n.</i> a place of worship; the collective body of christians	Fast , <i>a.</i> firm, immoveable ; <i>v.</i> to abstain from food
Churn , <i>n.</i> a kind of vessel in which butter is made	Fat , <i>a.</i> the oily part of flesh
Clan , <i>n.</i> a family, race, sect	Fen , <i>n.</i> a marsh, bog
Class , <i>n.</i> a rank, order, degree	Fence , <i>n.</i> a guard, security. hedge
Cleanse , <i>v.</i> to make clean	Fib , <i>n.</i> a lie, falsehood
Clinch , <i>v.</i> to hold fast	Fill , <i>v.</i> to make full
Cling , <i>v.</i> to twine round	Film , <i>n.</i> a thin skin
Club , <i>n.</i> a heavy stick ; a society	Fish , <i>n.</i> an animal that inhabits the water
Crush , <i>v.</i> to squeeze ; to bruise [cripples	Fix , <i>v.</i> to place, determine
Crutch , <i>n.</i> a support used by	Flash , <i>v.</i> to blaze ; <i>n.</i> a sudden blaze
Cull , <i>v.</i> to select from others	Flat , <i>a.</i> smooth, level
Cup , <i>n.</i> a drinking vessel	Flax , <i>n.</i> the plant of which linen is made
Dead , <i>a.</i> deprived of life	Flesh , <i>n.</i> a part of the animal body [back
Dearth , <i>n.</i> scarcity, famine	Flinch , <i>v.</i> to shrink or draw
Death , <i>n.</i> extinction of life	
Debt , <i>n.</i> what is another's just due	
Deck , <i>v.</i> to dress, adorn ; <i>n.</i> the floor of a ship	

2

Fling, *v.* to throw, castFlint, *n.* a hard kind of stoneFrank, *a.* liberal, open, sincereFresh, *a.* not salt, new [ionFriend, *n.* a familiar companionFringe, *n.* ornamental appendagesFun, *n.* sport, mirthFund, *n.* a stock or bank of moneyFur, *n.* the fine soft hair of beastsGag, *v.* to stop the mouthGang, *n.* a company, crewGash, *n.* a cut or woundGem, *n.* a jewelGet, [g hard] *v.* to procure, to gainGhost, *n.* a spirit, apparitionGift, [g hard] *n.* a thing givenGild, [g hard] *v.* to wash over with goldGirl, [gerl] *n.* a female child, young womanGive, [g hard] *v.* to bestowGlad, *a.* pleased, cheerfulGlass, *n.* an artificial transparent substanceGlib, *a.* smooth, quickGlimpse, *n.* a faint lightGnat, *n.* a small stinging insectGrand, *a.* splendid, nobleGrant, *n.* to give, admit, bestowGrasp, *v.* to hold in the hand, to gripeGrass, *n.* food for cattleGrim, *a.* ill-looking, horribleGrit, *n.* sand, rough hard particlesGrudge, *n.* envy, ill will

2

Guess, *v.* to conjectureGuest, *n.* one who is entertainedGulf, *n.* a bay; an abyssGum, *n.* the substance enclosing the teeth; the juice of treesGun, *n.* a musket, cannon, &c.Gush, *v.* to rush out with violenceHand, *n.* a part of the body; the palm with the fingersHat, *n.* a cover for the headHave, *v.* to possess, enjoyHead, *n.* the part that contains the brain; a chiefHealth, *n.* freedom from sickness [bushesHedge, *n.* a fence made ofHelp, *v.* to assist; *n.* assistance, aidHelve, *n.* the handle of an axeHem, *n.* the edge of a garmentHemp, *n.* a plant from which ropes are madeHence, *ad.* from this placeHerd, *n.* a flock, droveHill, *n.* an elevation of ground, high landHilt, *n.* the handle of a swordHinge, *n.* a joint on which a door turnsHint, *n.* a remote allusion, suggestion, intimationHiss, *n.* noise made by a serpent; expression of contemptHitch, *v.* to move by jerksHug, *v.* to embrace fondlyHulk, *n.* the body of a shipHull, *n.* a husk, pod, outside; the body of a ship

2

Lum, *v.* to sing low, to buzz
 Hunt, *v.* to chase, pursue
 Hurl, *v.* to throw with violence
 Hurt, *v.* to injure, wound
 Hush, *inc.* silence! be still!
v. to quiet, appease
 Hut, *n.* a poor cottage, mean abode
 Hymn, *n.* a divine or holy song
 Ill, *a.* bad in any respect; sick
 Inch, *n.* the twelfth part of a foot
 Ink, *n.* a liquid to write with
 Jerk, *n.* a sudden jolt
 Jest, *n.* a joke, any thing ludicrous
 Jet, *n.* a very black fossil
 Jig, *n.* a quick dance
 Judge, *n.* one who presides in a court; *v.* to pass sentence, decide
 Jump, *v.* to leap, skip
 Just, *a.* upright, honest
 Kick, *n.* a blow with the foot; *v.* to strike with the foot
 Kid, *n.* a young goat
 King, *n.* a monarch, chief ruler
 Klick, *v.* to make a small sharp noise
 Knit, *v.* to unite, join; to make stocking-work
 Lack, *v.* to be in want, to be without
 Lad, *n.* a boy, youth
 Lag, *v.* to loiter, stay behind
 Lamb, *n.* a young sheep
 Lamp, *n.* a vessel which contains oil and wick for burning
 Lance, *n.* a long spear; *v.* to pierce, to cut

2

Land, *n.* ground, a country
 Lank, *a.* loose, not filled up
 Lash, *n.* part of a whip
 Lass, *n.* a girl, young woman
 Last, *a.* latest; *v.* to continue; *n.* the mould on which shoes are formed [door
 Latch, *n.* a fastening for a door
 Lead, *n.* soft heavy metal
 Learn, *v.* to gain knowledge improve
 Left, *a.* opposite the right
 Lend, *v.* to grant the use of any thing
 Length, *n.* the extent of any thing from end to end
 Less, *ad.* in a smaller degree
 Lest, *conj.* for fear that
 Let, *v.* to allow, to suffer; to hire out
 Lid, *n.* a cover
 Lift, *v.* to raise, elevate
 Limb, *n.* a member, joint, bough
 Limp, *v.* to walk lamely
 Link, *n.* part of a chain; *v.* to unite, join
 Lint, *n.* linen scraped soft
 Lip, *n.* the outer part of the mouth
 Lisp, *v.* to clip words in their pronunciation
 List, *n.* a catalogue, a roll; a strip of cloth
 Live, *v.* to be in a state of life, to exist
 Luck, *n.* chance, fortune
 Lug, *v.* to pull or carry with difficulty
 Lull, *v.* to compose to sleep
 Lump, *n.* a heap, a whole piece
 Lungs, *n.* the organs of respiration

2	2
Lynx, <i>n.</i> a spotted beast	Nest, <i>n.</i> an abode; a bed formed by a bird for her young
Mad, <i>a.</i> disordered in the mind	Net, <i>n.</i> a texture for catching fish, birds, &c.
Man, <i>n.</i> the male of the human species	Next, <i>a.</i> nearest in place
Map, <i>n.</i> a delineation of countries [face	Nip, <i>v.</i> to pinch, to bite
Mask, <i>n.</i> a disguise for the	Numb, <i>a.</i> torpid, cold, chill; <i>v.</i> to make numb, stupify
Mass, <i>n.</i> a lump, a body	Nurse, <i>n.</i> one who takes care of a sick person
Mast, <i>n.</i> the beam raised above the vessel to which the sail is fixed	Pack, <i>n.</i> a large bundle; a set of cards; <i>v.</i> to bind up for carriage
Match, <i>n.</i> a contest; marriage; that which catches fire	Pan, <i>n.</i> a kitchen vessel; part of the lock of a gun
Melt, <i>v.</i> to dissolve	Pang, <i>n.</i> extreme or sudden pain [earnestly
Mend, <i>v.</i> to repair, improve	Pant, <i>v.</i> to palpitate, to wish
Mess, <i>n.</i> a dish or portion of food	Pass, <i>v.</i> to go beyond; to enact a law; to be current
Milk, <i>n.</i> the liquor with which animals feed their young	Pat, <i>v.</i> to strike lightly; <i>n.</i> a light blow
Mill, <i>n.</i> an engine to grind with	Patch, <i>v.</i> to piece, to mend
Mince, <i>v.</i> to cut very small	Pearl, <i>n.</i> a precious gem
Mint, <i>n.</i> a place for coining; a plant	Peck, <i>n.</i> the fourth part of a bushel
Mirth, [merth] <i>n.</i> merriment	Peg, <i>n.</i> a wooden pin [with
Miss, <i>v.</i> not to hit; <i>n.</i> a young or unmarried woman	Pen, <i>n.</i> an instrument to write
Mist, <i>n.</i> fog, fine rain, a low thin cloud	Pert, <i>a.</i> brisk, lively
Mix, <i>v.</i> to mingle, unite	Pest, <i>n.</i> a plague, mischief
Much, <i>n.</i> a great deal; <i>ad.</i> in a great degree	Pet, <i>n.</i> a slight displeasure
Mud, <i>n.</i> wet dirt, mire	Pick, <i>v.</i> to choose, select
Muff, <i>n.</i> a soft cover for the hands [out of	Pig, <i>n.</i> a young hog [cine
Mug, <i>n.</i> a cup used to drink	Pill, <i>n.</i> a small ball of medi
Must, <i>v.</i> to be obliged	Pin, <i>n.</i> a short pointed wire
Nap, <i>n.</i> a short sleep, slumber	Pinch, <i>v.</i> to squeeze
Neck, <i>n.</i> a part of the body	Pink, <i>n.</i> a small fragrant flower [part
Nerve, <i>n.</i> an organ of sensation	Pit, <i>n.</i> a hole, grave, hollow
	Pith, <i>n.</i> marrow, strength, principal part
	Plan, <i>n.</i> a scheme, form

2

Plank, *n.* a thick board; *v.* to lay with plank

Plant, *n.* a vegetable production

Pledge, *n.* a pawn

Plug, *n.* a stopple

Plum, *n.* a kind of fruit

Plumb, *n.* a leaden weight on a line; *v.* to regulate

Plunge, *v.* to put suddenly under water

Prank, *n.* frolick, wicked deed

Press, *v.* to squeeze, to crush; *n.* an instrument for pressing

Prince, *n.* a sovereign, the son of a king

Print, *n.* a mark made by impression; *v.* to mark by impression

Puff, *v.* to blow, to swell with wind

Pulp, *n.* the soft part of fruit; any soft mass

Pulse, *n.* the motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it

Pump, *n.* a water engine; a kind of shoe; *v.* to work a pump

Purge, *v.* to cleanse, purify

Purr, *v.* to murmur as a cat

Purse, *n.* a small bag for money

Quack, *n.* a vain boastful pretender to physick; *v.* to cry like a duck

Quell, *v.* to crush, subdue

Quench, *v.* to extinguish

Quick, *a.* nimble, active

Quill, *n.* the hard and strong feather of the wing

Quilt, *n.* cover of a bed; *v.* to stitch two cloths together

Quince, *n.* a tree and its fruit

2

Quit, *v.* to leave; discharge

Rack, *n.* an engine of torture; a frame for hay

Raft, *n.* a float of timber

Rag, *n.* a worn-out piece of cloth

Rank, *a.* strong scented; *n.* a line of men; a degree of dignity; *v.* to place in a row

Rap, *n.* a quick smart blow

Rash, *a.* hasty

Rasp, *n.* a large rough file

Rat, *n.* a small animal of the mouse kind

Realm, *n.* a kingdom, state

Rend, *v.* to tear with violence

Rent, *n.* money paid for any thing held of another, income

Rest, *n.* peace, sleep, ease; *v.* to be at ease

Rich, *a.* wealthy; fertile

Ridge, *n.* the upper part of a slope, the top

Rill, *n.* a small brook, a stream

Rim, *n.* border, edge

Ring, *v.* to sound; *n.* a circle; ornament; a sound

Rinse, *v.* to cleanse by water

Rip, *v.* to tear

Risk, *v.* to hazard; *n.* danger, hazard

Rough, *a.* uneven, rugged

Rub, *v.* to clean, scour, wipe

Run, *n.* a kind of ardent spirits

Run, *v.* to move swiftly

Rush, *v.* to move with violence; *n.* a plant

Rusk, *n.* a kind of hard bread

Rust, *n.* the red incrustation of iron, &c.

² Sad, <i>a.</i> sorrowful, dull, gloomy	² Scratch, <i>v.</i> to tear with the nails
Sand, <i>n.</i> soft gravelly earth	Sculk, <i>v.</i> to lurk secretly, hide
Sap, <i>n.</i> the juice of vegetables [window	Scull, <i>n.</i> the brain-pan
Sash, <i>n.</i> a belt; part of a	Search, <i>v.</i> to examine, explore
Scalp, <i>n.</i> the skin and flesh on the scull [rately	Sell, <i>v.</i> to part with for a price
Scan, <i>v.</i> to examine accurately	Sense, <i>n.</i> faculty of perceiving; understanding; meaning
Scent, <i>n.</i> smell, odour	Serve, <i>v.</i> to attend at command, obey
Schism, <i>n.</i> a division in the church	

SECTION XI.

On Reading.

READING may be considered as the key which commands our entrance, and gives us access to the various departments of science and literature. It enlarges the sphere of observation, and affords abundant materials for exercising the faculties of the mind.

Among all people distinguished for their refinements and civilization, the most prevalent and important art is that of reading. The improvement of the mind, the cultivation of taste, and the acquisition of knowledge, are the advantages derived from this art.

From reading we are made acquainted with the passing events and occurrences in various parts of the world; and are enabled to repeat the sentiments of those who have existed in former times.

It brings to view the scenes of departed years, and exhibits the rise and fall, and the revolutions of the ancient communities of mankind; and offers to our reflection all the most important circumstances connected with the improvement of human society.

As reading has a great influence in guiding the opinions and sentiments of young persons, it is of great importance that they read books in which things are represented in their true colours; that they properly discriminate between romance and reality; and that they

reflect upon the substance of what they read, and draw suitable inferences from the same.

To have good books, and to be able to read them well, is a great privilege. They make us both wiser and better: they instruct us in our duty, and teach us how to behave ourselves. They comfort us in our distresses and afflictions.

They pass away our leisure hours pleasantly and usefully; and the amusement which they afford, is cheaper than almost any other. They are true friends, excellent counsellors, and agreeable companions.

Be careful to read with attention. When you are reading, do not be thinking of any thing else. People who read without thinking what they are reading about, lose their time: and they cannot be the wiser, or the better, for what they read.

Reflect upon what you have read, or heard other people read; and if you have a proper opportunity, converse upon it. To relate what you have read, or heard, is the best way to help you to remember it.

It may afford many useful and pleasant subjects of conversation; and it may often prevent quarrelling, telling idle tales, silly joking, and talking scandal. In order to remember any particular passages in a book, read them over several times.

When you have finished reading a book, consider, before you begin another, what you have learned from it that is useful, and most worthy of being remembered. If it contained an account of good persons, or actions, consider whether you have done your best to imitate them.

If it instructed you in any particular duty, consider whether you have done your best to practice it. A little in this way is more improving, than many volumes, however excellent in themselves, read over in a hasty, careless manner.

Let nothing tempt you to read a bad book of any kind. It is better not to read at all, than to read bad books. A bad book it is truly said, "Is the worst of thieves;" it robs us of time, money, and principles.

SECTION XII.

Mankind are dependant on each other.

O CHILD of humanity! thou owest thy convenience, thy security, thy enjoyment of the comforts and pleasures of life, to the assistance of others. Rejoice then in the happiness and prosperity of thy neighbour.

Open not thy ear to slander; the faults and the failings of men give pain to a benevolent heart. Desire to do good, and search out occasions for it: in removing the oppression of another, the virtuous mind relieves itself.

Shut not thine ear against the cries of the poor, nor harden thy heart against the calamities of the innocent. When the fatherless call upon thee, when the widow's heart is sunk, and she implores thy assistance with tears of sorrow; pity their affliction, and extend thy hand to those who have none to help them.

When thou seest the naked wanderer in the street, shivering with cold, and destitute of habitation, let bounty open thy heart, let the wings of charity shelter him from death, that thy own soul may live.

Whilst the poor man groans on the bed of sickness; whilst the unfortunate languish in the horrors of a dungeon; or the hoary head of age lifts up a feeble eye to thee for pity; how canst thou riot in superfluous enjoyments, regardless of their wants, unfeeling of their woes?



SECTION XIII.

Address from a Teacher to his Pupils, on the usefulness of learning.

MY YOUNG PUPILS, unless you have an inclination for learning, unless you feel ambitious to be as forward as any in your class, all my endeavours to instruct you, will be vain and useless. The youth whose mind is devoted to plays and diversions, and who studies his lessons merely from a fear of correction, will learn but little; and the little he does learn, will soon be forgotten.

I hope, however, that I shall never be driven to the painful necessity of compelling you by correction to attend to your studies. It will be much more agreeable to me, much more to my credit as a faithful instructor, and much more to your honour as scholars, to have you attend to your studies from a love of learning, and a laudable ambition to excel each other in those branches of literature, to which your attention may from time to time be directed.

At present you are unacquainted with the world, and do not foresee the advantages you will hereafter derive from a thorough knowledge of the English Language, a competent skill in Arithmetick, and from being able to write a plain and handsome hand. To point out the advantages to be derived from the above branches of learning, is the object of the following observations.

You are all possessed of some kind of ambition. In your amusements, one feels a pride that he is the swiftest runner; another, that he is the most expert wrestler; and another, that he can sling a stone the farthest, or best hit the mark.

And why are you pleased with excelling in these little amusements? Because it is natural to youth, as well as men, to be pleased with superiority; because there is a delight in being noticed, and often spoken of with praise.

But, to be a swift runner or an expert wrestler, are objects of small importance; if, therefore, excelling in these trifling amusements, affords you pleasure, or gratifies your pride, how much more grateful and pleasing must it be to excel your mates in reading, writing, and arithmetick; which are objects of importance, and will never fail of affording pleasure, and of adding to your prosperity, usefulness, and respectability in the world.

Although you are young at present, the time will shortly arrive when you must provide and act for yourselves. None of you know where you will hereafter live, or what business you may follow for a livelihood; but wherever you live, or whatever business you pursue, learning will be of immense advantage.

Such is the disposition of mankind, so ready are many

of them to take the advantage of the unlearned and unexperienced, that the youth who is left without learning, to act and provide for himself, will meet with many difficulties, feel many embarrassments, and be liable to a thousand impositions, to which those who are possessed of a good common school education will not be subjected.

In every Town, County, and State in America, are offices of honour and profit, which some of you, as you arrive to the age of manhood, will be called upon to fill. Most of these offices require men who are able to read well, to write a fair hand, and who understand the use of figures.

Those of you who pay attention to your books, who not only learn to read, but to understand what you read, who learn the rules of arithmetick, and understand how to apply them in practice, will be the ones most likely to be promoted.

At present, I am happy to see you inspired with a laudable ambition to excel each other in learning. Will you not have the same ambition hereafter, as it respects your rank and situation in the world? If you should, let me inform you, that a diligent improvement of your present opportunity for learning, is the only way in which you can expect promotion in society.

The youth who is inattentive to his books, and regards not the lessons and admonitions of his instructor, is seldom afterwards respected. He is considered as a dull, stupid, ignorant fellow, unqualified for the exercise of any profitable or useful employment.

My young friends, it is not only for your interest to attend with diligence to your studies, but it is a sacred duty which you owe to yourselves, your parents, your country, and your God.

To yourselves, as it will increase your happiness; to your parents, as it will be the most grateful return you can make them for the pains and expense they bestow on your education; to your country, as it will enable you to reward her for the protection she affords you; and to your God, as it will render you more capable of fulfilling the grand objects of your creation.

SECTION XIV.

Monosyllables continued.

² Set, <i>v.</i> to place, put; <i>n.</i> a number of things suited to each other	² Slash, <i>v.</i> to cut; to lash
Sex, <i>n.</i> the distinction betwixt male and female	Sled, <i>n.</i> a carriage without wheels
Shad, <i>n.</i> a species of fish	Slim, <i>a.</i> slender
Shaft, <i>n.</i> an arrow, weapon	Smell, <i>v.</i> to perceive by means of the nose; <i>n.</i> scent, odour
Sham, <i>n.</i> delusion, fraud	Smith, <i>n.</i> one who works in metals
Shed, <i>n.</i> a building, shelter; <i>v.</i> to spill, to scatter	Snatch, <i>v.</i> to seize hastily
Shell, <i>n.</i> a hard covering	Snuff, <i>n.</i> powdered tobacco; the burnt wick of a candle
Shrill, <i>a.</i> giving a piercing sound	Speck, <i>n.</i> a small spot, a stain
Shun, <i>v.</i> to avoid, decline	Spell, <i>v.</i> to form words of letters
Shut, <i>v.</i> to close, bar, confine	Spill, <i>v.</i> to shed, to waste
Sick, <i>a.</i> afflicted with disease	Spin, <i>v.</i> to draw out into threads
Sieve, <i>n.</i> a bolter, thing used to sift with	Split, <i>v.</i> to cleave, divide
Sift, <i>v.</i> to separate by a sieve	Spread, <i>v.</i> to extend, cover
Silk, <i>n.</i> the thread of the silkworm, the stuff made of it	Sprig, <i>n.</i> a small branch
Sin, <i>n.</i> a violation of the laws of God; <i>v.</i> to transgress the laws of God	Spring, <i>n.</i> a season of the year; a fountain, a source
Sing, <i>v.</i> to form the voice to melody; to articulate musically	Stab, <i>v.</i> to pierce with a pointed weapon
Singe, <i>v.</i> to scorch, burn	Stack, <i>n.</i> a large pile of hay, corn, &c.
Sink, <i>v.</i> to go down, settle	Staff, <i>n.</i> a walking stick
Sip, <i>v.</i> to drink by small draughts	Stand, <i>v.</i> to be on the feet, to stop; <i>n.</i> a station, stop
Sit, <i>v.</i> to rest on a seat	Start, <i>v.</i> to move suddenly; <i>n.</i> the act of setting out; a motion of terror
Six, <i>a.</i> twice three	Step, <i>v.</i> to move the feet, to walk; <i>n.</i> a footstep
Sketch, <i>n.</i> the outlines	Stick, <i>v.</i> to fasten, adhere; <i>n.</i> a piece of wood
Skiff, <i>n.</i> a small light boat	Still, <i>v.</i> to silence; <i>n.</i> a vessel for distillation; <i>a.</i> silent; <i>ad.</i> till now, to this time
Skill, <i>n.</i> knowledge of any practice or art	
Skip, <i>v.</i> to leap; to miss	
Skirt, [skert] <i>n.</i> the edge, border	

2

Strength, n. force, vigour
Stress, n. force, importance
Stretch, v. to extend, expand
Strict, a. severe, close, exact
String, n. a slender rope, cord
Such, pro. of that kind
Sum, n. the amount; the whole of any thing [day
Sun, n. the luminary of the
Swell, v. to grow bigger
Swift, a. speedy, quick
Swim, v. to float on the water; to be dizzy
Tang, n. a strong taste, relish
Tap, n. a gentle blow, a rap; v. to touch softly; to broach a vessel
Task, n. something to be done imposed by another, employment
Tax, n. a rate, duty; v. to lay a tax
Tell, v. to utter, to relate
Tempt, v. to entice to ill, provoke
Ten, a. twice five
Tense, n. a variation of the verb to signify time
Tent, n. a moveable habitation, a pavilion
Term, n. a limit; the word by which a thing is expressed; condition
Text, n. a sentence of scripture; that on which a comment is made
Thank, v. to give or return thanks
Theft, n. the act of stealing
Thin, a. slender, not thick
Thing, n. whatever is; any kind of matter
Thumb, n. part of the hand

2

Thus, ad. in this manner
Touch, v. to reach, to join; n. the act of touching
Track, n. a mark left; a beaten path
Tract, n. a region; a quantity of land; a small book
Trap, n. a snare, ambush
Trick, n. a cheat, fraud
Trim, a. nice, neatly dressed
Trunk, n. a sort of chest; the body of any thing
Trust, v. to confide in, to believe; n. confidence, credit
Tub, n. a wooden vessel
Turf, n. a clod covered with grass
Turn, v. to move round, to change [tooth
Tusk, n. a fang, a very large
Twelve, a. twice six
Twig, n. a small branch
Urge, v. to incite, to solicit, to press
Vex, v. to provoke, plague
Well, n. a spring, fountain; a. not sick
When, ad. at what time; at the time that
Whim, n. an odd fancy, freak
Win, v. to gain by conquest or play
Wing, n. the limb of a bird by which it flies
Wish, v. to have a strong desire; n. a longing desire
Wit, n. the intellect, sense, understanding
Wren, n. a small bird
Wretch, n. a miserable or worthless person
Yard, n. a measure of three feet; enclosed ground

3

Awe, *n.* reverential fear, reverence

Broad, *a.* wide, large

Cause, *n.* reason, motive

Chalk, *n.* a kind of white fossil

Chord, *n.* the string of a musical instrument [ticle

Clause, *n.* a sentence, an ar-

Claw, *n.* the foot of a beast or bird

Corpse, *n.* a dead body

Crawl, *v.* to creep, to move slowly [light

Dawn, *v.* to begin to grow

Drawl, *v.* to utter slowly

Fall, *v.* to drop, tumble down

False, *a.* not true, dishonest

Fault, *n.* a crime ; defect

Fawn, *n.* a young deer

Fork, *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs

Fraud, *n.* deceit, cheat

Gauze, *n.* a thin transparent silk or linen

Gnaw, *v.* to bite, to eat by degrees

Hall, *n.* a mansion house ; a large room [a march

Halt, *v.* to stop ; *n.* a stop in

Haul, *v.* to pull, to drag

Hawk, *n.* a bird of prey

Horn, *n.* a hard substance on the heads of some animals

Jaw, *n.* the bone of the mouth in which the teeth are placed

Law, *n.* a rule, decree, order

Lord, *n.* the Divine Being ; a title of honour [beetle

Mall, *n.* a large hammer or

Nor, *conj.* neither, not even

North, *n.* opposite the south

Ought, *v.* to be obliged, should

3

Pall, *n.* a cloak of state ; a covering for the dead

Pause, *n.* a stop

Paw, *n.* the foot of a beast

Pawn, *v.* to pledge

Salt, *n.* a substance which affects the taste and stimulates the palate

Sauce, *n.* something to improve the relish of food

Scald, *v.* to burn with hot liquids [tempt

Scorn, *v.* to despise ; *n.* con-

Small, *a.* little, slender

Squall, *v.* to scream suddenly ; *n.* a sudden gust of wind

Stall, *n.* a place for horses and cattle

Stork, *n.* a kind of bird

Storm, *n.* a tempest ; assault ; *v.* to attack by open force

Straw, *n.* the stalk of grain

Talk, *v.* to speak ; *n.* oral conversation

Tall, *a.* high in stature, lofty

Thaw, *v.* to melt, dissolve

Thought, *n.* the act of thinking, idea

Walk, *v.* to go on foot, travel

War, *n.* open hostility, fighting [nish

Warn, *v.* to caution, admonish

4

Alms, *n.* a gift to the poor

Arch, *n.* part of a circle

Arm, *n.* a limb of the body

Art, *n.* skill, science, trade

Balm, *n.* the name of a plant

Barn, *n.* a storehouse used for corn, hay, stabling, &c.

Bath, *n.* a place to bathe in

Calm, *n.* stillness ; *a.* quiet, serene

4

Cart, n. a carriage of two wheels [or meat
Carve, v. to cut wood, stone,
Charge, v. to entrust, impute
Charm, v. to delight
Dark, a. without light, blind
Farm, n. land occupied by a farmer
Guard, v. to watch, protect
Half, n. one of two equal parts
Hard, a. firm, solid; cruel
Hark, v. to listen, hear
Harm, n. injury, mischief
Harp, n. a musical instrument
Harsh, a. rough, austere
Jar, n. an earthen vessel; a harsh sound
Large, a. bulky, big
Lark, n. a small singing bird
Laugh, v. to make that noise which mirth excites
Launch, v. to push to sea, set off
Mar, v. to injure, damage
March, n. the third month; a movement of soldiers; a solemn walk or tune; *v.* to move in a military form
Mark, n. a stamp, object; *v.* to make a mark
Marl, n. a kind of clay
Marsh, n. a swamp, fen, bog
Palm, n. a tree; inner part of the hand
Par, n. a state of equality
Parch, v. to scorch, to burn slightly
Park, n. a piece of ground enclosed for deer
Parse, v. to resolve by the rules of grammar
Part, n. a portion, share; *v.* to divide; to go away

4

Path, n. a foot-road [song
Psaln, n. a kind of sacred
Scarf, n. a loose covering for the shoulders
Shark, n. a ravenous fish
Sharp, a. keen, piercing
Smart, a. quick, active, witty; *v.* to feel quick pain
Snarl, v. to growl like a dog
Spark, n. a small particle of fire
Star, n. a luminous body in the heavens; a mark of reference [ger
Starve, v. to perish with hunger
Tar, n. liquid pitch; a sailor
Tart, a. sour, acid, keen
Yarn, n. spun wool or flax
 5
Block, n. a short piece of timber
Blot, v. to blur, efface; stain
Bond, n. a written obligation
Cloth, n. any thing woven for dress
Cost, n. expense, price
Cough, n. a disorder of the lungs [craft
Dodge, v. to fly from, to use
Dog, n. a domestick animal
Drop, n. a small quantity of liquid [rust
Dross, n. the scum of metals,
Fog, n. a thick mist, vapour
Fond, a. tender, much pleased with
Fox, n. a wild animal of the dog kind [garment
Frock, n. a dress, outward
Frog, n. an amphibious animal
Frost, n. the power or act of congelation
Froth, n. foam, spume

5	Hot, <i>a.</i> fiery, having heat	5	Lodge, <i>v.</i> to place ; to harbour
	Knock, <i>v.</i> to beat, clash		Log, <i>n.</i> a piece of wood
	Knot, <i>n.</i> a part which is tied ; a hard place in wood		Long, <i>a.</i> not short
	Lock, <i>n.</i> part of a door or gun ; a contrivance to raise the water on a canal ; <i>v.</i> to fasten		Lop, <i>v.</i> to cut short
			Loss, <i>n.</i> damage, forfeiture
			Lost, <i>pa.</i> gone, perished
			Lot, <i>n.</i> state assigned, fortune

SECTION XV.

The danger of keeping Bad Company.

THE danger of keeping bad company, arises principally from our aptness to imitate and catch the manners and sentiments of others. In our earliest youth, the contagion of manners is observable. In the boy yet incapable of having any learning instilled into him, we easily discover from his first actions, and rude attempts at language, the kind of persons with whom he has been brought up : we see the early spring of a civilized education, or the first wild shoots of rusticity.

As he enters farther into life, his behaviour, manners and conversation, all take their cast from the company he keeps. Observe the peasant and the man of education : the difference is striking. And yet God has bestowed equal talents on each : the only difference is, they have been thrown into different scenes of life, and have had commerce with persons of different stations.

Nor are manners and behaviour more easily caught, than opinions and principles. In childhood and youth, we naturally adopt the sentiments of those about us : and as we advance in life, how few of us think for ourselves ! how many of us are satisfied with taking our opinions at second hand !

The great power and force of custom forms another argument against keeping bad company. However shocked we may be at the first approaches of vice, this shocking appearance goes off upon an intimacy with it. Custom will soon render the most disgusting object familiar to our view : and this is indeed a kind provision

of nature, to render labour, toil, and danger, which are the lot of man, more easy to him.

The raw soldier, who trembles at the first encounter, becomes a hardy veteran in a few campaigns. Habit renders danger familiar, and of course indifferent to him. But habit, which is intended for our good, may, like other kind appointments of nature, be converted into a mischief.

The well disposed youth, when first entering into bad company, is shocked at what he sees and hears : the good principles which he had imbibed, ring in his ears an alarming lesson against the wickedness of his companions. But, alas ! this sensibility is of short duration : the next jovial meeting makes the horrid picture of yesterday more easily endured.

Virtue is soon thought a severe rule, an inconvenient restraint. A few pangs of conscience now and then whisper to him that he once had better thoughts : but even these by degrees die away, and he who at first was shocked even at the appearance of vice, is formed by custom into a profligate leader of vicious pleasures.

Bad company should be avoided for several reasons ; as it hinders religious improvement, takes off the heart from God, gradually lessens the fear of sin, imperceptibly draws men into the commission of iniquity, and in this way, destroys both the usefulness and comfort of life.

It has been the ruin of thousands, and tens of thousands. By it multitudes have been led on to actions and crimes, at the bare thought of which they once shuddered. By means of evil company, they have had their minds filled with fears, and their consciences overwhelmed with horror.

If, therefore, you value your credit and comfort in life, your peace in death, or your happiness in eternity, shun evil company. Oppose the first approaches of sin ; vigilantly guard yourselves against the insidious enemy ; and abhor the very sound of the expression, *bad company*.

SECTION XVI.

True Pleasure.

THE man whose heart is replete with pure and unaffected piety, who looks upon the great Creator of the universe in that just and amiable light which all his works reflect upon him, cannot fail of tasting the sublimest pleasure, in contemplating the stupendous and innumerable effects of his infinite goodness.

Whether he looks abroad on the moral or natural world, his reflections must still be attended with delight; and the sense of his own unworthiness, so far from lessening, will increase his pleasure, while it places the forbearing kindness and indulgence of his Creator, in a still more interesting point of view.

Here his mind may dwell upon the present, look back to the past, or stretch forward into futurity, with equal satisfaction; and the more he indulges contemplation, the higher will his delight arise. Such a disposition as this, seems to be the most secure foundation on which the fabrick of true pleasure can be built.

Next to the veneration of the Supreme Being, the love of human kind seems to be the most promising source of pleasure. It is a never failing one to him, who, possessed of this principle, enjoys all the power of indulging his benevolence; who makes the superiority of his fortune, his knowledge, or his power, subservient to the wants of his fellow creatures.

It is true there are few whose power or fortune is so adequate to the wants of mankind, as to render them capable of performing acts of universal beneficence; but a spirit of universal benevolence may be possessed by all: the bounteous Author of Nature has not proportioned the pleasure to the greatness of the effect, but to the greatness of the cause.

The contemplation of the beauties of the universe, the cordial enjoyments of friendship, the tender delights of love, and the rational pleasures of religion, are open to all mankind; and each of them seems capable of giving real happiness.

These being the only foundations from which true pleasure springs, it is no wonder that many should be compelled to say they have not found it; and still cry out, "*Who will show us any good?*" They seek it in every way but the right way; they want a heart for devotion, humanity, and love, and a taste for that which is truly beautiful and admirable.



SECTION XVII.

Life is a Flower.

"THE blossoms are fallen, and the beds of flowers are swept away by the scythe of the mower." This is a scene to which we are accustomed at the summer season of the year: we see the grass fall by the mower's scythe, and the gay flowers that adorned the meadows, swept away unregarded.

The green, the yellow, the crimson, the succulent, fall undistinguished before the fatal instrument that cuts them off. They are scattered on the ground, and withered by the intense heat of the day.

The blooming flower which stands the pride of the verdant field, glowing in beautiful colours, and shining with the dawn of the morning, ere the sun gains its meridian height, falls a sacrifice to the severing steel, and fades in the scorching rays of noon.

Thus it is with human life; the thread is cut, and man falls into the silent tomb. Nothing can ward off the fatal stroke: the aged and infirm, the blooming youth in strength and vigour, and the weak and helpless infant, are without distinction swept away by the scythe of Death, the great destroyer.

The active youth, who in the morning rises with health and vivacity, may at noon lie pale and motionless, at the feet of this great victor; and at the setting of the morrow's sun, be consigned to the dark and lonely mansion of the dead.

Cities and nations are subject to the same fate. How soon is a flourishing town depopulated by a pestilential

disease! How soon is a nation cut off by the raging of a direful war!

"O! that mine head were waters, and mine eyes

"Were fountains flowing like the liquid skies;

"Then would I give the mighty flood release,

"And weep a deluge for the human race."

SECTION XVIII.

Monosyllables continued.

6	Mob, <i>n.</i> a crowd, rabble	5	Rod, <i>n.</i> a perch, pole; a twig; instrument of correction
	Mock, <i>v.</i> to deride, mimic; <i>a.</i> false, counterfeit		Scoff, <i>v.</i> to laugh with scorn, to ridicule
	Mop, <i>n.</i> a utensil to clean houses		Shock, <i>v.</i> to shake; to disgust; <i>n.</i> a concussion; a pile of sheaves
	Moss, <i>n.</i> a substance that grows on trees		Shop, <i>n.</i> a place for the sale of wares, or for work
	Moth, <i>n.</i> a small insect that eats cloth		Shot, <i>n.</i> small balls for the charge of a gun
	Nod, <i>v.</i> to bow the head		Sob, <i>v.</i> to sigh with convulsive sorrow; <i>n.</i> a convulsive sigh
	Not, <i>ad.</i> a word of denying		Sod, <i>n.</i> a turf, clod
	Notch, <i>n.</i> a nick; <i>v.</i> to cut in small hollows		Soft, <i>a.</i> tender, not hard
	Odd, <i>a.</i> not even; strange		Solve, <i>v.</i> to explain
	Odds, <i>n.</i> inequality, superiority		Song, <i>n.</i> a composition in verse to be sung
	Of, [ov] <i>pr.</i> concerning		Strong, <i>a.</i> vigorous, potent
	Off, <i>ad.</i> signifying distance; from		Stop, <i>n.</i> a pause; cessation of motion; <i>v.</i> to hinder; to put an end to
	On, <i>pr.</i> upon; <i>ad.</i> forward		Swamp, <i>n.</i> a marsh, fen, bog
	Plot, <i>n.</i> a conspiracy, intrigue; <i>v.</i> to contrive, to plan		Swan, <i>n.</i> a large water-fowl
	Pod, <i>n.</i> the husk or shell of seeds		Throng, <i>n.</i> a crowd, multitude
	Pond, <i>n.</i> a standing water; a small lake		Tongs, <i>n.</i> a utensil to take up fire, &c.
	Prong, <i>n.</i> a branch of a fork		Wash, <i>v.</i> to cleanse with water
	Prop, <i>n.</i> a support; <i>v.</i> to sustain, support [gallon		What, <i>pro.</i> that which, which part
	Quart, <i>n.</i> the fourth part of a		
	Rob, <i>v.</i> to steal, to plunder		
	Rock, <i>n.</i> a large mass of stone		

6

Broom, n. an instrument to sweep with

Bruise, v. to mangle with a heavy blow; *n.* a hurt

Brute, n. a creature without reason

Choose, v. to select, pick out

Food, n. victuals, provision

Fool, n. an idiot

Fruit, n. the produce of trees and plants

Gloom, n. darkness, heaviness of mind

Goose, n. a large water-fowl

Loom, n. the frame in which weavers make their cloth

Loose, a. unbound; *v.* to unbind [forfeit

Lose, v. to suffer loss; to

Mood, n. temper of mind; a term in grammar

Moon, n. the great luminary of the night [day

Noon, n. the middle of the

Noose, n. a running knot

Pool, n. a standing water, pond

Poor, a. not rich; lean

Proof, n. evidence, trial

Prove, v. to evince, try

Rood, n. the fourth part of an acre

Room, n. an apartment, place

Rude, a. rough, harsh, uncivil [ernment

Rule, v. to govern; *n.* gov-

School, n. a place for education [the foot

Shoe, n. the outer cover for

Sloop, n. a small vessel

Smooth, a. even on the surface

Soon, ad. before long, shortly

Soot, n. condensed smoke

6

Spoon, n. a vessel with a handle used in eating liquids

Stool, n. a seat without a back

Stoop, v. to bend, submit

Swoon, n. a fainting fit

Tomb, n. a repository or monument for the dead [above

Too, ad. likewise, over and

Truth, n. reality, certainty

7

Book, n. a volume in which we read or write [water

Brook, n. a rivulet, running

Foot, n. a measure of 12 inches; the part on which we stand

Good, a. virtuous, having desirable qualities [iron

Hoop, n. a circle of wood or

Look, v. to direct the eye to any particular object; to see, behold

Pull, v. to drag forcibly

Put, v. to lay, place

8

Bird, n. a name applied to fowls

Blood, n. the red fluid that circulates through the body

Dirge, n. a mournful ditty

Dirk, n. a kind of dagger

Dirt, n. earth, filth

Flirt, n. a sudden motion

Flood, n. a deluge, flow of tide

Front, n. the face; the forepart of any thing

Love, v. to regard with affection; *n.* passion, friendship

Month, n. the 12th part of a year

None, n. not any, not one

Sir, n. a word of respect used to men, a title

8

Some, *a.* a part, more or lessSon, *n.* a male childStir, *v.* to move, agitate ; *n.* a tumult, bustleThirst, *n.* the pain suffered for want of drink ; *v.* to feel want of drinkTong, *n.* the catch of a buckleTongue, *n.* the organ of speechWord, *n.* a single part of speech ; talk ; tidingsWork, *v.* to labour, toilWorld, *n.* the universe, the earth, mankind, &c.

9

Freight, *n.* the loading of a shipPrey, *n.* something to be devoured ; *v.* to feed by violenceReign, *v.* to rule as a kingThere, *ad.* in that placeVein, *n.* a tube in the flesh through which the blood flows

oi

Boil, *v.* to be agitated by heatChoice, *n.* act of choosing, thing chosenCoil, *v.* to gather into a narrow compassHoist, *v.* to lift upJoin, *v.* to add, unite [meetJoint, *n.* a point where bonesJoist, *n.* a small beam to support floorsMoist, *n.* wet in a small degreeNoise, *n.* clamour, any soundOil, *n.* grease, the juice of olives, &c.Point, *n.* a sharp end ; a stop in writing

oi

Poise, *v.* to balanceToil, *v.* to labour, workVoice, *n.* sound emitted by the mouth

oy

Boy, *n.* a male child, ladJoy, *n.* happiness, gladness

ou

Cloud, *n.* a body of vapours in the airDoubt, *v.* to question, distrustDouse, *v.* to plunge into waterGout, *n.* a painful diseaseGround, *n.* the earth, landHound, *n.* a dog used in huntingHouse, *n.* a place of abodeLoud, *a.* noisy, clamorousMouse, *n.* a small animalMouth, *n.* the aperture in the head where food is received ; an opening [thingNoun, *n.* the name of anyOunce, *n.* a weight ; a lynxOur, *pro.* relating to usOut, *ad.* not within ; to the end ; at a lossPlough, *n.* a farming utensilPounce, *n.* the claw of a birdPound, *n.* a weight ; 20 shillingsPout, *v.* to look sullen, frownProud, *a.* haughty, loftyRound, *a.* circular, smoothRoute, *n.* a road, way, journeyShout, *v.* to cry in triumph ; *n.* a cry of rejoicingSlough, *n.* a deep miry placeSound, *a.* healthy, whole ; *n.*a noise ; a shallow sea ; *v.* to make a noise ; to search for bottom with a leadSour, *a.* acid, tart ; peevish

^{ou} South, <i>n.</i> the place where the sun is at noon; the south region; <i>a.</i> southward; <i>ad.</i> toward the south	^{ow} Drown, <i>v.</i> to suffocate in water
Spouse, <i>n.</i> a husband or wife	Frown, <i>n.</i> a look of displeasure; <i>v.</i> to look cross
Stout, <i>a.</i> strong, valiant	Gown, <i>n.</i> a long upper garment
Trout, <i>n.</i> a delicate fish	Growl, <i>v.</i> to snarl, grumble
^{ow} Brow, <i>n.</i> the forehead; edge of a hill	How, <i>ad.</i> in what manner
Brown, <i>a.</i> the name of a colour	Howl, <i>v.</i> to cry as a wolf or dog
Clown, <i>n.</i> an ill bred man; a rustick [tude	Now, <i>ad.</i> at this time
Crowd, <i>n.</i> a confused multi-	Prowl, <i>v.</i> to rove about; to wander for prey
Down, <i>n.</i> very soft feathers	Scowl, <i>v.</i> to frown; to look angry
	Vow, <i>v.</i> to make a promise; <i>n.</i> a solemn promise

SECTION XIX.

Mortality.

I HAVE seen the rose in its beauty; it spread its leaves to the morning sun. I looked again; it was dying upon the stalk; the grace of its form was gone, its loveliness was vanished away, its leaves were scattered on the ground, and no one gathered them.

A stately tree grew on the plain; its branches were covered with verdure, its boughs spread wide and made a goodly shadow; the trunk was like a strong pillar, and the roots were like crooked fangs. I looked again; the verdure was nipped by the east wind, the branches were lopped away by the axe, the worm had made its way into the trunk, and the heart thereof was decayed; it mouldered away, and fell to the ground.

I have seen the insects sporting in the sunshine, and darting along the streams; their wings glittered with gold and purple, their bodies shone like the green emerald; they were more numerous than I could count; their motions were quicker than my eye could glance. I looked again; they were brushed into the pool; they were perishing with the evening breeze; the swallow had devoured them; the pike had seized them; there were none found of so great a multitude.

I have seen man in the pride of his strength ; his cheeks glowed with beauty, his limbs were full of activity, he leaped, he walked, he ran, he rejoiced that he was more excellent than those. I looked again ; he lay cold and stiff on the bare ground ; his feet could no longer move, nor his hands stretch themselves out : his life was departed from him, and the breath out of his nostrils. Therefore do I weep ; because death is in the world ; the spoiler is among the works of God : all that is made, must be destroyed ; all that is born, must die.



SECTION XX.

Immortality.

I HAVE seen the flower withering on the stalk, and its bright leaves spread on the ground. I looked again ; it sprung forth afresh, its stem was crowned with new buds, and its sweetness filled the air.

I have seen the sun set in the west, and the shades of night shut in the wide horizon : there was no colour, nor shape, nor beauty, nor musick ; gloom and darkness brooded around. I looked again ; the sun broke forth from the east, and gilded the mountain tops ; the lark rose to meet him from her low nest, and the shades of darkness fled away.

I have seen the insect, being come to its full size, languish and refuse to eat ; it spun itself a tomb, and was shrouded in the silken cone ; it lay without feet, or shape, or power to move. I looked again ; it had burst its tomb, it was full of life, and sailed on coloured wings through the soft air ; it rejoiced in its new being.

Thus shall it be with thee, O man ; and so shall thy life be renewed. A little while shalt thou lie in the ground, as the seed lies in the bosom of the earth ; but thou shalt be raised again, never to die any more.

Who is he that comes to burst open the prison doors of the tomb, to bid the dead awake, and to gather his redeemed from the four winds of heaven ? He descends on a fiery cloud, the sound of a trumpet goes before

him, thousands of angels are on his right hand. It is Jesus, the Son of God, the Saviour of men, the friend of the good. He comes in the glory of his Father ; he has received power from on high.

Mourn not, therefore, child of immortality ! For the spoiler, the cruel spoiler that laid waste the works of God, is subdued. Jesus has conquered death ;—child of immortality no longer mourn.



SECTION XXI.

Health.

WHO is she that with graceful steps, and with a lively air, trips over yonder plain ? The rose blushes on her cheeks, the sweetness of the morning breathes from her lips ; joy, tempered with innocence and modesty, sparkles in her eyes ; and the cheerfulness of her heart appears in all her movements.

Her name is Health : she is the daughter of Exercise and Temperance. Their sons inhabit the mountains and the plain. They are brave, active and lively, and partake of all the beauties and virtues of their sister.

Vigour strings their nerves, strength dwells in their bones, and labour is their delight all the day long.—The employments of their father excite their appetites, and the repasts of their mother refresh them.

To combat the passions is their delight ; to conquer evil habits their glory. Their pleasures are moderate, and therefore they endure ; their repose is short, but sound and undisturbed. Their blood is pure, their minds are serene, and the physician does not find the way to their habitations.



Invocation to Sleep.

Sleep, downy sleep, come close my eyes,
Tir'd with beholding vanities :
Welcome, sweet sleep, that drives away
The toils and follies of the day.
On thy soft bosom will I lie,
Forget the world, and learn to die.

SECTION XXII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>¹
A ble, <i>a.</i> having power, capable of doing
A corn, <i>n.</i> the seed or fruit of the oak
A cre, <i>n.</i> a certain quantity of land
A ged, <i>a.</i> old, ancient
A gent, <i>n.</i> a deputy, substitute
— An cient, [anc-tshent] <i>a.</i> old, not modern
A pril, <i>n.</i> the fourth month of the year
Ba con, <i>n.</i> the flesh of a hog salted and dried [rests
Ba liff, <i>n.</i> an officer that ar-
Ba ker, <i>n.</i> a person that bakes
Bane ful, <i>a.</i> poisonous, destructive
Ba sin, <i>n.</i> a small vessel; pond
— Ba sis, <i>n.</i> foundation, support
Bear er, <i>n.</i> a carrier of any thing; supporter
Beast ly, <i>a.</i> brutal, obscene
Bee hive, <i>n.</i> the place where bees are kept [insect
Bee tle, <i>n.</i> a heavy mallet; an
Be ing, <i>n.</i> existence
Bi ble, <i>n.</i> the sacred volume
Blame less, <i>a.</i> innocent, guiltless
Blind ness, <i>n.</i> want of sight
Bold ness, <i>n.</i> courage, assurance
Bol ster, <i>n.</i> a large pillow, long cushion
Bra sier, [bra zhur] <i>n.</i> one who works in brass
Bri er, <i>n.</i> a prickly bush
By word, <i>n.</i> a cant word, proverb, jest, scoff, a saying</p> | <p>¹
Ca ble, <i>n.</i> a rope for an anchor
Ca dence, <i>n.</i> a fall of the voice
Cam brick, <i>n.</i> fine linen
Care ful, <i>a.</i> cautious, saving
Care less, <i>a.</i> heedless, negligent
Ce dar, <i>n.</i> a tree
Chair man, <i>n.</i> president of an assembly
Cham ber, <i>n.</i> part of a house
Cheat er, <i>n.</i> one who cheats
Cheer ful, <i>a.</i> gay, full of life
Child hood, <i>n.</i> infancy, the state of a child [ples
Ci der, <i>n.</i> liquor made of ap-
Clear ness, <i>n.</i> brightness
Cli ent, <i>n.</i> employer of an advocate [the air
Cli mate, <i>n.</i> a tract of land;
Cloth ier, <i>n.</i> a maker of cloth
Coach man, <i>n.</i> a driver of a coach
Coarse ness, <i>n.</i> roughness
Cold ness, <i>n.</i> want of heat
Cra zy, <i>a.</i> broken-witted
Crea ture, [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> a created being
Cri sis, <i>a.</i> critical time
Dai ly, <i>ad.</i> every day [ish
Dain ty, <i>a.</i> delicate, squeam-
Dai sy, <i>n.</i> a spring flower
Dan ger, <i>n.</i> risk, hazard
Dea con, <i>n.</i> a church officer
De cent, <i>a.</i> modest, becoming
De mon, <i>n.</i> an evil spirit
Dire ful, <i>a.</i> dreadful
Di vers, <i>a.</i> several, sundry
Dole ful, <i>a.</i> sorrowful, dismal
Do nor, <i>n.</i> a giver, bestower
Do zy, <i>a.</i> sleepy, stupid</p> |
|---|---|

- 1
 Dra ma, *n.* the action of a play, a play, a poem
 Dra per, *n.* one who deals in cloth
 Drea ry, *a.* gloomy, mournful
 Du el, *n.* a fight between two persons
 Du ty, *n.* obligation; a tax
 Ea ger, [g hard] *a.* ardent, zealous
 Ea gle, *n.* a bird of prey
 Ea sy, *a.* not difficult; at rest
 E qual, *a.* even, uniform, alike
 E ra, *n.* an epoch; a point of time [ment
 E ther, *n.* pure air, an ele-
 E ven, *a.* level, smooth
 E vil, *a.* wicked, bad
 Faint ness, *n.* feebleness
 Fair ly, *ad.* justly, honestly
 Fair ness, *n.* beauty; honesty
 Faith ful, *a.* firm to the truth
 Faith less, *a.* unbelieving
 Fa mous, *a.* noted, renowned
 Fa tal, *a.* deadly, mortal
 Fa vour, *n.* kindness; *v.* to support
 Fear ful, *a.* timorous, awful
 Fear less, *a.* very bold, intrepid
 Fea ture, [t like tsh] *n.* the cast of the face
 Fee ble, *a.* weak, infirm
 Feel ing, *n.* sensibility, humanity, tenderness
 Fe ver, *n.* a disease, heat
 Fi bre, *n.* a small thread; a very small root
 Figh ter, *n.* a warrior, hero
 Fi nal, *a.* conclusive, last
 Fine ness, *n.* delicacy, purity
 Fi nite, *a.* limited, bounded
 Fire arms, *n.* guns, muskets
- 1
 Fla vour, *n.* taste, relish, smell
 Flu ent, *a.* eloquent, ready
 Flu id, *n.* a liquid, any thing that flows
 Fore cast, *n.* contrivance beforehand
 Fore man, *n.* chief man in a shop
 Fore most, *a.* first in a place or dignity
 Fore sight, *n.* foreknowledge
 Fra grance, *n.* sweetness of smell
 Fra grant, *a.* sweet-smelling
 Fra mer, *n.* a maker, contriver
 Free born, *n.* inheriting liberty
 Free cost, *n.* without expense
 Free dom, *n.* liberty
 Free ly, *ad.* liberally
 Free ness, *n.* liberality, quality of being free
 Fre quent, *a.* often occurring
 Fri day, *n.* the sixth day of the week
 Fright ful, *a.* full of terror
 Fru gal, *a.* careful, thrifty
 Fu el, *n.* matter for the fire
 Fu ry, *n.* madness, rage
 Fu ture, [t like tsh] *a.* that which is to come hereafter
 Game ster, *n.* one addicted to gaming, a gambler
 Gi ant, *n.* a man unnaturally tall or large
 Glo ry, *n.* honour, fame, happiness, praise
 Gold en, *a.* made of gold
 Gold finch, *n.* a kind of bird
 Gold smith, *n.* one who works in gold
 Grace ful, *a.* comely, beautiful; with dignity
 Gra cious, *a.* merciful, kind

- 1
 Grate ful, *a.* having a due sense of favours
 Gra ter, *n.* a rough instrument to grate with
 Gra tis, *ad.* for nothing, freely
 Grave ly, *ad.* seriously, solemnly
 Gra vy, *n.* the juice of meat
 Great ness, *n.* largeness, dignity, merit
 Gree dy, *a.* eager, ravenous
 Griev ous, *a.* afflictive, heavy
 Gro cer, *n.* a dealer in liquors, sugars, teas, &c.
 Gui dance, *n.* direction, government
 Guide less, *a.* without a guide
 Has ty, *a.* quick, passionate
 Hate ful, *a.* detestable, vile
 Ha tred, *n.* ill will, dislike
 Ha zy, *a.* foggy, misty, dark
 Hear say, *n.* report, rumour
 Hea then, *n.* a pagan, one destitute of revelation
 Heed less, *a.* careless, inattentive
 Heigh ten, *v.* to raise, increase
 Hero, *n.* a brave man; a great warrior [the
 High ness, *n.* elevation; a ti-
 Hind most, *a.* the last
 Hire ling, *n.* one serving for wages
 Hoarse ness, *n.* roughness of voice, harshness
 Hol ster, *n.* a case for pistols
 Ho ly, *a.* pure, religious
 Home ly, *a.* plain, inelegant
 Hope less, *a.* without hope
 Hu man, *a.* belonging to or like man
 Hu mour, *n.* general turn of mind; moisture
- 1
 Hy phen, *n.* a short mark between words or syllables
 I cy, *a.* cold, full of ice
 I dle, *a.* unemployed, lazy
 I ris, *n.* the rainbow; a circle
 I ron, [i urn] *n.* a hard metal
 I tem, *n.* a new article; a hint
 I vy, *n.* the name of a plant
 Jail er, *n.* the keeper of a prison
 Jews harp, *n.* a sort of musical instrument
 Jui cy, *a.* moist, full of juice
 Ju ry, *n.* persons sworn to deliver truth on such evidence as shall be given before them
 Keep er, *n.* one who keeps, one who guards
 Kind ness, *n.* benevolence, love
 Kna vish, *a.* dishonest, wicked
 Know ing, *a.* skilful, intelligent [work
 La bour, *n.* work, toil; *v.* to
 La dle, *n.* a large spoon, vessel
 La dy, *n.* a female title of honour; a woman
 Lame ness, *n.* the state of a cripple
 Late ly, *ad.* not long ago
 La tent, *a.* secret, hidden
 La va, *n.* matter which issues from volcanoes
 La zy, *a.* unwilling to work
 Lea der, *n.* a conductor, commander
 Leaf less, *a.* without leaves
 Lea ky, *a.* open, not close
 Leav ings, *n.* things left, remnant
 Le gal, *a.* according to law
 Li ar, *n.* one who tells falsehoods

¹ Li bel , <i>n.</i> a defamatory writing	¹ Ma ker , <i>n.</i> one who makes any thing; the Creator
Li cense , <i>n.</i> permission, liberty	Man ger , <i>n.</i> a wooden trough for animals to eat out of
Life less , <i>a.</i> dead, inanimate	Ma son , <i>n.</i> one who works in stone or brick; a member of the fraternity of Freemasons
Life time , <i>n.</i> the duration of life	May or , <i>n.</i> the chief magistrate of a corporation
Light house , <i>n.</i> a building with lights to direct seamen	Mea ger , [<i>g</i> hard] <i>a.</i> weak, lean
Light ning , <i>n.</i> the flash that precedes thunder	Mean ing , <i>n.</i> intention, design
Li ken , <i>v.</i> to make like, compare, resemble	Mea sles , <i>n.</i> a disease
Like ness , <i>n.</i> a resemblance	Meek ly , <i>ad.</i> mildly, gently
Like wise , <i>ad.</i> in like manner	Meek ness , <i>n.</i> mildness
Lime kiln , <i>n.</i> a kiln for burning limestones	Meet ing , <i>n.</i> an assembly
Lime stone , <i>n.</i> the stone of which lime is made	Mere ly , <i>ad.</i> simply, only
Li ning , <i>n.</i> the inner covering of any thing	Migh ty , <i>a.</i> powerful, strong
Li on , <i>n.</i> a bold strong animal	Mild ly , <i>ad.</i> tenderly, kindly
Live ly , <i>a.</i> brisk, gay, cheerful	Mild ness , <i>n.</i> gentleness, softness
Li vre , <i>n.</i> a French coin	Mi nor , <i>n.</i> one under age; <i>a.</i> petty, less
Load stone , <i>n.</i> a stone having an attractive power	Mo ment , <i>n.</i> importance, value; an indivisible part of time [part
Loath ful , <i>a.</i> odious, abhorred	Most ly , <i>ad.</i> for the greatest
Loath some , <i>a.</i> detestable, abhorred [place	Motion , <i>n.</i> the act of moving
Lo cal , <i>a.</i> being of or in a	Mo tive , <i>n.</i> that which incites to action [mould
Lo cust , <i>n.</i> a devouring insect	Moul dy , <i>a.</i> covered with
Lone some , <i>a.</i> solitary, dismal	Mourn er , <i>n.</i> one that mourns
Low land , <i>n.</i> marshy; low part of a country	Mourn ful , <i>a.</i> sad, sorrowful
Low ly , <i>a.</i> humble, meek	Mourn ing , <i>n.</i> grief, lamentation; a dress of sorrow
Lu cid , <i>a.</i> bright, clear	Mu sick , <i>n.</i> harmony; the science of sounds
Lu cre , <i>n.</i> profit, gain	Name ly , <i>ad.</i> particularly, to wit, that is to say
Lu nar , <i>a.</i> relating to the moon	Na tion , <i>n.</i> body of people united under one prince or government
Lu rid , <i>a.</i> gloomy, dismal	
Main mast , <i>n.</i> the chief or middle mast of a ship	
Ma jor , <i>n.</i> an officer above a captain; <i>a.</i> greater in number, quantity, or extent	

Na tive, <i>n.</i> one born in any place; <i>a.</i> natural, real	¹ Ne gro, <i>n.</i> a black man, an African
Na ture, [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> the native state of any thing; disposition; compass of natural existence; state or system of the world	Nei ther, <i>conj.</i> not either
Na val, <i>a.</i> relating to ships	Neu ter, <i>a.</i> indifferent, not engaged on either side
Na vy, <i>n.</i> a fleet of ships of war	Neu tral, <i>a.</i> being of neither party [ness
Near ly, <i>ad.</i> closely; at hand	New ness, <i>n.</i> freshness, lateness
Near ness, <i>n.</i> closeness; alliance of blood or affection	Nine ty, <i>a.</i> nine times ten
Neat ly, <i>ad.</i> elegantly, cleanly	No ble, <i>a.</i> illustrious, great
Neat ness, <i>n.</i> elegance	Nose gay, <i>n.</i> a bunch of flowers
Nee dle, <i>n.</i> a small instrument for sewing	No tice, <i>n.</i> information
Need less, <i>a.</i> unnecessary	No tion, <i>n.</i> opinion, sentiment
Nee dy, <i>a.</i> poor, necessitous	No where, <i>ad.</i> not in any place
	Nui sance, <i>n.</i> something noxious or offensive
	O cean, [o shun] <i>n.</i> the largest body of water on the globe

SECTION XXIII.

Description of the Sloth.

THE Sloth which is an animal of South America, makes the most despicable appearance of all the animal race. It is covered with coarse hair, somewhat resembling dried grass; and its eyes are dull and heavy.

It has four short feet, which are armed with strong claws; but though the feet are short, the legs are still shorter, and proceed from the body in such an oblique direction, that the soles of the feet seldom touch the ground.

This poor creature seldom changes his position but by constraint, and when impelled by the severe calls of hunger; and then it moves only one leg at a time, by scraping on the back of the claws along the surface, and wheeling the limbs circularly about, yet still touching the ground, till at length it places its foot in a progressive position.

The other three limbs are brought about with the same difficulty; before the animal is capable of moving his body; and in a manner so extremely slow, that, ac-

cording to Goldsmith's account, it has been seen to advance not more than three feet in an hour ; and that a few paces are often the journey of a week.

It lives upon the leaves, fruit, and flowers of trees ; and sometimes on the bark itself, when nothing else is left upon the tree for its subsistence. It requires a large share of food for its support ; and therefore it generally strips a tree of all its verdure, before it is willing to leave it.

Although this animal is formed for climbing a tree with great pain and difficulty, yet it is utterly unable to descend like other animals ; but is obliged, when it has stripped the tree of every thing that could serve it for food, to drop like a lifeless mass from the branches to the ground.

After remaining some time in a torpid state, from the shock received by the fall, it again prepares for a journey to some neighbouring tree not far distant, to which it crawls so slowly, that one can scarcely perceive it move ; and often baits on vegetables by the way.

All motions which it makes, seem to torture it ; every step it takes, it sends forth a plaintive, melancholy cry, which seems its chief defence ; few quadrupeds appear willing to interrupt its progress, either because its flesh is offensive, or they are terrified at its cries.

When at length they reach their destined tree, they mount it with much greater ease than when they moved upon the plain. They fall to with famished appetite, and, as before, destroy the very source that supplies them.

As it finds so great a difficulty in procuring its food, it is often obliged to go several days without any supply ; and we are informed that one remained suspended to a pole across two beams, without any sustenance, for forty days.

This strange creature, which appears to live a very wretched life, may serve as a just emblem of the slothful, who spend their time in doing nothing, or that which is worse than nothing ; while they ought to be improving their minds in virtue, and endeavouring for those comforts which render mankind happy.

SECTION XXIV.

The Sluggard.

'Tis the voice of the Sluggard—I hear him complain,
 ' You have wak'd me too soon, I must slumber again.'
 As the door on its hinges, so he on his bed,
 Turns his sides and his shoulders, and his heavy head.

A ' little more sleep, and a little more slumber ;
 Thus he wastes half his days, and his hours without number :
 And when he gets up, he sits folding his hands,
 Or walks about sauntering, or idle he stands.

I pass'd by his garden, and saw the wild briar,
 The thorn, and the thistle, grow broader and higher.
 ' The clothes that hang on him are turning to rags ;
 And his money still wastes, till he starves or he begs.

I made him a visit, still hoping to find
 He had taken more care in improving his mind ;
 He told me his dreams, talk'd of eating and drinking ;
 But he scarce reads the Bible, and never loves thinking.

I then said to my heart, ' Here's a lesson for me ;
 That man's but a picture of what I might be :
 But thanks to my friends for their care in my breeding,
 Who taught me betimes to love working and reading.'



SECTION XXV.

On Early Rising.

How foolish they who lengthen night,
 And slumber in the morning light !
 How sweet at early morning's rise,
 ' To view the glories of the skies !

The sprightly lark, with artless lay,
 Proclaims the entrance of the day.
 Its fairest form then nature wears,
 And clad in brightest green appears.

How sweet to breathe the gale's perfume,
 And feast the eyes with nature's bloom !
 Along the dewy lawn to rove,
 And hear the musick of the grove !

Nor you, ye delicate and fair,
Neglect to take the morning air.
This will your nerves with vigour brace,
Improve and heighten every grace.

'Twill give your breath a rich perfume ;
Add to your cheeks a fairer bloom ;
With lustre teach your eyes to glow,
And health and cheerfulness bestow.



SECTION XXVI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

¹ O dour, <i>n.</i> scent, fragrance	¹ Pave ment, <i>n.</i> a paved way, a stone or brick floor
O men, <i>n.</i> a sign, prognostick	Pay ment, <i>n.</i> the act of paying
On ly, <i>a.</i> single ; <i>ad.</i> simply, singly	Peace ful, <i>a.</i> quiet, mild [ded
O pen, <i>a.</i> unshut ; <i>v.</i> to un- close, divide	Pee vish, <i>a.</i> cross, easily offen-
O ral, <i>a.</i> delivered by mouth	Peo ple, <i>n.</i> persons in gener- al ; a nation ; <i>v.</i> to stock with inhabitants
O ver, <i>pr.</i> and <i>ad.</i> above, across, more, upon	Pi lot, <i>n.</i> one who steers a ship
Ow ner, <i>n.</i> one to whom a thing belongs	Pi ous, <i>a.</i> religious, devout
Pa gan, <i>n.</i> a heathen [tive	Pi rate, <i>n.</i> a sea-robber
Pain ful, <i>a.</i> full of pain, afflic-	Plain ness, <i>n.</i> flatness, sim- plicity
Paint ing, <i>n.</i> the art of laying on colours ; a picture	Plain tiff, <i>n.</i> one who com- mences a suit in law
Pale ness, <i>n.</i> wanness, white- ness	Plain tive, <i>a.</i> complaining
Pa per, <i>n.</i> a substance on which men write and print	Play er, <i>n.</i> one who plays
Pa pist, <i>n.</i> one who adheres to popery	Play ful, <i>a.</i> sportive, gay
Pa rent, <i>n.</i> a father or mother	Play house, <i>n.</i> a house used for acting plays in
Paste board, <i>n.</i> a thick kind of paper	Play thing, <i>n.</i> a toy, trifle
Pa tience, <i>n.</i> calmness of mind, endurance	Pli ant, <i>a.</i> flexible, bending
Pa tient, <i>a.</i> resigned, calm under pain or affliction	Plu mage, <i>n.</i> feathers [one
Pa tron, <i>n.</i> supporter, defen- der, advocate	Plu ral, <i>a.</i> implying more than
	Po em, <i>n.</i> a composition in verse
	Po et, <i>n.</i> a writer of poems ; a composer of verses
	Po ny, <i>n.</i> a small horse
	Port ly, <i>ad.</i> bulky, majestic

1 Por ter , <i>n.</i> one who has the charge of a gate ; a kind of strong beer	1 Re gent , <i>n.</i> a governour, a deputed ruler
Post age , <i>n.</i> money paid for the coveyance of letters, &c.	Re gion , <i>n.</i> a country, a tract of land
Post script , <i>n.</i> a paragraph added to the end of a letter	Re tail , <i>n.</i> sale by small quantities
Po tent , <i>a.</i> powerful	Ri ot , <i>n.</i> an uproar, sedition
Pray er , <i>n.</i> a petition, request	Ri pen , <i>v.</i> to grow ripe
Preach er , <i>n.</i> one who preaches ; a minister	Ri val , <i>n.</i> a competitor
Pre cept , <i>n.</i> a command, instruction, rule	Ro guish , <i>a.</i> knavish
Priest craft , <i>n.</i> religious fraud	Sa cred , <i>a.</i> holy, consecrated
Priest hood , <i>n.</i> the office and character of a priest	Safe ly , <i>ad.</i> in a safe manner
Pri or , <i>a.</i> former, going before	Safe ty , <i>n.</i> freedom from danger or hurt
Pri vate , <i>a.</i> secret, alone	Sai lor , <i>n.</i> a seaman
Pro noun , <i>n.</i> a word used in the place of a noun	Sav iour , <i>n.</i> the Redeemer ; he who saves
Pu ny , <i>a.</i> young, small, petty	Sa vour , <i>n.</i> scent, odour
Pu pil , <i>n.</i> a scholar	Say ing , <i>n.</i> an expression, proverb, maxim
Pure ly , <i>ad.</i> in a pure manner	Sci ence , <i>n.</i> knowledge, learning, skill, art
Pu trid , <i>a.</i> rotten, corrupt	Sea man , <i>n.</i> a sailor, mariner
Que ry , <i>n.</i> a question, inquiry	Sea son , <i>n.</i> one fourth part of a year ; <i>v.</i> to give a relish to
Qui et , <i>a.</i> still, peaceable	Se quel , <i>n.</i> succeeding part, conclusion [heat
Quo tient , <i>n.</i> the number produced by division	Sha dy , <i>a.</i> secure from light or
Rai ment , <i>n.</i> dress, clothes	Shame ful , <i>a.</i> disgraceful
Rain y , <i>a.</i> showery, wet	Shame less , <i>a.</i> impudent
Ra ven , <i>n.</i> a fowl	Shoul der , <i>n.</i> the joint which connects the arm to the body
Ra zor , <i>n.</i> a tool used in shaving	Sign post , <i>n.</i> the post on which a sign hangs
Read er , <i>n.</i> one who reads	Si lence , <i>n.</i> stillness, secrecy
Read ing , <i>n.</i> study, perusal of books	Si lent , <i>a.</i> still, mute
Re al , <i>a.</i> true, genuine	Sla vish , <i>a.</i> servile, mean
Rea son , <i>n.</i> the faculty of thinking ; a cause ; propriety ; <i>v.</i> to argue rationally	Sloth ful , <i>a.</i> lazy, sluggish
Re cent , <i>a.</i> new, late	Slow ly , <i>ad.</i> not speedily, tardily [smoke
Re gal , <i>a.</i> royal, kingly	Smo ky , <i>a.</i> emitting or full of
	Snow drop , <i>n.</i> an early flower
	So ber , <i>a.</i> serious, calm

- So fa, *n.* a splendid seat covered
 So lar, *a.* relating to the sun
 Sol dier, [sol jur] *n.* a warrior; a man engaged in military service
 — Spa cious, *a.* wide, extensive
 — Spe cies, *n.* a sort, class of nature
 Speech less, *a.* mute, dumb
 Spi der, *n.* the insect that spins webs [plant
 Spike nard, *n.* the name of a
 Spite ful, *a.* malicious, cross
 Spright ly, *a.* gay, brisk, lively
 States man, *n.* one employed in publick affairs; one versed in the arts of government
 Sta tion, *n.* situation; *v.* to fix in a certain place
 Steel yard, *n.* a kind of balance for weighing
 Stee ple, *n.* the turret or spire of a church
 Stew ard, *n.* one who manages the affairs of another
 Sto ry, *n.* a narrative, history
 Stran ger, *n.* one unacquainted
 Stu dent, *n.* a scholar, learner
 Stu pid, *a.* dull, heavy [ly
 Sure ly, [s like sh] *ad.* certainly
 Sure ty, [s like sh] *n.* security, certainty
 Sweet meat, *n.* fruits preserved with sugar
 Tai lor, *n.* one who makes clothes
 Teach er, *n.* an instructor; a preacher
 Ti tle, *n.* an appellation; name of honour; claim of right
 To ken, *n.* a sign, mark
 Trai tor, *n.* one who betrays his trust
 Trea ty, *n.* negotiation; contract of parties [tation
 Tri al, *n.* examination; tempt
 Tri umph, *n.* joy or pomp for success; conquest; *v.* to rejoice for victory
 Tues day, *n.* the third day of the week
 Tu lip, *n.* the name of a flower
 Tu tor, *n.* one who instructs; a preceptor
 Twi light, *n.* the dubious light before sunrise, and after sunset; *a.* obscure, dusky
 Ty rant, *n.* a cruel despotick ruler; a severe master
 Ty ro, *n.* one in his rudiments, a beginner, student [nient
 Use ful, *a.* serviceable, convenient
 Use less, *a.* answering no purpose
 Va cant, *n.* empty, free
 Vi al, *n.* a small bottle
 Vice roy, *n.* the agent or substitute of a king
 Vi ol, *n.* a stringed instrument of musick [vice
 Wa ges, *n.* pay given for service
 Wai ter, *n.* an attendant
 Ware house, *n.* a storehouse for merchandise [ish
 Waste ful, *a.* destructive, lav-
 2
 Ab sence, *n.* being absent
 Ab sent, *a.* not present
 Ab stract, *n.* an abridgment
 Ac cent, *n.* manner of pronunciation
 Ac id, [c like s] *a.* sour, sharp
 Ac tion, *n.* a thing done
 Ac tive, *a.* quick, nimble
 Ac tor, *n.* he that performs

2

Ac tress, n. she that performs**Ad der, n.** a serpent, viper**Af ter, pr.** in pursuit of; behind**Al um, n.** mineral salt**Am ple, a.** large, wide**Ash es, n.** the remains of any thing burnt [lungs**Asth ma, n.** a disease of the**At las, n.** a collection of maps**Ax is, n.** the line on which any thing turns [my**Bag gage, n.** utensils of an ar-**Ban ish, v.** to condemn to leave one's own country, to drive away**Ban ner, n.** a flag, standard**Ban quet, n.** a feast**Bar rel, n.** a round wooden vessel; the hollow tube of a gun**Bar ren, a.** unfruitful, scanty**Bash ful, a.** wanting due confidence**Bat tle, n.** a fight, combat**Beck on, v.** to make a sign**Bed stead, n.** the frame which supports a bed [begging**Beg gar, n.** one who lives by**Bel low, v.** to roar**Bel lows, n.** an instrument to blow the fire [ness**Bet ter, a.** superiour in good-**Bil low, n.** a large roaring wave**Bis cuit, n.** hard dry bread**Bish op, n.** one of the head order of the clergy**Black smith, n.** one who works in iron [for a bed**Blank et, n.** a woollen cover**Bles sing, n.** divine favour**Blun der, n.** a mistake**Brack ish, a.** somewhat salt

2

Bram ble, n. a prickly shrub**Bran dy, n.** a strong distilled liquor**Break fast, n.** the first meal in the day**Brit tle, a.** apt to break, weak**Buck et, n.** a vessel to carry or fetch water in**Build ing, n.** a house, fabrick**Bun dle, n.** a number of things bound together [en**Bur nish, v.** to polish, bright-**Bus zle, n.** hurry, tumult**But ter, n.** food made from cream**Cab in, n.** a room in a ship**Cam el, n.** a beast of burden**Can did, a.** fair, open, honest**Can dour, n.** purity of mind**Cap tain, n.** the commander of a company or ship**Cap tive, n.** a prisoner [iour**Car riage, n.** a vehicle; behav-**Car rot, n.** a garden root**Car ry, v.** to bear, convey**Cas tle, n.** a house fortified**Cat tle, n.** beasts of pasture**Cav ern, n.** a hollow place in the ground [centre**Cen tral, a.** relating to the**Cen tre, n.** the middle**Chal lenge, n.** a summons to fight**Chand ler, n.** a person who deals in candles [stream**Chan nel, n.** course for a**Chap el, n.** a place of worship**Chap ter, n.** a division of a book**Cher ish, v.** to support, nurse**Cher ry, n.** a kind of fruit**Cher ub, n.** a celestial spirit**Chick en, n.** the young of a hen**Chil ly, a.** somewhat cold . . .

SECTION XXVII.

An Address to Parents.

THE word *Parent*, is of solemn import ; and the reason is, there is a sacred trust implied in it. To be a parent, is to be a guardian of more souls than one.

All the children which God hath given to parents, he hath put under their care to devote them to himself ; “ To bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.”

Consider, you who are parents, the importance of your trust ; train up the tender offspring committed to your care, in morality and virtue.

Upon you it depends whether the child of your bosom, shall be a blessing, or a curse to yourselves ; a useful, or a worthless member to the community.

Prepare him early with instruction, and season his mind with the maxims of truth. Watch the bent of his inclination, set him right in his youth, and let no evil habit gain strength with his years.

Be reasonable in your commands, if you expect a ready obedience. Severity and rigour may create fear, but can never command his love.

Mix kindness with reproof, and reason with authority ; so shall your admonitions take place in his heart, and his duty shall become his pleasure.

Then shall he rise like a cedar on the mountains ; his head shall be seen above the trees of the forest.—The soil is your own, let it not want cultivation ; the seed which you sow, that also shall you reap.

Teach him obedience, and he shall bless you ; teach him modesty, and he shall not be ashamed. Teach him gratitude, and he shall receive benefits ; teach him charity, and he shall gain love.

Teach him temperance, and he shall have health ; teach him prudence, and fortune shall attend him. Teach him justice, and he shall be honoured by the world ; teach him sincerity, and his own heart shall not reproach him.

Teach him diligence, and his wealth shall increase ; teach him benevolence, and his mind shall be exalted. Teach him science, and his life shall be useful ; teach him religion, and his death shall be happy.

SECTION XXVIII.

Rich and Poor.

THE man to whom God hath given riches, and blessed with a mind to employ them aright, is peculiarly favoured, and highly distinguished. He looks on his wealth with pleasure, because it affords him the means to do good.

He protects the poor that are injured, and suffers not the mighty to oppress the weak. He seeks out objects of compassion, and inquires into their wants ; he relieves them with judgement, and without ostentation.

He assists and rewards merit ; he encourages ingenuity, and liberally promotes every useful design. He employs the labourer, he forms new schemes, and the arts receive improvement.

He considers the superfluities of his table as belonging to the poor of his neighbourhood, and he defrauds them not. The benevolence of his mind is not checked by his fortune ; he rejoices therefore in riches, and his joy is blameless.

But wo unto him that heaps up wealth in abundance, and rejoices alone in the possession thereof ; that grinds the face of the poor, and considers not the sweat of their brow. He thrives on oppression without feeling ; the ruin of his brother disturbs him not.

He regards not the tears of the orphan, nor the cries of the widow : his heart is hardened with the love of wealth ; no grief nor distress can make any impression upon it.

But the curse of iniquity pursues him : he lives in continual fear ; the anxiety of his mind, and the rapacious desires of his own soul, take vengeance upon him, for the calamities he has brought upon others. Oh ! what are the miseries of poverty, in comparison with the gnawings of this man's heart !

Let the poor man comfort himself, yea, rejoice ; for he hath many reasons. He sits down to his morsel in peace ; his table is not crowded with flatterers and devourers. He is not embarrassed with a train of dependants, nor teased with the clamours of solicitation.

Debarred from the dainties of the rich, he also escapes

their diseases. The bread that he eats, is sweet to his taste; the water he drinks, is pleasant to his thirst; yea, far more delicious than the richest draughts of the luxurious.

His labour preserves his health, and procures him a repose, to which the downy bed of sloth is a stranger. He limits his desires with humility; and the calm of contentment is sweeter to his soul, than the acquisitions of wealth and grandeur.

Let not the rich, therefore, presume on his riches, nor the poor despond in his poverty; for the providence of God dispenses happiness to them both, and the distribution thereof is more equally made, than is generally imagined.



SECTION XXIX.

Select Sentences.

A WISE man will desire no more than what he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

Beauty, as a flowery blossom, soon fades; but the divine excellences of the mind, like the medicinal virtues of a plant, remain in it when all those charms are withered.

It is more difficult to repair a credit that is once shaken, than to keep in a flourishing condition that which was never blasted.

If the mind is well cultivated, it produces a store of fruit; if neglected, it is overrun with weeds.

Let no man be confident of his own merit; for the best sometimes err. Let no man rely too much upon his own judgement; for the wisest are sometimes deceived.

Men love to act from their own judgement, and are always most inclined to those that are of the same opinion with themselves.

The higher character a person supports, the more he should regard his minutest actions.

We are all surrounded and beset with evils; and as they cannot be avoided, the mind ought to be prepared to encounter them.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, rise too high ; and your disappointments will be fewer, and more easily supported.

Moderation, vigilance, and self-government, are duties incumbent on all ; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.

Be not proud of the gracefulness, strength and beauty of thy body, which a little sickness can weaken and deform.

Never insult the unfortunate, especially when they implore relief or assistance. If you cannot grant their requests, refuse them mildly and tenderly.

Pity the sorrows and sufferings of the poor ; disdain not to enter their wretched abodes, nor to listen to their moving lamentations.

While blessed with health and prosperity, cultivate a humble and compassionate disposition : think of the distresses of human life, of the solitary cottage, the dying parent, and the weeping orphan.

If we ought to be grateful for services received from our friends, how should our hearts glow with thankfulness to him who has given us being, and all the blessings we enjoy !

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular ; and his life calm and serene, because it is innocent.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himself, and promotes the happiness of all around him. It is the clear and calm sunshine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Out of your acquaintance, choose familiars : and out of your familiars, select friends.

Among all human enjoyments, nothing is so rare, so valuable, and so necessary, as a true friend.

A true friend is a great comfort in solitude, an excellent assistant in business, and the best protection against injuries : he is a counsellor in difficulties, and a sanctuary in distress.

SECTION XXX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

² Chim ney, <i>n.</i> a passage for smoke	² Diz zy, <i>a.</i> giddy, thoughtless
Cis tern, <i>n.</i> a vessel to hold water	Doub le, <i>a.</i> twofold, twice as much [ful
Cit y, <i>n.</i> an incorporated town	Dread ful, <i>a.</i> terrible, fright-
Civ il, <i>a.</i> complaisant, well bred	Dun geon, <i>n.</i> a dark close prison
Clam our, <i>n.</i> outcry, noise	Dus ty, <i>a.</i> clouded with dust
Clat ter, <i>v.</i> to make a confused noise	Dwel ling, <i>n.</i> a habitation
Cler gy, <i>n.</i> the whole order or body of divines	Ech o, <i>n.</i> a sound returned
Clum sy, <i>a.</i> unhandy	Ef fort, <i>n.</i> attempt, exertion
Clus ter, <i>n.</i> a bunch, heap	Em blem, <i>n.</i> a representation; allusive picture
Cour age, <i>n.</i> bravery, valour	Em pire, <i>n.</i> the region over which dominion is extended; imperial power
Cred it, <i>n.</i> reputation, belief	Emp ty, <i>a.</i> not full, void
Crim son, <i>n.</i> deep red colour	End less, <i>a.</i> without end
Crip ple, <i>n.</i> a lame person	En gine, <i>n.</i> a machine; agent
Crit ick, <i>n.</i> one skilled in criticism	Eng lish, [e like i] <i>a.</i> relating to the country, people, or language of England
Cun ning, <i>a.</i> skilful, crafty	En trance, <i>n.</i> passage
Cur tain, <i>n.</i> furniture of a bed or window	En vy, <i>n.</i> vexation at another's good
Damp ness, <i>n.</i> moisture	Er rour, <i>n.</i> a mistake, blunder
Daz zle, <i>v.</i> to overpower with light [tal	Es say, <i>n.</i> attempt, experiment
Dead ly, <i>a.</i> destructive, mortal	Eth icks, <i>n.</i> the doctrine of morality [away
Debt or, <i>n.</i> one who is in debt	Ex it, <i>n.</i> departure, a going
Des ert, <i>n.</i> a wilderness; <i>a.</i> wild, waste	Ex tant, <i>a.</i> now in being; standing out to view [ed
Dic tion, <i>n.</i> style, expression	Ex tract, <i>n.</i> substance extract-
Dif fer, <i>v.</i> to be unlike; to disagree	Fac tion, <i>n.</i> discord, a party
Dim ness, <i>n.</i> dullness of sight	Fac tious, <i>a.</i> given to faction
Dis cord, <i>n.</i> disagreement	Fam ine, <i>n.</i> scarcity of food
Dis count, <i>n.</i> an allowance, drawback [spinning	Fan cy, <i>n.</i> imagination, whim
Dis tast, <i>n.</i> a staff used in	Fash ion, <i>n.</i> custom, form
Dis trict, <i>n.</i> circuit, territory	Fat ten, <i>v.</i> to make or grow fleshy
Dit ty, <i>n.</i> a song, poem	Feath er, <i>n.</i> the plume of birds


2

Fel on, *n.* one guilty of a capital crime**Fer ry**, *n.* a place for passing a river or lake**Fer tile**, *a.* fruitful**Fer vent**, *a.* ardent, vehement**Fic kle**, *a.* changeable, unsteady**Fic tion**, *n.* a story invented, device, falsehood**Fid dle**, *n.* a musical instrument [type**Fig ure**, *n.* a number; shape;**Fin ger**, [g hard] *n.* part of the hand**Fin ish**, *v.* to end [bleness**Fit ness**, *n.* propriety, suitability**Flan nel**, *n.* a kind of woollen cloth [ness**Flat ness**, *n.* evenness; dull-**Flat ten**, *v.* to make flat**Flat ter**, *v.* to praise falsely**Flex ile**, *a.* pliant, easily bent**Flim sy**, *a.* weak, thin**Flip pant**, *a.* pert, talkative**Flour ish**, *v.* to thrive, adorn**Frag ment**, *n.* a part, a broken or imperfect piece**Frank ly**, *ad.* freely, readily**Frank ness**, *n.* plainness of speech, openness**Fran tick**, *a.* mad, distracted**Frec kle**, *n.* a spot on the skin**Fresh ness**, *n.* newness**Fret ful**, *a.* peevish, angry**Friend less**, *a.* without friends**Friend ly**, *a.* kind [ness**Friend ship**, *n.* favour, kindness**Frig ate**, *n.* a small ship of war**Fum ble**, *v.* to do any thing awkwardly**Fur long**, *n.* the eighth part of a mile

2

Fur lough, *n.* leave given for absence from duty**Fur nish**, *v.* to supply, equip**Fur row**, *n.* a trench made by a plough**Gal lant**, *a.* gay, brave, bold**Gal lon**, *n.* four quarts**Gam bler**, *n.* a gamester**Gan der**, *n.* the male of the goose**Gar ret**, *n.* the uppermost room in a dwelling [ble**Gath er**, *v.* to collect, assemble**Gen tle**, *a.* tame, mild, meek**Gen try**, *n.* a class of people above the vulgar**Ges ture**, [t like tsh] *n.* action, motion, posture**Gib bet**, *n.* a gallows to expose criminals**Gid dy**, [g hard] *a.* heedless**Gild ing**, [g hard] *n.* gold or silver laid on for ornament**Gim let**, [g hard] *n.* an instrument to bore with**Gin gle**, *v.* to make a sharp clattering noise [fully**Glad ly**, *ad.* joyfully, cheer-**Glad ness**, *n.* exultation, joy**Glim mer**, *v.* to shine faintly**Gram mar**, *n.* the science of speaking or writing correctly**Grap ple**, *v.* to fasten, grasp**Gras sy**, *a.* covered with grass**Grav el**, *n.* coarse hard sand**Grid dle**, *n.* a pan to bake cakes in**Grim ness**, *n.* frightfulness of countenance**Grum ble**, *v.* to murmur**Guilt less**, *a.* innocent [ed**Guilt y**, *a.* not innocent, wick-

²
Guinea, *n.* a gold coin
Gunsmith, *n.* one who makes guns
Gusset, *n.* part of a garment
Gutter, *n.* a passage for water
Habit, *n.* customary use, state of any thing, dress
Had dock, *n.* a sea-fish
Haggle, *v.* to mangle
Hal low, *v.* to consecrate
Hamlet, *n.* a small village
Hammer, *n.* an instrument to drive nails
Handy, *a.* ready, skilful
Happen, *v.* to come to pass
Happy, *a.* blessed, pleased
Harrow, *n.* an instrument of husbandry
Hatchet, *n.* a small axe
Hatter, *n.* a maker of hats
Hazard, *n.* danger, chance
Head stall, *n.* part of a bridle
Health, *a.* free from sickness
Heavy, *a.* weighty ; drowsy
Heifer, *n.* a young cow
Helmet, *n.* armour for the head
Helper, *n.* an assistant
Helpless, *a.* destitute of help ; wanting power or assistance
Henceforth, *ad.* from this time forward
Herbage, *n.* herbs, grass, pasture [person
Hermit, *n.* a solitary devout
Her ring, *n.* a small sea-fish
Hinder, *v.* to prevent, stop
Hither, *ad.* to this place
Huddle, *v.* to crowd together in a confused manner
Hundred, *a.* ten times ten
Hunger, [g hard] *n.* a desire of food

²
Hungry, *a.* feeling pain for want of food [animal
Hunter, *n.* one who chases
Hurry, *n.* haste, bustle ; *v.* to hasten
Hurtful, *a.* injurious
Husband, *n.* a married man
Hustle, *v.* to shake together
Illness, *n.* sickness
Impulse, *n.* communicated force, motion, idea
Income, *n.* revenue, rent
Incense, *n.* a perfume offered to some deity
Index, *n.* the table of contents to a book ; a mark thus ()
Infant, *n.* a young child
Ingot, *n.* a mass of metal
Injure, *v.* to annoy, to hurt unjustly [ink
Inkstand, *n.* a vessel to hold
Inlet, *n.* a passage, entrance
Inmost, *a.* deepest within, remotest
Inner, *a.* interior
Inquest, *n.* judicial inquiry
Inroad, *n.* sudden invasion
Insect, *n.* a small creeping or flying animal
Inside, *n.* the interior part
Insight, *n.* an inspection, view, knowledge
Instance, *n.* example
Instant, *n.* the present moment or month ; a moment
Instep, *n.* the upper part of the foot
Instinct, *n.* a natural desire or aversion
Insult, *n.* insolence, abuse
Intro, *pr.* noting entrance
Invoice, *n.* a bill or list of goods with the price annexed

- Is sue**, [ish shu] *n.* termination, end; *v.* to come or send out
Isth mus, *n.* a neck of land joining larger portions of land
Jab ber, *v.* to talk idly
Jack et, *n.* a waistcoat; a kind of short close coat
Jeal ous, *a.* suspicious [noise]
Jin gle, *v.* to make a rattling
Jour nal, *n.* a diary, book, newspaper
Jour ney, *n.* a passage from one place to another
Jug gle, *v.* to play tricks by sleight of hand
Jus tice, *n.* equity, right; an officer [ly]
Just ly, *ad.* uprightly, honestly
Ket tle, *n.* a kitchen vessel to boil things in
Kid nap, *v.* to steal persons
Kin dle, *v.* to set on fire
Kin dred, *n.* relation
King dom, *n.* the dominion of a king
King ly, *a.* royal, noble
Kitch en, *n.* a room where provisions are cooked
Kit ten, *n.* a young cat
Lad der, *n.* a frame made with steps for climbing
Lan cet, *n.* a surgical instrument to let blood
Land lord, *n.* the master of an inn; an owner of land or houses
Land tax, *n.* a tax put upon land and houses
Lan guage, *n.* human speech
Lan guid, *a.* faint, weak
Lan guish, *v.* to grow feeble
Lan guor, *n.* faintness
- Lan tern**, *n.* a case for a candle
Lap dog, *n.* a little dog for the lap
Last ly, *ad.* in the last place
Lath er, *n.* froth of soap and water
Lat ter, *a.* the last of two
Lay ish, *a.* wasteful
Learn ing, *n.* erudition, skill in any thing [ing any thing]
Learn er, *n.* one who is learn-
Leath er, *n.* the hide of an animal dressed
Lec ture, [t like tsh] *n.* a discourse on any subject
Lem on, *n.* the name of a fruit
Length en, *v.* to make longer
Leop ard, *n.* a beast of prey
Les sen, *v.* to diminish
Les son, *n.* a task to learn or read
Les sor, *n.* one who grants a lease to another
Let ter, *n.* one of the characters of the alphabet; a written message
Lev el, *a.* even
Lev y, *v.* to raise, impose
Lil y, *n.* a beautiful flower
Lim ber, *a.* easily bent, pliant
Lim it, *n.* a bound, border; *v.* to confine within bounds
Linch pin, *n.* an iron pin to keep a wheel on the axletree
Lin en, *n.* cloth made of flax
Lin ger, [g hard] *v.* to loiter
Lin guist, *n.* a person skilled in languages
Lin net, *n.* a small singing bird
Liq uid, *n.* a fluid substance
Liq uor, *n.* strong drink; a liquid
Lit tle, *a.* small, diminutive

2	Liv ing, <i>n.</i> maintenance, sup- port [animal	2	Lus cious, <i>a.</i> sweet, pleasing, rich
Liz ard, <i>n.</i> a small creeping		Lus tre, <i>n.</i> brightness, gloss	
Lub ber, <i>n.</i> a lazy clumsy fellow [nate		Lus ty, <i>a.</i> large, stout	
Luc ky, <i>a.</i> successful, fortu-		Mad am, <i>n.</i> a term of address to a lady	
Lug gage, <i>n.</i> any thing cum- bersome or heavy		Mad den, <i>v.</i> to make mad	
Lum ber, <i>n.</i> useless furniture ; timber, boards, staves, &c.		Mad ness, <i>n.</i> rage, fury, passion	
		Mag ick, [g soft] <i>n.</i> enchant- ment, dealing with spirits	

SECTION XXXI.

The Close of Life.

WHEN we contemplate the close of life, the termination of man's designs and hopes, the silence that now reigns among those who a little while ago were so busy or so gay ; who can avoid being touched with sensations at once awful and tender ? What heart but then warms with the glow of humanity ? in whose eye doth not the tear gather, on revolving the fate of passing and short lived man ?

Behold the poor man who lays down at last the burden of his wearisome life. No more shall he groan under the load of poverty and toil. No more shall he hear the insolent calls of the master, from whom he received his scanty wages. No more shall he be raised from needful slumber on his bed of straw, nor be hurried away from his homely meal, to undergo the repeated labours of the day.

While his humble grave is preparing, and a few poor and decayed neighbours are carrying him thither, it is good for us to think, that this man too was our brother ; that for him the aged and destitute wife, and the needy children now weep ; that, neglected as he was by the world, he possessed perhaps both a sound understanding, and a worthy heart ; and is now carried by angels to rest in Abraham's bosom.

At no great distance from him, the grave is opened to receive the rich and proud man. For, as it is said with emphasis in the parable, " the rich man also died

and was buried." He also died. His riches prevented not his sharing the same fate with the poor man ; perhaps, through luxury, they accelerated his doom.

Then indeed, " the mourners go about the streets ; " and while, in all the pomp and magnificence of woe, his funeral is preparing, his heirs, impatient to examine his will, are looking one on another with jealous eyes, and are already beginning to dispute about the division of his substance.

One day we see carried along the coffin of the smiling infant ; the flower just nipped as it began to blossom in its parent's view : and the next day we behold the young man, or young woman, of blooming form and promising hopes, laid in an untimely grave.

While the funeral is attended by a numerous unconcerned company, who are discoursing to one another about the news of the day, or the ordinary affairs of life, let our thoughts rather follow to the house of mourning, and represent to themselves what is passing there.

There we should see a disconsolate family sitting in silent grief, thinking of the sad breach that is made in their little society ; and, with tears in their eyes, looking to the chamber that is now left vacant, and to every memorial that presents itself of their departed friend. By such attention to the woes of others, the selfish hardness of our hearts will be gradually softened, and melted down into humanity.

Another day we follow to the grave, one who in old age, and after a long career of life, has, in full maturity, sunk at last into rest. As we are going along to the mansion of the dead, it is natural for us to think, and to discourse, of all the changes which such a person has seen during the course of his life.

He has passed it is likely, through varieties of fortune. He has experienced prosperity and adversity. He has seen families and kindreds rise and fall. He has seen peace and war succeed in their turns : the face of his country undergoing many alterations, and the very city in which he dwelt, rising in a manner, new around him. After all he has beheld, his eyes are now closed for-

ever. He was becoming a stranger in the midst of a new succession of men. A race who knew him not, had risen to fill the earth. Thus passes the world away. Throughout all ranks and conditions; "one generation passeth, and another generation cometh;" and this great inn is by turns evacuated, and replenished by troops of succeeding pilgrims.

O vain and inconstant world! O fleeting and transient life! When will the sons of men learn to think of thee as they ought? When will they learn humanity from the afflictions of their brethren; or moderation and wisdom, from the sense of their own fugitive state?



SECTION XXXII.

The Funeral.

How solemn is the scene, when friends draw near,
To pay to parted worth the fun'ral tear!
How precious are the sacred tears that rise,
And flow successive from the mourner's eyes.

How solemn is the sight, ('tis so to me),
Extended in the "narrow house" to see
The pale precursor of our certain doom,
A silent votary for the lurid tomb!

No language can describe, no tongue can tell
The heart's keen anguish at the last farewell,
When the lid closes on the faded face,
Where late serenely smil'd each softer grace.

Plac'd on the sable hearse, the mournful throng,
In sad procession, slowly move along;
Bow'd down with sorrow, to the grave repair,
And leave their fellow friend to moulder there.

Then home return:—Oh! what a blank appears!
The heart then gives the few remaining tears;
How gloomy all, where late so sweetly smil'd
The lovely friend, that ev'ry care beguil'd!

Those who have lost what worlds cannot supply,
Can give the sympathetick tear and sigh:
Though friendship can a soothing balm impart,
'Tis Heav'n alone can heal the mourner's heart.

SECTION XXXIII.

The Rose.

How fair is the rose, what a beautiful flower !
 In Summer so fragrant and gay !
 But the leaves are beginning to fade in an hour,
 And they wither and die in a day.

Yet the rose has one powerful virtue to boast,
 Above all the flowers of the field :
 When its leaves are all dead, and its fine colours lost,
 Still how sweet a perfume it will yield.

So frail are the youth and the beauty of men,
 Though they bloom and look gay like the rose ;
 Yet all our fond care to preserve them is vain,
 Time kills them as fast as he goes.

Then I'll not be proud of my youth or my beauty,
 Since both of them wither and fade ;
 But gain a good name by performing my duty ;
 This will scent like the rose when I'm dead.



SECTION XXXIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

2	2
Mag net, <i>n.</i> the loadstone	Mar row, <i>n.</i> a substance in bones [subject]
Mag pie, <i>n.</i> the name of a bird	Mat ter, <i>n.</i> body, substance,
Mal ice, <i>n.</i> ill will, hatred	Max im, <i>n.</i> a general principle, rule
Mal let, <i>n.</i> a wooden hammer	Mead ow, <i>n.</i> a grass-field from which hay is made
Man age, <i>v.</i> to conduct, govern	Meas ure, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> that by which any thing is measured ; <i>v.</i> to compute, allot
Man date, <i>n.</i> a command, precept [ing]	Med al, <i>n.</i> an ancient coin ; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance
Man ful, <i>a.</i> bold, stout, daring	Mel low, <i>a.</i> soft, fully ripe
Man gle, <i>v.</i> to lacerate, to cut or tear in pieces	Mel on, <i>n.</i> a kind of fruit
Man ly, <i>a.</i> brave, noble	Mem ber, <i>n.</i> a limb, a part
Man ner, <i>n.</i> form, method	Men tal, <i>a.</i> belonging mind, intellectual
Man ners, <i>n.</i> behaviour, conduct	
Man sion, <i>n.</i> a dwelling house, abode	
Man tle, <i>n.</i> a kind of cloak	
Man y, [a like e] <i>a.</i> numerous, several	

- 2
Men tion, *v.* to express in words or writing; *n.* an expression
Mer chant, *n.* one who deals in merchandise [pardon
Mer cy, *n.* pity, compassion,
Mer it, *n.* desert, reward; *v.* to deserve [cheerful
Mer ry, *a.* gay, laughing,
Mes sage, *n.* an errand
Mess mate, *n.* one who eats with another [body
Met al, *n.* a hard compact
Meth od, *n.* order, rule
Mid day, *n.* noon
Mid night, *n.* the middle of the night [a mill
Mil ler, *n.* one who attends
Mil let, *n.* a plant; a kind of fish [sand
Mill ion, *n.* ten hundred thousand
Mill stone, *n.* the stone by which grain is ground
Mim ick, *v.* to imitate, ridicule; *n.* one who imitates another
Min gle, *v.* to mix, join
Min ute, *n.* the sixtieth part of an hour
Mir ror, *n.* a looking-glass
Mis chief, *n.* disturbance, harm
Mis sion, *n.* a commission, legation
Mis tress, *n.* a woman who governs; a woman teacher
Mis ty, *a.* cloudy, damp
Mit tens, *n.* covering for the hands
Mud dy, *a.* dirty, thick
Muf fle, *v.* to wrap up, to blindfold
Mum ble, *v.* to mutter; to speak inwardly
- 2
Mur der, *n.* the act of killing unlawfully; *v.* to kill unlawfully [ble
Mur mur, *v.* to mutter, grumble
Mus ket, *n.* a soldier's handgun
Mus lin, *n.* a fine kind of cloth made of cotton [seed
Mus tard, *n.* a plant and its
Mus ty, *a.* mouldy, spoiled with damp
Mut ter, *v.* to grumble
Mut ton, *n.* the flesh of sheep
Neck lace, *n.* an ornament worn by women on the neck
Neph ew, [nev vu] *n.* the son of a brother or sister
NETH er, *a.* lower, not upper
Net tle, *n.* a stinging herb
Nev er, *ad.* at no time
Nib ble, *v.* to eat slowly, bite at
Nick name, *n.* a name given in contempt
Nim ble, *a.* quick, active [ly
Nim bly, *ad.* quickly, speedily
Num ber, *n.* the species of quantity by which it is computed how many; *v.* to count, reckon
Numb ness, *n.* stupefaction, torpor, deadness
Nup tial, *a.* pertaining to marriage
Nup tials, *n.* marriage
Nur ture, [t like tsh] *n.* education; food, diet; *v.* to bring up, to educate
Pack et, *n.* a mail of letters; a coasting vessel for passengers
Pad dle, *v.* to row; to play in water; *n.* an oar
Pad lock, *n.* a hanging lock

²
Pal ace, *n.* a royal or splendid house
Pam phlet, *n.* a small book
Pan cake, *n.* a kind of thin cake baked or fried in a pan
Par rot, *n.* a kind of bird
Pas sage, *n.* a clause or sentence; act of passing
Pas sion, *n.* anger, zeal, ardour, love [fering
Pas sive, *a.* submissive, suf-
Pass port, *n.* a permission in writing to pass
Pas time, *n.* amusement, sport
Pas tor, *n.* a minister of a congregation; a shepherd
Pas ture, [t like tsh] *n.* land on which cattle feed
Pat ent, *n.* a grant of an exclusive right [ample
Pat tern, *n.* a specimen, ex-
Peas ant, *n.* one who lives by rural labour
Peb ble, *n.* a sort of hard stone
Ped dle, *v.* to travel and re-tail goods
Pen cil, *n.* a small brush of hair for drawing and painting
Pen knife, *n.* a knife used to cut pens
Pen man, *n.* a writer
Pen ny, *n.* the twelfth part of a shilling
Pen sion, *n.* a settled yearly allowance
Pen sive, *a.* sorrowful
Pep per, *n.* a spice, plant of many kinds
Per il, *n.* danger, hazard
Per ish, *v.* to decay, die
Per son, *n.* a human being, an individual
Pes ter, *v.* to plague, disturb

²
Pes tle, *n.* an instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar
Pet tish, *a.* fretful, peevish
Pet ty, *a.* small, trifling
Pheas ant, *n.* the name of a bird
Phthis ick, *n.* a consumption; shortness of breath
Pic kle, *n.* a thing pickled, brine
Pic ture, [t like tsh] *n.* a resemblance in colours
Pig con, [g soft] *n.* a kind of bird
Pil fer, *v.* to steal
Pil lage, *n.* plunder; *v.* to rob
Pil lar, *n.* a column, prop
Pill ion, *n.* a soft saddle, a cushion [head on
Pil low, *n.* a thing to lay the
Pim ple, *n.* a small red pustule
Pin ion, *v.* to bind, shackle, tie
Pis mire, *n.* an ant; emmet
Pis tol, *n.* a small hand-gun
Pitch fork, *n.* a fork to pitch hay with
Pitch er, *n.* an earthen vessel
Pith y, *a.* consisting of pith; energetick, forcible [thy
Pit y, *n.* compassion, sympathy
Piv ot, *n.* a pin on which any thing turns
Plan et, *n.* a star which revolves round a centre in an orbit
Plan tain, *n.* an herb
Plant er, *n.* a farmer, one who cultivates
Plas ter, *n.* lime prepared to cover walls; a salve
Plat form, *n.* a horizontal plane
Plat ter, *n.* a large flat dish

- ²
Pleasant, *a.* delightful
Pleasure, [s like zh] *n.* delight, gratification
Plenty, *n.* abundance
Plummet, *n.* a leaden weight or pencil [by force
Plunder, *v.* to pillage, to rob
Practice, *n.* habitual use, rule
Practise, *v.* to do habitually
Prattle, *v.* to talk lightly, to chatter
Precious, *a.* valuable, costly
Preface, *n.* an introduction to a book [present
Presence, *n.* state of being
Present, *a.* not absent, face to face; *n.* a gift
Pretty, [e like i] *a.* beautiful, neat; *ad.* in some degree
Primer, *n.* a small book for children
Primrose, *n.* a flower
Princely, *ad.* royal, grand
Princess, *n.* the daughter of a king, the wife of a prince
Printer, *n.* one who prints
Prison, *n.* a jail, place of confinement
Publish, *v.* to make known
Public, *n.* the body of a nation; *a.* not private, open, common
Pulpy, *a.* soft
Punish, *v.* to chastise, correct
Puppy, *n.* a whelp, dog
Purblind, *a.* near-sighted
Purchase, *v.* to buy, to obtain for a price
Purieu, *n.* border, enclosure
Purple, *a.* red tinged with blue
Purport, *n.* design, meaning
Pustule, [t like tsh] *n.* a pimple
- ²
Putty, *n.* a kind of cement used by glaziers
Puzzle, *v.* to perplex, embarrass; *n.* perplexity, a riddle
Quickly, *ad.* nimbly, speedily
Quickness, *n.* speed, activity
Quicksand, *n.* a sinking or shaking sand [throat
Quinsy, *n.* a disease in the
Quiver, *v.* to shake, tremble
Rabbit, *n.* a small furry animal [crowd
Rabble, *n.* a tumultuous
Racket, *n.* a clattering noise
Radish, *n.* the name of a root
Rafter, *n.* the roof timber of a house
Ramble, *v.* to wander, rove
Rancour, *n.* malignity, hatred
Random, *a.* done by chance; *n.* want of direction
Ransack, *v.* to plunder, search
Ransom, *n.* a price paid for liberty; *v.* to redeem
Rapid, *a.* violent, swift
Rapture, [t like tsh] *n.* ecstasy, transport [villain
Rascal, *n.* a mean fellow,
Rashness, *n.* hastiness
Rather, *ad.* more willingly
Ratsbane, *n.* arsenick, poison
Rattle, *v.* to make a noise, to clatter
Ravage, *v.* to lay waste, spoil, plunder
Ready, *a.* prepared, willing
Rebel, *n.* one who opposes lawful authority
Reckon, *v.* to count, compute
Record, *n.* a register, authentic enrolment
Rectory, *n.* a minister of a parish, ruler

2

Refuge, *n.* shelter from dangerRelish, *v.* to give a taste to any thing; *n.* taste, likingRemnant, *n.* what is leftRep tile, *n.* a creeping thingRescue, *v.* to set free from dangerRespite, *n.* a reprieve, pause; *v.* to suspend, put offRestless, *a.* unquietRev el, *v.* to carouse; *n.* a noisy feastRiches, *n.* wealth, moneyRichness, *n.* opulence, splendour, fertilityRiddle, *n.* a coarse open sieve; a puzzling odd questionRigid, [g soft] *a.* strict, exactRiver, *n.* a stream or current of waterRivet, *n.* a kind of pin clenched at both ends; *v.* to fasten with rivetsRubbish, *n.* refuse, the ruins of buildingsRuffe, *n.* plaited linen used as an ornament; *v.* to disorderRudder, *n.* the part that steers a ship [noiseRumble, *v.* to make a hoarseRustick, *a.* rural, rudeRusty, *a.* covered with rustSabbath, *n.* a day of rest and worshipSad den, *v.* to make sadSaddle, *n.* a seat to put on a horse [cholySadness, *n.* sorrow, melan-Salad, *n.* food of raw herbsSaumon, *n.* a kind of fishSample, *n.* a specimenSandy, *a.* gritty, full of sand

2

Sanction, *n.* confirmation, ratificationSapling, *n.* a young treeSat in, *n.* a kind of very soft shining silkSavage, *a.* wild, barbarous; *n.* a barbarianScabbard, *n.* a case, sheath of a swordScandal, *n.* disgrace, reproachful aspersionScatter, *v.* to spread, disperseScissors, *n.* a small pair of shearsScripture, [t like tsh] *n.* the Bible, sacred writingsSecond, *n.* the sixtieth part of a minute; *a.* next to the firstSection, *n.* a distinct part of a writing or book, divisionSel dom, *ad.* not often, rarelySelvage, *n.* the edge of clothSenate, *n.* an assembly of counsellors; a branch of the congress of the United

States [stupid

Senseless, *a.* void of sense,Sentence, *n.* a short paragraph; a decision; *v.* to condemnSentry, *n.* a watch, guardSeraph, *n.* one of the orders of angelsSermon, *n.* a pious discourse, a lectureSerpent, *n.* a snake [otherServant, *n.* one who serves an-Session, *n.* the act or time of sittingSettle, *v.* to adjust, fixSeven, *a.* one more than sixSever, *v.* to part by violenceSexton, *n.* an officer of the church

SECTION XXXV.

An Address to Youth.

How pleasant is the season of youth ! Like the fine days in spring, it composes the prime of life, and promises in future a rich harvest. But alas ! it passes away with the same rapidity, and the hopes it raises are often deceitful. In the moral, as in the natural world, the finest blossoms do not always produce the fruit we had reason to expect.

How must it afflict the person arrived at the maturity of manhood, when he casts his eyes over the days of his youth, if they have flown away without improvement, or if he has foolishly consumed them in trifling occupations, or lost them in idleness !

What more distressing object can be held up to the view of society, than that of a man, whose faculties, instead of being unfolded and enlarged by exercise, are benumbed by inactivity, or debilitated or worn out in the service of vice ; carrying with him into the maturer season, nothing but the disgraceful feelings of weakness, regret, and remorse ?

On the other hand, what pleasure a person experiences in recalling to his mind the spring of life, who has employed it in preparing himself for useful occupations ; and who, having cultivated the precious seed which the Creator has sown within him, can hope to reap for himself and others the most excellent fruits. How delightful is the sight of such a man to every sensible and virtuous person !

Where is the man who ever repented of having well employed his youth ? This period of life, when passed in piety and innocence, procures us the most valuable advantages, and the most noble pleasures. On the other hand, many deplore the loss or abuse of these most favourable days of their lives, and bitterly lament over the unhappy consequences of youthful errors.

Now is the season for sowing. If, at a more advanced period, you would not be reduced to want, if you would not be a burden to yourselves and others, if you

would gather a rich and abundant harvest, you must sow the good seed, and carefully cultivate the ground which receives it. You must adorn your minds with wisdom, and your hearts with virtue : you must lay in a store of useful knowledge, and early acquire a habit of acting justly.

You must combat evil thoughts before they gain the mastery, and extirpate evil habits before they have taken deep root ; endeavour to secure the love and esteem of your fellow citizens, by a rational, modest, and regular conduct ; that you may be able to depend in future on their protection and support.

Youth is the time for discipline and preparation ; in this season, exercise your faculties and powers, if you wish hereafter to employ them with facility and success. Acquire the information and talents for which you will have occasion in future life ; and without which you will stumble at every step, and find yourselves involved in a thousand perplexing difficulties.

How important then is the present season of life ! Mere wishes, slothful and feeble efforts, will not suffice to fulfil its duties and designs. It is only by persevering endeavours, by a constant application, and by an unshaken firmness, that you can attain to honour and usefulness in the world.

Do not postpone to an uncertain hereafter, that which you can, and ought to do at present. The time you lose, is lost forever : every future period of your existence, has its particular employment. It will not be the time for sowing, when the season of gathering shall come, nor for instruction, when you shall be called to make use of your knowledge.

That which is incumbent on you to do at present, and which you neglect because of its difficulties, will become every year, and every day more difficult. Be careful to watch continually over yourselves, over all the secret motions of your hearts ; suffer not yourselves to be seduced by the vain promises of vice, by the charms of an apparent liberty, or of treacherous joys.

Wisdom raises her voice to tell you, that the intox-

ication of sense endures but for an instant ; that the enchanted cup of luxury shall not always be sweet to your taste ; that the pleasure you find in drinking shall soon vanish, as a fleeting dream from which we are fearfully awakened : that the liberty with which you are flattered by vice, is nothing but the vilest slavery ; and that its joys are all poisoned at their source.

Therefore, shun vice as you would the most deadly poison. Early accustom yourselves to self-denials : to bear contradiction and opposition ; to subdue your passions, and to conquer your sensual appetites : then shall a train of pure and lasting joys recompense you in manhood and old age, for the destructive or vain gratifications which you have prudently renounced.

Even if you are prevented, by an early death, from gathering in this world the fruit of a well regulated youth, you will obtain a great advantage, if you are prepared to enter a more perfect abode, and sufficiently qualified for the sublime employment and delicious pleasures, which await the virtuous in a future existence.

It is only by making wisdom and virtue, reason and religion, your faithful guides, that you can preserve your innocence, and proceed with a firm and persevering step in the path where so many of your predecessors have reaped the advantages they now enjoy. May these faithful guides always accompany you in the journey of life ; and may you become valuable men, useful citizens, and blessings to society.

SECTION XXXVI.

A view of the Starry Heavens.

HERE I enjoy a free view of the whole hemisphere, without any obstacle from below, to confine the exploring eye ; or any cloud from above, to overcast the spacious concave.

It is true, the lively vermilion which so lately streaked the chambers of the west, is all faded. But the planets, one after another, light up their lamps ; the stars advance in their glittering train.

Thousands of luminaries shine forth in successive splendour ; and the whole firmament is kindled into the most beautiful glow.

The blueness of the ether, heightened by the season of the year, and still more enlivened by the absence of the moon, give those gems of heaven the brightest lustre.



SECTION XXXVII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

² Shac kle, <i>v.</i> to chain, fetter	² Sin ner, <i>n.</i> one who sins, an offender [on a seat
Shac kles, <i>n.</i> fetters, chains	Sit ting, <i>n.</i> the act of resting
Shad ow, <i>n.</i> shade, darkness	Six pence, <i>n.</i> a small silver coin, half a shilling
Shal low, <i>a.</i> not deep ; silly	Six teen, <i>a.</i> six and ten
Shel ter, <i>n.</i> a place of safety, cover ; <i>v.</i> to cover, defend	Six ty, <i>a.</i> six times ten
Sher iff, <i>n.</i> a county officer	Skil ful, <i>a.</i> knowing, experienced [boiler
Shil ling, <i>n.</i> a silver coin, value twelve pence	Skil let, <i>n.</i> a small kettle or
Shin gle, <i>n.</i> a thin board to cover houses	Skit tish, <i>a.</i> easily frightened
Ship ping, <i>n.</i> vessels for navigation [ship	Slan der, <i>n.</i> false invective, reproach
Ship wreck, <i>n.</i> the loss of a	Slen der, <i>a.</i> thin, small
Shud der, <i>v.</i> to quake with fear [dow	Slip per, <i>n.</i> a kind of loose shoe
Shut ter, <i>n.</i> a cover for a window	Slug gish, <i>a.</i> lazy, slothful
Shut tle, <i>n.</i> an instrument used in weaving [with	Slum ber, <i>v.</i> to sleep lightly ; <i>n.</i> repose
Sic kle, <i>n.</i> a hook to cut grain	Smug gle, <i>v.</i> to import or export goods without paying the duties [vish
Sick ness, <i>n.</i> a disease	Snap pish, <i>a.</i> eager to bite, peevish
Sig nal, <i>n.</i> a sign that gives notice ; <i>a.</i> eminent, remarkable	Snuff box, <i>n.</i> a box in which snuff is carried
Sil ly, <i>a.</i> foolish, simple	Snuf fers, <i>n.</i> a utensil to snuff candles
Sil ver, <i>n.</i> a white hard metal	Spar row, <i>n.</i> a small bird
Sim mer, <i>v.</i> to boil gently	Spat ter, <i>v.</i> to sprinkle
Sim ple, <i>a.</i> plain, artless, silly	Spe cial, <i>a.</i> particular, peculiar
Sin ew, <i>n.</i> a tendon, nerve	Spend thrift, <i>n.</i> a prodigal ; lavish
Sin ful, <i>a.</i> wicked, unholy	
Sing er, <i>n.</i> one that sings	
Sin gle, <i>a.</i> alone, unmarried	

- 2
Spin dle, *n.* an instrument used in spinning
Spir it, *n.* the soul, a ghost, breath, life, courage
Splen did, *a.* magnificent
Splen dour, *n.* lustre, magnificence
Sprin kle, *v.* to scatter in small drops
Stam mer, *v.* to falter in one's speech
Stand ard, *n.* an ensign of war; undoubted authority
Stat ue, [stat tshu] *n.* an image
Stat ute, [stat tshute] *n.* an act of the legislature, a law, decree
Stead fast, *a.* fixed, firm
Stead y, *a.* firm, not wavering
Stig ma, *n.* a mark of infamy
Stin gy, *a.* covetous
Stran gle, *v.* to choke, suffocate
Strip ling, *n.* a youth
Strug gle, *v.* to strive, contend; *n.* a contest, agony
Stub born, *a.* obstinate
Stud y, *n.* application to books and learning; an apartment for books; *v.* to meditate, muse
Stum ble, *v.* to trip in walking; to err
Stur dy, *a.* hardy, stout
Stur geon, *n.* the name of a fish
Sub ject, *n.* the matter treated of; one under the dominion of another
Sub stance, *n.* being, matter
Sud den, *a.* without previous notice, hasty
Suf fer, *v.* to endure, to bear
Sul ky, *a.* sullen, obstinate
Sul len, *a.* morose, obstinate
- 2
Sul try, *a.* hot and cloudy
Sum mer, *n.* the second season of the year
Sum mit, *n.* the top, the utmost height
Sun beam, *n.* a ray of the sun
Sun day, *n.* the first day of the week
Sun dry, *a.* several, various
Sup per, *n.* the evening meal
Sur face, *n.* the outside
Sur ly, *a.* morose, uncivil
Syl van, *a.* woody, shady
Symp tom, *n.* a sign, token
Syn tax, *n.* a system, construction of words
Sys tem, *n.* a scheme, method, theory
Tal ent, *n.* a certain weight or sum; faculty
Tal on, *n.* the claw of a bird
Tar ry, *v.* to stay, loiter
Tat tle, *v.* to prate, talk idly
Tem pest, *n.* a violent wind, storm, tumult [cata
Ten der, *a.* soft, young, delicate
Ten don, *n.* a sinew
Ten drill, *n.* the clasp of a vine
Thank ful, *a.* full of gratitude
Thim ble, *n.* a cap for the needle finger
This tle, *n.* a prickly weed
Thit u er, *ad.* to that place
Thun der, *n.* a loud noise in the air [the week
Thurs day, *n.* the fifth day of
Tick et, *n.* a token of right on the delivery of which admission is granted
Til lage, *n.* husbandry
Tim id, *a.* fearful, timorous
Tip pet, *n.* a kind of covering for a woman's neck

2
Traf fick, *n.* commerce, trade;
v. to trade, to deal [foot
Tram ple, *v.* to tread under
Tran quil, *a.* quiet, peaceful
Trav el, *v.* to go, to make a
 journey
Treas ure, [s like zh] *n.* wealth
 laid up, riches
Trem ble, *v.* to shake, quiver
Tres pass, *n.* an offence, un-
 lawful entry; *v.* to trans-
 gress
Tres ses, *n.* curls of hair
Trib ute, *n.* payment made in
 acknowledgement of sub-
 jection
Triph thong, *n.* a union of three
 vowels
Troub le, *n.* calamity, afflic-
 tion [down
Tum ble, *v.* to fall, to throw
Tur key, *n.* a large fowl
Tur tle, *n.* a kind of dove; a
 tortoise
Twen ty, *a* twice ten
Ul cer, *n.* a running sore
Um pire, *n.* one who decides
 disputes
Un cle, *n.* a father's or moth-
 er's brother
Un der, *pr.* in a state of sub-
 jection [up
Up right, *a.* honest; straight
Ut most, *a.* extreme, highest;
n. the most that can be
Ut ter, *v.* to speak
Val iant, *a.* stout, brave
Val ley, *n.* low ground be-
 tween two hills
Val our, *n.* courage, bravery
Val ue, *n.* a price, worth; *v.* to
 fix a price, to rate
Van ish, *v.* to disappear

2
Ver dict, *n.* determination of
 a jury, decision, opinion
Ver y, *a* real, true; *ad.* in a
 great degree
Ves sel, *n.* any thing used to
 hold liquors; a ship
Vic tim, *n.* a sacrifice
Vict uals, *n.* food, provisions
Vig our, *n.* force, strength
Vil lage, *n.* a small collection
 of houses
Vir tue, [ver tshu] *n.* moral
 goodness, excellence, effi-
 cacy
Vul gar, *a.* mean, low; *n.* the
 common or lower people
Wag gon, *n.* a four wheeled
 carriage for burdens
Wednes day, *n.* the fourth
 day of the week
Wel fare, *n.* happiness, pros-
 perity
Whis per, *v.* to speak in a low
 voice
Wick ed, *a.* given to vice
Wid ow, *n.* a woman whose
 husband is dead
Wil ful, *a.* stubborn, perverse
Win ter, *n.* the fourth season
 of the year
Wis dom, *n.* the power of
 judging rightly, sapience
Witn er, *v.* to fade, waste
Wit ness, *n.* testimony, evi-
 dence
Wit ty, *a.* ingenious, smart
Wran gle, *v.* to dispute pec-
 caviſhly; *n.* a quarrel
Young ster, *n.* a young person
3
Al so, *ad.* likewise
Al ways, *ad.* continually, for-
 ever, perpetually

3

Auc tion, *n.* a publick sale to the highest bidder

Au gust, *n.* the eighth month of the year

Au thor, *n.* an inventor, writer

Au tumn, *n.* the third season of the year

Aw ful, *a.* terrible, hateful

Awk ward, *a.* unhandy, unpolite [icine

Bal sam, *n.* an ointment, med-

Broad cloth, *n.* a very fine kind of woollen cloth

Cau tion, *n.* prudence, care

Cau tious, *a.* watchful, prudent

Daugh ter, *n.* a female child

False hood, *n.* a lie, an untruth

Fault less, *a.* perfect, complete

Faul ty, *a.* blameable, defective

For feit, *v.* to lose by some offence [luck, portion

For tune, [t like tsh] *n.* chance,

For ty, *a.* four times ten

Gau dy, *a.* showy, splendid

Haugh ty, *a.* proud, insolent

Hor net, *n.* a bee of the wasp kind

Horn pipe, *n.* a kind of dance

Horse fly, *n.* a fly that stings horses [riding

Horse man, *n.* one skilled in

Law ful, *a.* agreeable to law

Law less, *a.* not subject to law, illegal

Law suit, *n.* process in law

Law yer, *n.* a professor of law, an advocate

Mor bid, *a.* diseased, corrupt

Morn ing, *n.* the first part of the day

Mor sel, *n.* a small quantity

Mor tal, *a.* subject to death ; *n.* a human being

3

Mor tar, *n.* a kind of cement used for building ; a vessel to pound in

Mort gage, *n.* a pledge of property ; *v.* to pledge property to a creditor for security

Mor tise, *n.* a hole cut in one piece of wood to admit the tenon of another

Naugh ty, *a.* bad, wicked

Nau seous, *a.* loathsome, offensive, disgusting

Or bit, *n.* the line described by the revolution of a planet

Or chard, *n.* a field of fruit trees

Or der, *n.* a command, method

Ord nance, *n.* cannon, artillery

Or phan, *n.* a fatherless or motherless child

Pal sy, *n.* a privation of the sense of feeling

Pau per, *n.* one who receives alms, a poor person

Quar ter, *n.* a fourth part ; *v.* to divide into four parts

Quar to, *n.* a book in which every sheet makes four leaves

Sau cer, *n.* a small vessel into which a tea-cup is set

Sau cy, *a.* impudent, insolent

Scorn ful, *a.* haughty, proud

Shor ten, *v.* to make short

Short ly, *ad.* soon, quickly

Slaugh ter, *n.* massacre ; *v.* to slay, to kill

Sor did, *a.* mean, vile, base

Storm y, *a.* tempestuous

Thought ful, *a.* contemplative, careful

Thought less, *a.* negligent, careless

3
Tor ment, *n.* pain, misery
Tor toise, *n.* an amphibious animal [ish
Taw ny, *a.* brownish, yellow-
 4
Alms house, *n.* a house for the poor
Ar dent, *a.* hot, fiery, zealous
Ar gue, *v.* to reason, dispute
Ar mour, *n.* defensive arms
Ar my, *n.* a body of armed men
Ar row, *n.* a pointed weapon shot from a bow
Art ist, *n.* a professor of an art
Bar ber, *n.* a man that shaves beards [ment
Bar gain, *n.* a contract, agree-
Bar ley, *n.* a sort of grain
Bar ter, *v.* to exchange [ness
Cal m ness, *n.* mildness, still-
Car cass, *n.* a dead body
Car pet, *n.* a covering for a floor
Car tridge, *n.* a paper-case for gunpowder and ball
Car ver, *n.* one who carves
Char coal, *n.* a coal made by burning wood under cover
Charm ing, *a.* pleasing
Dark ness, *n.* absence of light
Far mer, *n.* one who cultivates ground [tance
Far ther, *a.* at a greater dis-
Far thest, *a.* at the greatest distance [penny
Far thing, *n.* the fourth of a
Fa ther, *n.* a parent
Gar den, *n.* a place planted with herbs, flowers, &c. [ers
Gar land, *n.* a wreath of flow-
Gar lick, *n.* a plant [the body
Gar ment, *n.* a covering for
Har bour, *n.* a port, shelter

4
Har den, *v.* to make hard
Hard ness, *n.* severity; a hard quality
Hard ship, *n.* fatigue, injury
Hard ware, *n.* wares made of iron, steel, brass, &c.
Harm less, *a.* innocent
Harsh ness, *n.* roughness
Har vest, *n.* the season for gathering wheat, maize, &c. the crop gathered
Hear ken, *v.* to listen, attend
Hear ty, *a.* healthy, strong
Jar gon, *n.* unintelligible talk, gibberish
Lar board, *n.* the left hand side of a ship or boat
Laugh ter, *n.* a convulsive merry noise
Mar ble, *n.* a fine hard stone; *a.* made of marble
Mar gin, *n.* the edge, border
Mar ket, *n.* a place and time of sale
Mar quis, *n.* one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke
Mar shal, *n.* an officer of an army; a sheriff; *v.* to arrange, rank in order
Marsh y, *a.* swampy, boggy
Mar tial, *a.* warlike, brave
Mar tyr, *n.* one who by his death bears witness to the truth
Mar vel, *v.* to wonder
Mas ter, *n.* an owner, proprietor; a ruler, teacher
Par boil, *v.* to half boil
Parch ment, *n.* skins dressed for writing on
Par don, *v.* to forgive; *n.* forgiveness

SECTION XXXVIII.

Cleanliness.

CLEANLINESS may be recommended under the three following heads: as it is a mark of politeness; as it produces affection; and as it bears analogy to purity of mind.

In the first place, it is a mark of politeness; for it is universally agreed upon, that no one unadorned with this virtue, can go into company without giving a manifest offence. The different nations of the world are as much distinguished by their cleanliness, as by their arts and sciences. The more advanced in civilization, the more they consult this part of politeness.

In the second place, cleanliness may be considered the foster-mother of affection. Beauty commonly produces love, but cleanliness preserves it. Age is not unamiable while it is preserved clean and unsullied: like a piece of metal constantly kept smooth and bright, we look on it with more pleasure, than on a new vessel that is cankered with rust.

As cleanliness renders us agreeable to others, so it makes us easy to ourselves; it is an excellent preservative of health; and several vices destructive both to mind and body, are inconsistent with the habit of it.

In the third place, it bears great analogy with purity of mind, and naturally inspires refined sentiments and passions. We find from experience, that through the prevalence of custom, the most vicious actions lose their horror, by being made familiar to us.

On the contrary, those who live in the neighbourhood of good examples, fly from the first appearance of what is shocking; and thus pure and unsullied thoughts are naturally suggested to the mind, by those objects that perpetually encompass us.

In the East, where the warmth of the climate makes cleanliness more immediately necessary than in colder countries, it is considered as a part of religion: the Jewish law, (as well as the Mahometan, which in some things copies after,) enjoins frequent bathings, and other rites of the like nature: and we read several injunctions of this kind in the book of Deuteronomy.

SECTION XXXIX.

Honour.

THE influence of honour on the character and improvement of the mind, is no less happy than that of virtue. As a virtuous man would not do a criminal action, because it is repugnant to the laws of God, and injurious to his neighbour, so would an honourable man despise a mercenary deed, because it is abhorrent to his feelings, and the genuine principles of rectitude. The ideas many have of honour, and of the means to attain it, are as different, and perhaps as erroneous as those they have of true happiness.

Persons who entertain right conceptions of honour, enjoy a double advantage. Stimulated by its dictates, and instructed by the precepts of virtue, they scorn whatever is low, and aspire at that which is amiable. Ambitious to gain the esteem of the world, the man of honour makes virtue his guide; his life is marked with integrity; his soul beams sincerity, and justice ever graces the tenor of his conduct.

Others, who have wrong ideas upon this subject, commit crimes of the vilest nature, and suppose their guilt is veiled, from the mistaken notion that their vices are honourable, because they are fashionable. Ask the dissipated man why he carouses at midnight revels, and riots in the luxuries of pleasure, he will answer, "to maintain my honour, and support the dignity of a gentleman."

Ask the duellist why he would take away the life of—perhaps a brother, he will answer, "to vindicate my honour, and act the part of a man." Such is the force of custom, to convert the basest crimes into a fashionable point of honour. Alas! Such may have become fashionable, but they will ever be contemptible.

Flattered by a false notion of honour, the voluptuary endeavours to exculpate the criminality of his conduct. Uncontrolled by principles, he gives unbounded scope to his desires, and riots with intemperate festivity.

Unacquainted with what is truly honourable, the du-

ellist, for the most trivial offence, thus challenges his antagonist: "Equip yourself with sword and pistol, meet me at such a time and place, and prove yourself a gentleman." His antagonist, if like himself, *destitute* of honour, thus answers: "I accept your challenge with pleasure, and am happy to give you and the world this proof."

But, if his antagonist be endued with just and honourable principles, he thus replies: "Sensible what disgrace a compliance with your request would bring upon us both, and humanity itself, I condemn your offer as derogatory to the human character. If in fault, I am willing to make every reasonable confession, and ready to give satisfaction."

As the man of virtue fears, so the man of honour scorns to do a mean action. Seneca speaks in the noble and genuine language of honour, when he says, "Were there no God to see and punish vice, he would not commit it, because it is of so mean, so base, and vile a nature."

Should those persons who court vice and folly for pleasure, study decency, and cultivate true principles, they would soon discard those fashionable vices, which they vainly flatter themselves, accomplish the real man of honour.

The vices of the present age, like dress, have their fashions. Were we to inquire into the cause, should we not find that many of them owe their rise to a mistaken notion of honour? Excess of pleasure, says the sensualist, is fashionable, consequently, honourable.

But were he sensible that nothing but what is virtuous, is worthy of this name, that the principles of honour would teach him to ennoble his soul with conceptions of the just and amiable, he would forsake the lap of pleasure, for that of virtue.

Then let the debauchee quit his vain delights; the voluptuary the bed of pleasure; the duellist his dagger, for that which is great, noble, and virtuous; and be persuaded that honour is the child of virtue, and the perfection of a benevolent and generous soul.

SECTION XL.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first; Continued.

- 4
Pars ley, *n.* a plant
Par son, *n.* a clergyman, minister, priest
Par tial, *a.* inclined to favour one party more than the other
Part ner, *n.* a sharer, partaker
Par tridge, *n.* a bird of game
Par ty, *n.* a number of persons confederated, a select assembly
Tar dy, *a.* slow, dilatory
- 5
Bon dage, *n.* captivity, slavery
Bond man, *n.* a man slave
Bond maid, *n.* a woman slave
Bonds man, *n.* one bound for another
Bor row, *v.* to take upon loan
Bot tle, *n.* a glass vessel
Bot tom, *n.* lowest part
Clo set, *n.* a small private room
Cob ble, *v.* to mend coarsely
Cob bler, *n.* a mender of shoes
Cob web, *n.* the web of a spider
Cof fee, *n.* a drink; a berry
Col lar, *n.* something worn round the neck
Col league, *n.* a partner
Col lege, *n.* a house for learning [round pillar]
Col umn, *n.* part of a page; a
Com et, *n.* a kind of star
Com merce, *n.* trade, traffick
Com pend, *n.* abridgment
Con duct, *n.* behaviour
Con gress, *n.* an assembly, meeting [gained]
Con quest, *n.* victory, a thing
Con science, *n.* natural knowledge, reason
- 5
Con sort, *n.* a companion, partner
Con stant, *a.* firm, unvaried
Con test, *n.* a dispute, debate
Con tract, *n.* a bargain, agreement
Con trite, *a.* penitent [ed]
Con vict, *n.* a person convicted
Cost ly, *a.* of great price
Doc tor, *n.* a title in divinity, law, physick, &c.
Doc trine, *n.* the principles of any sect; a precept
Dol lar, *n.* a silver coin
Fod der, *n.* food for cattle
Fog gy, [g hard] *a.* misty, cloudy
Fol low, *v.* to go after, pursue
Fol ly, *n.* foolishness
Fond ness, *n.* tenderness, excess of love
Fore head, *n.* the upper part of the face
For eign, *a.* belonging to another country
For est, *n.* a wild uncultivated tract
Fos ter, *v.* to nurse, cherish
Fros ty, *a.* like frost, cold
Glos sy, *a.* shining, showy
Gob let, *n.* a bowl or cup
Gos ling, *n.* a young goose
Hol low, *n.* a cavity, den
Hom age, *n.* obedience, service
Hon est, *a.* upright, just
Hon our, *n.* dignity, reputation
Hor rid, *a.* hideous, dreadful
Hov el, *n.* a shed, cottage
Joc und, *a.* merry, gay, lively
Jog gle, *v.* to shake, push
Jol ly, *a.* merry, gay

Jos tle, *v.* to push, shake

Knot ty, *a.* full of knots, hard

Knowl edge, *n.* understanding, skill [a room

Lob by, *n.* an opening before

Lob ster, *n.* a shell-fish

Lock et, *n.* an ornamental lock

Lof ty, *a.* proud, stately, high

Log ick, [g soft] *n.* the art of reasoning

Log wood, *n.* a wood much used in dying

Mod el, *n.* a copy, representation; *v.* to plan, to shape

Mod ern, *a.* late, not ancient

Mod est, *a.* diffident, chaste

Mon arch, *n.* a king, sovereign

Mon ster, *n.* something unnatural or horrible

Mon strous, *a.* unnatural, enormous

Mor al, *a.* upright, relating to vice or virtue; *n.* the instruction of a fable

Mor als, *n.* natural principles, duties

Mor row, *n.* the next day after the present one [moss

Mos sy, *a.* overgrown with

Mot to, *n.* a sentence prefixed or added, a device

Non sense, *n.* words without connected meaning [nose

Nos tril, *n.* the cavity in the

Nov el, *n.* a feigned story or tale

Nov ice, *n.* an unlearned or unskilful person

Nox ious, [nok shus] *a.* hurtful, offensive

Ob ject, *n.* that about which any power or faculty is employed

Ob long, *a.* longer than broad

Odd ness, *n.* strangeness, particularity

Of fer, *v.* to present, propose; *n.* price bid, proposal

Of fice, *n.* a publick employment; a place where business is transacted

Ol ive, *n.* a tree and its fruit; an emblem of peace

On ward, *ad.* forward [ion

Op ticks, *n.* the science of vis-

Op tion, *n.* choice, will

Or ange, *n.* a kind of fruit

Os trich, *n.* a very large African fowl [mal

Ot ter, *n.* an amphibious ani-

Pol ish, *v.* to make smooth and glossy, to refine

Pom pous, *a.* splendid, grand

Pon der, *v.* to consider, muse

Pon iard, *n.* a dagger

Pop gun, *n.* a wooden gun for children

Pop lar, *n.* the name of a tree

Pop py, *n.* the name of a plant

Por ridge, *n.* a kind of broth

Pos ture, [t like tsh] *n.* position, place, situation

Pot ter, *n.* a maker of earthen vessels [pints

Pot tle, *n.* a measure of four

Prob lem, *n.* a question proposed for solution

Proc ess, [c like s] *n.* method, progress, course

Prod uce, *n.* product, amount, fruit [duced

Prod uct, *n.* something pro-

Prof it, *n.* gain, advantage

Prog ress, *n.* improvement, course [scheme

Proj ect, *n.* a contrivance,

5

Prom ise, v. to give one's word, to assure

Prop er, a. fit, peculiar

Proph et, n. one who tells future events

Pros pect, n. a view

Pros per, v. to be successful

Pros trate, a. lying at length; *v.* to throw down [saying

Prov erb, n. a maxim, common

Prov ince, n. a region; a country governed by a delegate

Quar rel, v. to brawl, debate; *n.* a dispute, strife

Quar ry, n. a stone mine

Rob ber, n. a thief, plunderer

Soft ness, n. quality of being soft, effeminacy

Sol ace, n. comfort, pleasure

Sol emn, a. awful, religiously grave

Sol id, a. firm, compact, sound

Sol vent, a. able to pay debts

Son net, n. a short poem

Sor rel, n. an acid plant

Sor row, n. trouble, grief

Sor ry, a. grieved for something past

Spot less, a. pure, immaculate

Squad ron, n. part of an army or fleet [fusely

Squan der, v. to spend pro-

Swal low, n. a small bird; the throat

Tor rent, n. a rapid stream

Tor rid, a. violently hot, parched

Wan der, v. to rove, ramble

6

Bru tal, a. cruel; inhuman

Cru el, a. hard-hearted, inhuman

6

Fool ish, a. weak of intellect, imprudent

Fruit less, a. barren, unprofitable [choly

Gloom y, a. obscure, melan-

Loo sen, v. to let loose

Lo ser, n. one that has suffered loss

Moon light, n. light afforded by the moon

Moon shine, n. the lustre of the moon

Move ment, n. motion

Pru dent, a. discreet, practically wise

Pru dence, n. wisdom applied to practice, discretion

Rude ness, n. incivility, coarseness of manners

Ru in, n. destruction, overthrow; *v.* to destroy, demolish

Ru ler, n. a governor; an instrument by which lines are drawn

Ru ral, a. belonging to the country, retired

School boy, n. a boy at school, a learner

Smoo rn ness, n. evenness, mildness, softness

7

Bul let, n. a round ball of metal [pecks

Bush el, n. a measure of four

Butch er, n. a person who kills animals to sell

Crack ed, a. bent, winding

Cush ion, n. a soft pad placed upon a chair [feet

Foot stool, n. a stool for the

Ful ness, n. state of being full, completeness

7

Good ly, *a.* comely, beautiful
Good ness, *n.* desirable qualities, virtue, piety

Pud ding, *n.* a kind of food

Pul let, *n.* a young hen

Pul ly, *n.* a small wheel for a running cord

Pul pit, *n.* an exalted place to speak from [human race

Wom an, *n.* the female of the

Wool len, *a.* made of wool

8

Com bat, *n.* a battle, duel

Come ly, *a.* graceful, decent

Com fort, *n.* pleasure, joy

Cov et, *v.* to desire earnestly

Doz en, *n.* the number of twelve

Flood gate, *n.* a gate to stop or let out water

Gov ern, *v.* to rule, regulate

Hon ey, *n.* the sweet juice of vegetables collected by bees

Love ly, *a.* exciting love, amiable

Lov er, *n.* one who is in love

Lov ing, *a.* kind, affectionate

Mon day, *n.* the second day of the week

Mon ey, *n.* metal coined for publick use

Mon key, *n.* an ape, baboon

Month ly, *ad.* once a month

Shov el, *n.* a utensil broader than a spade

Smoth er, *v.* to suffocate

Some times, *ad.* now and then

Stir rup, *n.* an iron for a horse-man's foot

Thir teen, *a.* ten and three

Thir ty, *a.* three times ten

Won der, *v.* to be astonished;
n. amazement, admiration

8

Wor ship, *n.* religious reverence, adoration; a term of honour; *v.* to adore, honour

Wor thy, *a.* deserving, noble

9

Eigh teen, *a.* twice nine

Eigh ty, *a.* eight times ten

Hein ous, *a.* very wicked

Neigh bour, *n.* one who lives near another

oi

Joint ly, *ad.* together, not separately

Loi ter, *v.* to linger, lag

Moist ness, *n.* dampness

Mois ture, [t like tsh] *n.* dampness, juiciness

Noi sy, *a.* clamorous, turbulent

Oil y, *a.* consisting of oil, greasy

Poi son, *n.* that which destroys life; *v.* to infect with poison, to corrupt

oy

Boy ish, *a.* childish, trifling

Joy ful, *a.* full of joy, glad

Loy al, *a.* true or obedient to a sovereign

Oys ter, *n.* a shell fish

Roy al, *a.* kingly, noble, regal

Voy age, *n.* a passage by sea

ou

Bound less, *a.* unlimited [ity

Boun ty, *n.* free gift; generous

Doubt ful, *a.* uncertain

Foul ness, *n.* filthiness

Foun der, *n.* a builder, former

House hold, *n.* a family

Loud ly, *ad.* noisily

Loud ness, *n.* noise, clamour

Moun tain, *n.* a high hill

Mouse trap, *n.* a trap to catch mice in [pelled

Out cast, *n.* an exile, one ex-

^{ou} Out cry, <i>n.</i> a cry of distress, noise, clamour	^{ow} Drow sy, <i>a.</i> sleepy, stupid, dull
Out let, <i>n.</i> passage outwards	Flow-er, <i>n.</i> the blossom of a plant
Out rage, <i>n.</i> open violence	Low er, <i>v.</i> to appear dark and gloomy [powder
Out side, <i>n.</i> the outward part	Pow der, <i>n.</i> fine dust, gun-
Out ward, <i>a.</i> external, apparent	Pow er, <i>n.</i> authority, com- mand, ability
Proud ly, <i>ad.</i> haughtily, arro- gantly	Show er, <i>n.</i> a fall of rain
Scoun drel, <i>n.</i> a mean low fellow, a villain	Tow el, <i>n.</i> a cloth on which the hands are wiped
^{ow} Bow er, <i>n.</i> an arbour	Tow er, <i>n.</i> a high building
Clown ish, <i>a.</i> uncivil, ill bred	Town ship, <i>n.</i> the territory or land of a town
Cow ard, <i>n.</i> one destitute of courage [flower	Vow el, <i>n.</i> a letter which can be uttered by itself
Cow slip, <i>n.</i> the name of a	
Down y, <i>a.</i> covered with down	

SECTION XII.

On bridling the Tongue.

"The tongue can no man tame."

IF this had not been the language of inspiration, experience has proved it to be the language of truth. The tongue is the most untameable thing in nature. All kinds of beasts, birds, and serpents, have been tamed by mankind; but not so with the tongue. Who among the sons of men ever yet tamed his own tongue? Not one.

A person can bridle his tongue, or hold it: but no sooner does he take off the bridle, or let go his hold, than this little member runs wild, and out slips something from it in the moment of passion or levity, which the speaker presently wishes back.

Mark Anthony, it has been said, tamed lions, and drove them harnessed to his chariot through the streets of Rome. Had he tamed his own tongue, it would have been a greater wonder still. The rattle-snake has been tamed, and even the crocodile; but the tongue never.

Pythagoras imposed on his pupils constant silence, for months and years together. But what did it all sig-

nify? No sooner were they permitted to talk, than they gabbled a deal of impertinence—Besides, to withhold the tongue from speaking at all, is destroying its end and use, rather than taming it.

The gift of speech is too precious to be thrown away. Let the tongue be accustomed to speak, and to speak as it ought. “A word spoken in due season, how good it is!” Unruly tongues, on the contrary, produce a world of iniquity. Some are full of deadly poison: such are they that curse men and blaspheme God, and which utter lies for mischief or sport.

Such too is the deceitful tongue, “whose words are smoother than oil; yet are they drawn swords.” There is the sly, whispering tongue, and the babbling, tattling tongue; each of which “separateth very friends.” The words of a tale-bearer are as wounds; he wounds others thereby, and himself too; for the mouth of such a fool is his destruction.

An impertinent, meddling tongue, makes bad worse; even when employed in offices of friendship. When Job was smitten from head to foot, the busy tongues of his wife and friends, were a sorer plague to him than all his biles. And thus it often happens, that a person under misfortunes, suffers as well from the busy meddling tongues of friends, as from the malicious tongues of enemies.

There are fiery tongues. “The tongue is a fire.” Such is the tongue of the passionate man or woman, whose mouth foaming with rage, casteth abroad words which are as “fire-brands, arrows and death.” Such also is the tongue of the slanderer and backbiter, which puts whole neighbourhoods and communities in a flame, and “setteth on fire the course of nature.” How many a pretty mouth has been disfigured and made hideous, by the fiery tongue in it!

What then is to be done with this unruly little member, which “boasteth great things,” and occasioneth infinite mischief in the world? Since no man nor woman can quite tame it, how is the best way to manage it?

First, correct the heart, and keep *that* with all dili-

gence. The foolishness of the lips is first uttered in the heart. "For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Next, carefully bridle the tongue; keep the *bit* upon it at all times; especially in the moment of sudden anger, and in the hour of joy and conviviality.

Self-command, as respects the tongue, is as necessary as it is difficult. For we are told from divine authority, "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body."

As it is of the utmost importance that we rule our own tongues, so on the other hand, it is of no small importance that we be guarded against the unruly tongues of others. And here I will suggest one caution, and commend it to the particular remembrance of the young and unexperienced.

Beware of close intimacy with those whose tongues are calumnious toward almost every one except their present company, to which they are ever smooth and fair. For he that commonly indulges himself in calumniating or ridiculing the absent, plainly shows his company what they have to expect from him after he leaves them.



SECTION XLII.

An Indian king's advice to his Son.

MY son, said the expiring monarch, the angel of death is now approaching, and in a few moments, a breathless corpse will be all that remains of the once powerful Kalahad. Remember, therefore, my son, that thou must now govern this mighty empire alone. Remember, O youthful monarch of Indostan, that thy example will influence multitudes of people; it will constitute either their happiness or misery.

If thou art careful to direct thy paths by the precepts of reason, and to listen to the dictates of conscience, if thou art indefatigable in punishing oppressors, and those who wallow in wickedness, and careful to encourage virtue and merit wherever they are found, then shall happiness dwell in thy palace, and plenty smile around thy habitations.

Treachery shall be banished from the empire of Indostan, and rebellion seek refuge in the dark caverns of the mountains. The tongue of the hoary sage shall bless thee, and the shepherd as he tends his flocks in the pastures of the Ganges, shall rehearse the glories of thy reign.

Thus shall thy life glide on serenely ; and when the angel of death receives his commission to put a period to thy existence, thou shalt receive the summons with tranquillity, and pass without fear the gloomy valley, that separates time from eternity ; for remember, my son, this life is nothing more than a short portion of duration, a *prélude* to another, which will never have an end.

It is a state of trial, a period of probation ; and as we spend it either in the service of virtue or vice, our state in the regions of eternity will be happy or miserable. Farewell, my son, I am arrived at the brink of the precipice that divides the regions of spirits from those inhabited by mortals. Treasure up the instructions of thy dying father in thy breast ; practise them, and be happy.



SECTION XLIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

1	1
A base, <i>v.</i> to humble, to cast down	A dore, <i>v.</i> to worship
A bate, <i>v.</i> to decrease	Ad vice, <i>n.</i> counsel, notice
A bide, <i>v.</i> to stay in a place	Ad vise, <i>v.</i> to counsel
A board, <i>ad.</i> in, or on board a ship	A fraid, <i>a.</i> fearful
A bode, <i>n.</i> habitation	A gree, <i>v.</i> to consent [ner
Ab stain, <i>v.</i> to refrain from	A like, <i>ad.</i> in the same man-
A buse, <i>v.</i> to revile, to make an ill use of [thing	A lone, <i>a.</i> without company
A buse, <i>n.</i> the ill use of any	Al though, <i>conj.</i> notwithstanding
Ac cuse, <i>v.</i> to blame	A maze, <i>v.</i> to confuse
Ac quaint, <i>v.</i> to inform	A muse, <i>v.</i> to divert
Ac quire, <i>v.</i> to gain	Ap peal, <i>v.</i> to refer to another as judge
A cute, <i>a.</i> sharp, keen	Ap pear, <i>v.</i> to be visible
Ad here, <i>v.</i> to stick close to	Ap ply, <i>v.</i> to put one thing to another
A dieu, <i>ad.</i> farewell	Ap proach, <i>v.</i> to draw near to
Ad mire, <i>v.</i> to esteem	A rise, <i>v.</i> to rise up, mount up

1
 Ar raigh, *v.* to call to answer
 in court, to accuse
 Ar range, *v.* to set in order
 Ar ray, *v.* to put in order ; to
 dress [paid
 Ar rear, *n.* part of a debt un-
 Ar rive, *v.* to come to a place
 As cribe, *v.* to attribute to
 A sleep, *ad.* at rest, sleeping
 At tain, *v.* to gain, to reach
 A wake, *v.* to rouse out of
 sleep
 Be guile, *v.* to deceive
 Be hold, *v.* to see, to view
 Be lief, *n.* credit, opinion
 Be lieve, *v.* to credit, to have
 faith, to think true
 Be moan, *v.* to lament, bewail
 Be queath, *v.* to give by will
 Be reave, *v.* to deprive of
 Be seech, *v.* to beg, entreat
 Be side, }
 Be sides, } *pr.* over and above
 Be siege, *v.* to beset, attack
 Be wail, *v.* to lament, grieve
 Be ware, *v.* to be cautious
 Blas pheme, *v.* to speak wick-
 edly, to curse
 Block ade, *v.* to shut up
 Ca reer, *n.* a course, race
 Chas tise, *v.* to punish, correct
 Com pare, *v.* to examine one
 thing by another [ment
 Com plain, *v.* to murmur, la-
 Com plaint, *n.* an accusation ;
 a disease
 Com plete, *a.* perfect, finished
 Com ply, *v.* to yield or sub-
 mit to
 Com pose, *v.* to put together
 Com pute, *v.* to reckon
 Con ceive, *v.* to understand
 Con cise, *a.* brief, short

1
 Con clude, *v.* to finish, decide
 Con fide, *v.* to trust in
 Con fine, *v.* to imprison, limit
 Con fuse, *v.* to disorder
 Con fute, *v.* to disprove
 Con geal, *v.* to freeze, harden
 Con sole, *v.* to comfort, cheer
 Con strain, *v.* to compel
 Con straint, *n.* compulsion
 Con sume, *v.* to spend, destroy
 Con tain, *v.* to hold, comprise
 Con trive, *v.* to plan, invent
 Con vene, *v.* to call together,
 to assemble
 Cre ate, *v.* to form, produce
 De base, *v.* to degrade, lessen
 De bate, *v.* to dispute, argue
 De cay, *v.* to consume, decline
 De ceit, *n.* fraud, treachery
 De ceive, *v.* to impose upon
 De cide, *v.* to determine
 De clare, *v.* to affirm, proclaim
 De crease, *v.* to diminish
 De cree, *n.* a law, rule
 De face, *v.* to disfigure, destroy
 De fame, *v.* to censure falsely
 De feat, *n.* destruction, over-
 throw ; *v.* to disappoint
 De file, *v.* to pollute, to make
 foul, taint
 De fine, *v.* to explain, limit
 De fy, *v.* to challenge, dare
 De grade, *v.* to place lower
 De lay, *v.* to put off, hinder
 De light, *n.* joy, pleasure
 De lude, *v.* to deceive
 De note, *v.* to mark, show
 De ny, *v.* to refuse, disown
 De plore, *v.* to lament, bewail
 De prive, *v.* to take from, be-
 reave [der
 De range, *v.* to put out of or-
 De ride, *v.* to laugh at, mock

1
De scribe, *v.* to represent by words or figures
De sire, *v.* to wish, long for; *n.* a wish
De spise, *v.* to disdain, scorn
De tain, *v.* to keep, withhold
De vice, *n.* a contrivance, scheme [up
De vote, *v.* to dedicate, to give
Dis close, *v.* to reveal, to tell
Dis course, *n.* conversation
Dis creet, *a.* prudent, cautious
Dis dain, *v.* to scorn [ness
Dis ease, *n.* distemper, sickness
Dis like, *v.* to hate, disapprove
Dis place, *v.* to put out of place
Dis please, *v.* to offend
Dis pute, *n.* a contest, controversy
Dis taste, *n.* dislike, disgust
Di vide, *v.* to part, separate
Ef face, *v.* to blot out, destroy
E lope, *v.* to run away
Em brace, *v.* to comprise; to hold fondly [round
En close, *v.* to fence in, surround
En croach, *v.* to invade, intrude
En dear, *v.* to make dear
En dure, *v.* to undergo; to continue
En force, *v.* to compel, urge
En gage, *v.* to enlist, oppose
En grave, *v.* to cut characters
En rage, *v.* to provoke
En robe, *v.* to dress, adorn
En rol, *v.* to record, register
En slave, *v.* to deprive of liberty
En sure, [s like sh] *v.* to secure, ascertain
En throne, *v.* to set on a throne
En tice, *v.* to allure, attract

1
En treat, *v.* to solicit, beg
E rase, *v.* to rub out, destroy
Es cape, *v.* to get out of danger, to shun
Es tate, *n.* property, rank
Es teem, *v.* to think well of, to regard; *n.* reverential regard
E vade, *v.* to avoid, escape
Ex ceed, *v.* to excel, surpass
Ex change, *v.* to give one thing for another
Ex cite, *v.* to stir up, move
Ex claim, *v.* to cry out, to rail against
Ex clude, *v.* to shut out, debar
Ex cuse, *v.* to forgive, pardon
Ex pire, *v.* to breathe out, to die
Ex plain, *v.* to illustrate
Ex plore, *v.* to examine, search into
Ex pose, *v.* to put in danger, lay open
Ex treme, *n.* utmost point, extremity
For bear, *v.* to cease, decline
Fore bode, *v.* to foretell
Fore know, *v.* to know beforehand
Fore see, *v.* to see beforehand
For sake, *v.* to leave, desert
Gen teel, *a.* polite, graceful
Gran dee, *n.* a man of great rank or power
Here by, *ad.* by this, by these means
Hu mane, *a.* kind, tender
Im bibe, *v.* to drink in, to admit into
Im pair, *v.* to diminish, injure
Im peach, *v.* to accuse by publick authority
Im pede, *v.* to hinder, obstruct
Im plore, *v.* to beseech, beg

1

Im ply, *v.* to comprise, suggest
 Im pose, *v.* to enjoin as a duty ; to deceive
 Im pure, *a.* unholy, foul
 Im pute, *v.* to charge upon, attribute
 In case, *v.* to cover, infold
 In cite, *v.* to stir up, animate
 In cline, *v.* to bend, to be disposed
 In clude, *v.* to comprehend, to take in
 In crease, *v.* to grow [ity
 In deed, *ad.* in truth, in real-
 In duce, *v.* to persuade
 In flame, *v.* to set on fire, heat
 In fold, *v.* to inwrap
 In fuse, *v.* to pour in, to instill
 In quire, *v.* to ask
 In sane, *a.* distracted, mad
 In scribe, *v.* to write on any thing ; to dedicate [gle
 In snare, *v.* to entrap, entan-
 In spire, *v.* to breathe into, to infuse into the mind
 In twine, *v.* to twist or wreath together
 In vade, *v.* to enter or seize in a hostile manner
 In vite, *v.* to bid, ask, persuade
 In voke, *v.* to call upon, to pray to
 July, *n.* the seventh month of the year
 Les see, *n.* a person to whom a lease is given
 Man kind, *n.* the whole human race
 Ma ture, *a.* ripe, perfect, full
 Mi nute, *a.* small, little
 Mis deed, *n.* an evil action
 Mis lead, *v.* to guide in a wrong way

1

Mis place, *v.* to place wrong
 Mis take, *n.* error, misconception [badly
 Mis use, *v.* to abuse, to use
 Mo rose, *a.* peevish, sullen
 North east, *n.* the point between the north and east
 Ob scene, *a.* immodest, disgusting
 Ob tain, *v.* to gain, acquire
 Ob tuse, *a.* not pointed, dull
 Opaque, *a.* dark, not transparent [ject
 Op pose, *v.* to act against, ob-
 Or dain, *v.* to appoint, establish [der
 Par ade, *n.* show, military or-
 Par take, *v.* to have or take a part, to participate
 Per ceive, *v.* to discover
 Per fume, *n.* fragrance, a sweet odour ; *v.* to scent
 Per spire, *v.* to sweat or steam
 Per suade, *v.* to bring to an opinion, to influence
 Per tain, *v.* to relate, belong
 Pe ruse, *v.* to read, examine
 Po lite, *a.* of genteel manners
 Pol lute, *v.* to defile, corrupt
 Post pone, *v.* to put off, delay
 Pre cede, *v.* to go before in rank or time
 Pre cise, *a.* exact, strict, nice
 Pre clude, *v.* to shut out
 Pre pare, *v.* to make ready, to fit [tell
 Pre sage, *v.* to forebode, fore-
 Pre scribe, *v.* to order, direct
 Pre side, *v.* to superintend
 Pre vail, *v.* to take place, induce, overcome [ture
 Pre sume, *v.* to suppose, ven-
 Pro ceed, *v.* to go forward

1	1
Pro claim , <i>v.</i> to tell openly, to promulgate.	Re new , <i>v.</i> to restore to the former state; to make anew
Pro duce , <i>v.</i> to exhibit, to bring forth	Re pair , <i>v.</i> to mend, refit
Pro fane , <i>a.</i> wicked, polluted; <i>v.</i> to violate	Re pay , <i>v.</i> to pay back
Pro fuse , <i>a.</i> lavish, wasteful	Re peal , <i>v.</i> to make void, annul; <i>n.</i> an abolition
Pro mote , <i>v.</i> to forward, exalt	Re peat , <i>v.</i> to recite, rehearse
Pro pose , <i>v.</i> to offer for consideration	Re pine , <i>v.</i> to grieve, murmur
Pro vide , <i>v.</i> to procure, furnish	Re place , <i>v.</i> to put again in place [answer
Pro voke , <i>v.</i> to rouse, enrage	Re ply , <i>v.</i> to answer; <i>n.</i> an
Pur sue , <i>v.</i> to follow, continue	Re port , <i>v.</i> to give an account of; <i>n.</i> a rumour [sleep
Pur suit , <i>n.</i> the act of following	Re pose , <i>v.</i> to lay to rest, to
Re buke , <i>v.</i> to reprove, chide	Re priev , <i>v.</i> to respite from punishment
Re cede , <i>v.</i> to fall back, desist	Re proach , <i>v.</i> to censure
Re ceipt , <i>n.</i> an acquittance; a reception	Re quire , <i>v.</i> to demand
Re ceive , <i>v.</i> to take, admit	Re side , <i>v.</i> to live in a place
Re cite , <i>v.</i> to repeat, rehearse	Re sign , <i>v.</i> to give up, submit
Re claim , <i>v.</i> to reform, correct	Re store , <i>v.</i> to give back, relieve
Re cluse , <i>a.</i> shut up, retired; <i>n.</i> a person shut up or retired	Re strain , <i>v.</i> to withhold
Re course , <i>n.</i> an application for help [saye	Re straint , <i>n.</i> abridgment of liberty
Re deem , <i>v.</i> to ransom, rescue,	Re sume , <i>v.</i> to begin again; to take back
Re duce , <i>v.</i> to make less	Re tail , <i>v.</i> to sell in small quantities
Re fine , <i>v.</i> to purify, improve	Re tain , <i>v.</i> to keep
Re frain , <i>v.</i> to forbear, abstain	Re take , <i>v.</i> to take again
Re fuse , <i>v.</i> to deny, reject	Re tire , <i>v.</i> to withdraw, retreat
Re fute , <i>v.</i> to prove false or erroneous [anew	Re treat , <i>v.</i> to retire
Re gain , <i>v.</i> to recover, to gain	Re veal , <i>v.</i> to make known, disclose [our
Re late , <i>v.</i> to tell, recite	Re vere , <i>v.</i> to reverence, honor
Re lease , <i>v.</i> to set free; <i>n.</i> a dismissal, discharge	Re vile , <i>v.</i> to reproach, vilify
Re lief , <i>n.</i> help, alleviation	Re vise , <i>v.</i> to re-examine, to review
Re lieve , <i>v.</i> to assist, succour	Re vive , <i>v.</i> to renew, quicken
Re ly , <i>v.</i> to put trust in	Re voke , <i>v.</i> to recall, repeal
Re main , <i>v.</i> to continue, to be left	Sa lute , <i>v.</i> to greet, to hail; <i>n.</i> salutation, a kiss
Re mind , <i>v.</i> to put in mind	Se crete , <i>v.</i> to hide, conceal
Re mote , <i>a.</i> distant, far off	

SECTION XLIV.

The Pupil's address to his School Companions.

MY DEAR FELLOW PUPILS,

THE power of Art and Industry, has turned the wild wilderness and the barren waste into a fruitful field; and now the dews of heaven light on those branches which gladden the heart of man. Even so the barren, barbarous, uncultivated human mind, will produce nothing but ignorance and immorality, unless timely cultivated by a well-appointed, and well-disciplined education.

O Education, I owe thee much—Parents and Teachers, I owe you much also; and may the glow of gratitude to my God and you, which this moment fills my breast, be taken as a pledge of my future care, to walk by the same rule, to mind the same things—and let us, my literary companions, joy and rejoice, that the bud and the fruit do in some degree appear.

Let us to-day resolve, that nothing shall stop us in pursuing, with an ardour worthy the greatness of the acquisition, those heights and depths of learning which lie before us, and to which we know we have not yet attained.

Let us ever remember, that vice and idleness are fatal obstacles to mental improvement; that it is only by constant study and application, that we can attain to the honour of being good scholars, or famous literary characters—and this boon once obtained and virtuously applied, will procure for us credit and consequence in every station of life.

And that this may be the case, let us by all means honour God and keep his commandments; let us obediently love and revere our parents; let us live in peace and love with our school-fellows, and nobly emulate each other in striving which shall be the wisest and best.

And let us, I entreat you, seriously and constantly regard the instructions, admonitions and reproofs of our respected teachers; so shall we, by these means, lay a good foundation for the time to come, and with our own hands, form a laurel wreath, that shall never fade away!

SECTION XLV.

The fall of the Leaf.

SEE the leaves around us falling,
Dry and wither'd to the ground ;
Thus to thoughtless mortals calling,
With a sad and solemn sound.

" Sons of Adam, (once in Eden
Blighted when like us he fell,)
Hear the lecture we are reading :
'Tis alas ! the truth we tell.

Virgins, much, too much presuming
On your boasted white and red ;
View us, late in beauty blooming,
Number'd now among the dead.

Gripping misers, nightly waking,
See the end of all your care ;
Fled on wings of our own making,
We have left our owners bare.

Sons of honour, fed on praises,
Flutt'ring high in fancy'd worth ;
Lo ! the fickle air that raises,
Brings us down to parent earth.

Youth, though yet no losses grieve you,
Gay in health and manly grace,
Let not cloudless skies deceive you ;
Summer gives to Autumn place.

Venerable sires, grown hoary,
Hither turn the unwilling eye ;
Think amidst your falling glory,
Autumn tells a winter nigh.

Yearly in our course returning,
Messengers of shortest stay ;
Thus we preach the truth concerning,
Heaven and earth shall pass away.

On the tree of Life Eternal,
Man, let all thy hopes be stay'd ;
Which alone, for ever vernal,
Bears a leaf that ne'er shall fade."

SECTION XLVI.

The Cuckoo.

HAIL beauteous stranger of the wood,
 Attendant on the Spring!
 Now heaven repairs thy vernal seat,
 And woods thy welcome sing.

Soon as the daisy decks the green,
 Thy certain voice we hear;
 Hast thou a star to guide thy path,
 Or mark the rolling year?

Delightful visitant! with thee
 I hail the time of flowers,
 When heaven is fill'd with musick sweet
 Of birds among the bowers.

The school-boy wandering in the wood,
 To pull the flowers so gay,
 Oft starts, thy curious voice to hear,
 And imitates thy lay.

Soon as the pea puts on the bloom,
 Thou fly'st the vocal vale;
 An annual guest in other lands,
 Another spring to hail.

Sweet bird, thy bower is ever green,
 Thy sky is ever clear;
 Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
 No winter in thy year.

O! could I fly, I'd fly with thee;
 We'd make, with joyful wing,
 Our annual visit o'er the globe,
 Companions of the spring.



SECTION XLVII.

Heavenly Wisdom.

How happy is the man who hears
 Instruction's warning voice!
 And who celestial wisdom makes
 His early, only choice.

For she has treasures greater far
 Than east or west unfold ;
 And her reward is more secure
 Than is the gain of gold.

In her right hand she holds to view
 A length of happy years ;
 And in her left, the prize of fame
 And honour bright appears.

She guides the young, with innocence,
 In virtue's path to tread :
 A crown of glory she bestows
 Upon the hoary head.

According as her labours rise,
 So her rewards increase :
 Her ways are ways of pleasantness,
 And all her paths are peace.



SECTION XLVIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second; Continued.

1	1
Se cure, <i>v.</i> to make certain	Sus tain, <i>v.</i> to bear, support
Se date, <i>a.</i> calm, serene	Un bind, <i>v.</i> to loose, untie
Se duce, <i>v.</i> to tempt, mislead	Un clean, <i>a.</i> foul, filthy
Se rene, <i>a.</i> calm, undisturbed	Un close, <i>v.</i> to open
Se vere, <i>a.</i> cruel, rigid	Un fair, <i>a.</i> not fair, dishonest
Sin cere, <i>a.</i> pure, honest	Un fold, <i>v.</i> to expand, discover
Sub due, <i>v.</i> to conquer, reduce,	U nite, <i>v.</i> to join, to agree
tame, oppress	Un kind, <i>a.</i> not kind, cruel,
Sub lime, <i>a.</i> exalted, high	unfavourable
Sub scribe, <i>v.</i> to sign, consent	Un known, <i>a.</i> not known, not
Suc ceed, <i>v.</i> to follow in or-	discovered [ous
der ; to prosper	Un safe, <i>a.</i> not safe, danger-
Sup ply, <i>v.</i> to fill up, relieve ;	Un wise, <i>a.</i> defective in wis-
<i>n.</i> a relief of want, aid	dom, foolish
Sup port, <i>v.</i> to sustain, endure	Where by, <i>ad.</i> by which
Sup pose, <i>v.</i> to imagine	With hold, <i>v.</i> to keep back,
Su preme, <i>a.</i> highest in digni-	restrain
ty or authority	2
Sur prise, <i>v.</i> to take unawares,	A breast, <i>ad.</i> side by side
astonish ; <i>n.</i> astonishment	A bridge, <i>v.</i> to shorten
Sur vive, <i>v.</i> to remain alive,	Ab rupt, <i>a.</i> sudden, hasty
to live after	Ab stract, <i>v.</i> to separate ideas

2

Ab surd, *a.* unreasonable
Ac curse, *v.* to doom to misery
Ac quit, *v.* to set free
A dapt, *v.* to fit, to suit
Ad dress, *v.* to speak or write
to ; *n.* a verbal application
A dept, *n.* one well versed in
an art
Ad just, *v.* to regulate
Ad mit, *v.* to allow, to suffer
Ad vance, *v.* to come forward
Af flict, *v.* to grieve
Af fright, *v.* to terrify
A' men', *ad.* so be it, so may
it be, so it is
A mend, *v.* to correct
A midst, *pr.* in the middle
An nex, *v.* to join, add
Ar rest, *v.* to seize, stop
As cend, *v.* to go up, rise
As sess, *v.* to charge with any
certain sum
As sist, *v.* to help, relieve
At tempt, *v.* to try, attack
Be friend, *v.* to favour
Be head, *v.* to cut off the head
Ca nal, *n.* a course of water
made by art ; a passage
Ca ress, *v.* to treat kindly
Ce ment, *v.* to unite, join
Col lect, *v.* to gather
Com mence, *v.* to begin
Com mend, *v.* to praise
Com pact, *a.* firm, close, solid
Com pel, *v.* to force, drive
Con cur, *v.* to agree, unite
Con dense, *v.* to make or grow
more thick
Con fess, *v.* to acknowledge
Con nect, *v.* to join, unite
Con sent, *v.* to agree to
Con sist, *v.* to be made of
Con struct, *v.* to form, build

2

Con sult, *v.* to ask advice
Con temn, *v.* to despise
Con tempt, *n.* scorn, disdain
Con tend, *v.* to dispute, strive
Con tent, *a.* satisfied, easy
Con tract, *v.* to shorten, draw
together ; to bargain
Con verse, *v.* to discourse, talk
Cor rupt, *a.* wicked ; rotten
Cra vat, *n.* an ornament for
the neck
De bar, *v.* to exclude, shut out
De duct, *v.* to subtract
De fect, *n.* fault, blemish
De fend, *v.* to guard, protect
De pend, *v.* to rely on, trust to
De sert, *v.* to forsake, leave
De serve, *v.* to be worthy of
De sist, *v.* to cease from, stop
Di gress, *v.* to depart from the
subject
Dis miss, *v.* to discharge, to
send away
Dis pel, *v.* to drive away
Dis perse, *v.* to scatter
Dis tinct, *a.* clear, unconfused
Dis tract, *v.* to perplex, vex,
make mad
Dis tress, *n.* misery, want
Dis turb, *v.* to perplex, disquiet
Di vest, *v.* to strip, make naked
Di vulge, *v.* to publish, reveal
E clipse, *n.* an obscuration of
a luminary
E lapse, *v.* to pass away
E lect, *v.* to choose, select
E merge, *v.* to rise out of ob-
scurity
E mit, *v.* to send forth, dis-
charge
En act, *v.* to establish, decree
En camp, *v.* to pitch tents
En chant, *v.* to bewitch, charm

2

Enhance, *v.* to raise the price**Enough**, *a.* sufficient, plenty**Enrich**, *v.* to make wealthy**Entrap**, *v.* to entangle, to trap**Equip**, *v.* to dress or fit out**Event**, *n.* incident, end**Exact**, *a.* accurate, punctual**Excel**, *v.* to out do, surpass**Excess**, *n.* intemperance, superfluity**Exist**, *v.* to have a being**Expect**, *v.* to wait or look for**Expel**, *v.* to drive out, banish**Expend**, *v.* to lay out, spend**Expense**, *n.* cost, charges**Expert**, *a.* ready, skilful**Extend**, *v.* to stretch out, enlarge**Extent**, *n.* compass of a thing**Extinct**, *a.* extinguished, abolished, at an end [select**Extract**, *v.* to draw out of,**Ult**, *v.* to rejoice**Farewell**, *n.* adieu, leave**Finance**, *n.* revenue, income**Forbid**, *v.* to order not to do**Forget**, [g hard] *v.* to lose memory of**Forgive**, [g hard] *v.* to pardon**Fulfill**, *v.* to accomplish**Galant**, *n.* a suitor, lover, attendant**Harangue**, *n.* an oration**Imense**, *a.* unlimited**Immerse**, *v.* to put under water [drive on**Impel**, *v.* to urge forward, to**Implant**, *v.* to infix, insert**Imprint**, *v.* to print; to fix on the mind**Incur**, *v.* to become liable to**Indulge**, *v.* to humour, gratify**Infect**, *v.* to taint, pollute

2

Infect, *v.* to disturb, harass**Infect**, *v.* to change or vary; to bend**Infect**, *v.* to punish, lay upon, impose**Infringe**, *v.* to violate**Insert**, *v.* to place in or among other things**Insist**, *v.* to urge, persist in**Ingraft**, *v.* to insert a sprig of one tree in another; to fix deep**Inspect**, *v.* to examine, view**Instil**, *v.* to insinuate, to infuse by drops**Instruct**, *v.* to teach, direct**Insult**, *v.* to treat with insolence**Intend**, *v.* to design, to mean**Intense**, *a.* vehement, ardent**Intent**, *n.* a design, aim**Inter**, *v.* to bury**Intrench**, *v.* to fortify with a trench [out**Invent**, *v.* to contrive, find**Invert**, *v.* to change, to turn upside down [array**Invest**, *v.* to confer, dress,**Involve**, *v.* to cover, involve**Japan**, *n.* a varnish made to work in colours**Lament**, *v.* to mourn, weep**Mischance**, *n.* ill luck**Misjudge**, *v.* to judge wrong**Mismatch**, *v.* to match unsuitably**Misprint**, *v.* to print wrong**Mistrust**, *v.* to suspect; *n.* suspicion**Molest**, *v.* to trouble, disturb**Northwest**, *n.* the point between north and west**Object**, *v.* to oppose

2

Ob serve, *v.* to watch, mind
 Ob struct, *v.* to hinder
 Oc cult, *a.* secret, hidden
 Oc cur, *v.* to come, to happen
 Of fence, *n.* a crime, fault
 Of fend, *v.* to displease, affront
 O mit, *v.* to leave out, pass by
 Op press, *v.* to injure, subdue
 Out run, *v.* to run faster than another
 Out wit, *v.* to cheat, to overcome by stratagem
 Per haps, *ad.* peradventure
 Per mit, *v.* to allow, to suffer
 Per plex, *v.* to vex, disturb, entangle
 Per sist, *v.* to persevere
 Per vert, *v.* to mislead, corrupt
 Pos sess, *v.* to enjoy, obtain
 Pre dict, *v.* to foretell
 Pre fer, *v.* to regard more
 Pre fix, *v.* to place before
 Pre sent, *v.* to exhibit; to give
 Pre serve, *v.* to save, keep; *n.* fruit preserved with sugar
 Pre tence, *n.* showing what is not real
 Pre tend, *v.* to show falsely, to show hypocritically
 Pre vent, *v.* to hinder, stop
 Pro fess, *v.* to declare openly
 Pro ject, *v.* to jut out; to contrive, invent
 Pro pel, *v.* to drive forward
 Pro tect, *v.* to defend
 Pro test, *v.* to declare, affirm
 Pro tract, *v.* to lengthen
 Re bel, *v.* to oppose lawful authority
 Re build, *v.* to build over again
 Re cant, *v.* to recall, to retract an opinion

2

Re cess, *n.* retirement, retreat, privacy
 Re dress, *v.* to set right, correct; *n.* remedy, amendment
 Re fit, *v.* to repair [back
 Re flect, *v.* to think; to throw
 Re fresh, *v.* to revive, cheer
 Re fund, *v.* to pay back, restore
 Re gret, *n.* grief, sorrow; *v.* to repent, to grieve at [off
 Re ject, *v.* to refuse, to cast
 Re lent, *v.* to feel compassion, to soften
 Re mit, *v.* to forgive; to send money to a distant place
 Re pass, *v.* to pass again
 Re past, *n.* a meal, the act of eating
 Re pent, *v.* to think on any thing with sorrow
 Re print, *v.* to print a new edition
 Re pulse, *v.* to beat back
 Re quest, *v.* to solicit, ask; *n.* an entreaty, petition
 Re sent, *v.* to take as an affront
 Re serve, *v.* to keep in store, to retain
 Re sist, *v.* to oppose, withstand
 Re spect, *v.* to regard; *n.* esteem, regard
 Re strict, *v.* to limit [clusion
 Re sult, *n.* consequence, con-
 Re tract, *v.* to recall, recant
 Return, *v.* to come or go back; *n.* the act of coming back
 Re venge, *n.* return of an injury; *v.* to return an injury
 Ro bust, *a.* strong, vigorous
 Se lect, *v.* to choose in preference; *a.* well chosen
 Sub mit, *v.* to yield, resign
 Suc cess, *n.* prosperity, event

2

Su perb, *a.* grand, pompous
Sup press, *v.* to crush; conceal
Sur pass, *v.* to excel, exceed
Trans act, *v.* to manage, negotiate [convey
Trans fer, *v.* to make over, to
Trans gress, *v.* to violate
Un fit, *a.* improper, unsuitable
Un just, *a.* dishonest
Un til, *ad.* to the time that

3

Ab hor, *v.* to hate, detest
Ac cord, *v.* to agree
A dorn, *v.* to dress, decorate
Ap plause, *n.* publick praise
As sault, *v.* to attack, invade
Be cause, *conj.* for this reason
Con form, *v.* to comply with
De fault, *n.* failure, neglect
De form, *v.* to disfigure
De fraud, *v.* to cheat, injure
Ex alt, *v.* to lift up, magnify, extol [vise
Fore warn, *v.* to caution, advise
For lorn, *a.* forsaken, lost
In form, *v.* to instruct, to tell
In stall, *v.* to put into possession, invest
Out walk, *v.* to walk faster than another
Per form, *v.* to do, to execute
Re cord, *v.* to register, enrol
Re form, *v.* to grow better, to amend
Re morse, *n.* pain of guilt
Re sort, *v.* to have recourse to
Re tort, *v.* to throw back, to return
Re ward, *n.* recompense; *v.* to give in return, to pay
Trans form, *v.* to change the shape [retreat
With draw, *v.* to take back, to

4

Ca tarrh, *n.* a disease in the head
Com mand, *v.* to order, govern
De mand, *n.* a claim; *v.* to ask, to claim
Dis arm, *v.* to divest of arms
Dis charge, *v.* to dismiss; unload; to fire
En large, *v.* to increase, swell
Guit ar, *n.* an instrument of musick
Im part, *v.* to communicate, to give
Re gard, *n.* esteem; *v.* to respect, to esteem
Remark, *n.* observation, note; *v.* to observe
Un bar, *v.* to unbolt

5

Ab scond, *v.* to hide one's self
Ac cost, *v.* to address
Be long, *v.* to be the property of; to appertain to
Be yond, *pr.* farther onward than; remote from
Dis solve, *v.* to melt, separate
Ex tol, *v.* to praise, magnify
In volve, *v.* to entangle, inwrap
Pro long, *v.* to lengthen out
Re solve, *v.* to determine; to answer, solve
Re sponse, *n.* an answer, reply
Re volve, *v.* to perform a revolution
Un lock, *v.* to open a lock

6

A do, *n.* trouble, difficulty
Ap prove, *v.* to like, justify
Dis prove, *v.* to confute
Fore doom, *v.* to predestinate
Im prove, *v.* to make or become better

6

Mis do, *v.* to do wrong
 Out do, *v.* to excel, surpass
 Re move, *v.* to change place ;
 tō put from its place
 Re proof, *n.* blame, rebuke
 Re prove, *v.* to chide, blame
 Sur tout, *n.* a close overcoat
 Un do, *v.* to ruin ; to take to
 pieces

8

A bove, *pr.* higher in place
 or rank ; *ad.* overhead
 A mong, }
 A mongst, } *pr.* mingled with
 Be come, *v.* to besit, adorn
 Un done, *a.* ruined ; not per-
 formed

9

Con vey, *v.* to carry, transfer
 O bey, *v.* to pay submission to
 Sur vey, *v.* to overlook, view,
 measure

10

Cha grin, [ch like sh] *n.* ill
 humour, vexation
 In trigue, *n.* a plot, scheme ;
 v. to carry on private designs
 Ma chine, [ch like sh] *n.* any
 engine to aid human power
 in the application of force
 Ma rine, *a.* relating to the sea
 Po lice, *n.* the government of
 a city

oi

A void, *v.* to shun, escape
 Ap point, *v.* to fix, establish
 Ex ploit, *n.* an achievement,
 action
 Me moir, *n.* an account of any
 thing
 Re joice, *v.* to be glad, exult
 Re join, *v.* to join again
 Sub join, *v.* to add at the end

oy

An noy, *v.* to vex, to incom-
 mode
 De coy, *v.* to allure, mislead
 De stroy, *v.* to kill, to put an
 end to [to busy
 Em ploy, *v.* to keep at work,
 En joy, *v.* to feel with pleas-
 ure ; to obtain possession
 of ; to live in happiness

ou

A bound, *v.* to have in great
 plenty
 A bout, *pr.* near to, relating
 Ac count, *n.* a computation
 of debts or expenses
 A mount, *n.* the sum total
 An nounce, *v.* to publish
 A round, *pr.* on every side,
 about
 A rouse, *v.* to wake from
 sleep ; to excite [to quaff
 Ca rouse, *v.* to drink freely,
 Com pound, *v.* to mingle,
 to mix
 Con found, *v.* to perplex
 De vour, *v.* to eat ravenously
 De vout, *a.* pious, religious
 Ex pound, *v.* to explain
 Pro found, *a.* deep, learned,
 submissive
 Pro nounce, *v.* to speak, utter
 Pro pound, *v.* to propose, offer
 Re nounce, *v.* to disown
 Re sound, *v.* to echo, to re-
 turn sounds
 Sur round, *v.* to encompass,
 enclose
 With out, *pr.* not with ; not
 within compass of

oio

Al low, *v.* to admit
 En dow, *v.* to give a portion
 Re nown, *n.* fame, celebrity

SECTION XLIX.

Drunkenness.

IF by an awful visitation of divine Providence, there were spreading over all parts of this country a foul and loathsome leprosy, which poisoned and disfigured the bodies of its victims, and affected their minds with madness and idiotism; if this leprosy had seized a great part of our useful labourers, and rendered them a burden to community; if the prospects and the hopes of a large portion of our promising young men had been already blasted and destroyed by it; if it had infected, more or less, every town and village, and were spreading its ravages from year to year, wider and yet wider; if this were the actual condition of our country, there is no telling how great would be the alarm.

But Heaven be praised, neither this nor any similar calamity, has been brought upon our country by the direct hand of Providence, which has showered on us blessings without number, and in great abundance. But human folly and wickedness abuse the kindness of Providence, and change its blessings into curses.

Let sober reason judge, whether *drunkenness*, habitual drunkenness, be not as bad as the fatal leprosy described; nay, even worse. It impairs and corrupts both body and mind, and brings down the noble creature man to a level with the brute.

It destroys all moral principle, all sentiments of honour, and all feelings of humanity. It changes good nature to charlishness, a kind husband to an unfeeling monster, a dutiful son to an unprincipled villain without natural affections, and an industrious thriving man to an idle vagabond.

It preys upon and devours every thing that is estimable and amiable, both in disposition and character. It eats up the substance of its votaries, and is an inlet to all other vices, and to almost every evil and calamity that can be named. This detestable demon might say in truth, "my name is legion, for we are many." Many indeed are the evils, the calamities and abominations that follow in the train of drunkenness.

Who hath wo? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath wounds without cause? The drunkard. Whose fields are neglected and overgrown with thorns and brambles? Whose house is tumbling into ruins for want of necessary repairs? Whose wife is consumed with weeping? Whose babes are suffering hunger and nakedness? The drunkard's.

Who disturb people's repose with their midnight revellings and yells? Who are the persons most commonly engaged in quarrels, in fightings, in riots, and in all scenes of confusion and uproar? Drunkards. Who are the lowest of all madmen, the most despicable of all idiots? Drunkards.

The natural idiot and madman, who have become so by the act of God, are objects not of reproach, but of compassion. But the drunkard, who is in fact an idiot or a madman for the time, is so by his own voluntary act; he wilfully quenches in himself the lamp of reason, and with his own suicidal hands, destroys that noble faculty which distinguished him from the beasts that perish.

SECTION L.

Ravages of Dissipation.

Not the jaws of Charybdis, nor the hoarse rocks in Scylla,
Not all the fell dangers that lurk in the deep,
Not the earthquake's deep yawn, nor the volcano's lava,
Not the pestilence' breath, nor the hurricane's sweep:

Not all the dread monsters that live through creation,
Have caus'd such destruction; such misery and wo,
As from that arch pest of mankind, *dissipation*;
Through the civilized world it doth constantly flow.

'Tis a vortex insatiate on whose giddy bosom
The victim is whirl'd till his senses are gone,
Till, lost to all shame and the dictates of reason,
He lends not one effort to ever return.

Ah! view on its surface the ruins of genius,
The wreck of a scholar, the christian and friend!

The learning, the wit, the graces that charm'd us,
In the mind-drowning bowl meet a premature end.

Ah ! hear, drown'd in tears, the disconsolate mother,
Lament the lost state of a favourite son ;
Hear the wife and the child, the sister and brother,
Mourn a husband, a father, a brother undone.

SECTION LI.

Description of a Battle.

A free man takes a musket on his shoulder, and fixes on it the murderous bayonet ; he leaves his habitation, the ploughman quits his plough, the handicraftsman his workshop, the young man deserts the hymeneal altar, a beloved son abandons an infirm father, and an afflicted family : they go to swell the crowd of combatants, whose hearts are gradually opened to licentiousness, ferocity and violence.

Here are a hundred thousand opposed to as many of the opposite party ; they draw near each other in a vast plain, which will soon be covered with blood. What a prodigious number of men compacted against each other, spreading their moving phalanx, and ranged in combined order, to put each other to death !

Blind instruments silently await the signal ; fierce through duty, they are ready to destroy their fellow creatures without resentment or anger. The majestick sun rises, whose setting so many unhappy wretches will never behold.

The earth is covered with verdure ; mild Spring with her azure veil, embraces the air ; nature smiles as a tender mother ; the glorious sun diffuses his beneficent rays, which gild and mature the gifts of the Creator : all is calm, all is harmony in the universe.

Wretched mortals alone, agitated with gloomy frenzy, carry rage in their bosoms ; they meet to slaughter each other on the verdant field. The armies approach ; the promised harvest is trodden under foot—death flies. What a horrible tumult ! All nature groans in an instant with the fury of man.

Hear the thundering noise of those horrible instruments of human revenge ! Emulous of, and more terrible than the thunder, with their roar they drown the plaintive groans of the dying ; they repel soft pity, wishing to make a passage into the heart, a cloud of smoke from gunpowder arises towards the heavens, as if to hide a collection of such horrors.

Alas ! who would have expected such a slaughter ? Tigers, bears and lions, impelled with voracious hunger, are not inspired with such atrocious cruelty. Behold these rivulets of blood ! Here twenty thousand men are sacrificed to the caprice of one ; behold them fall one upon another, nameless, unthought of, unregretted, into oblivion !

Thus perish these unhappy mortals ; the skies resound with their lamentations ; trampled on by horses, by their countrymen, whom they vainly implore, they expire a thousand different ways, in the most horrible agonies.

Others, yet more to be pitied, preserving a remnant of life, and consumed by thirst, the most intolerable of all torments, cannot yet die ; while others, forgetting death, surround them, fall furiously on their mutilated comrades, and without compassion or pity to their wounds, unmercifully strip their mangled, trembling limbs.

Oh, Creator of the world ! is this man ? this the august creature endowed with a feeling heart, and with that noble countenance that smiles erect towards heaven, who has such conceptions, who cherishes the soft emotions of pity, and generous transports of benevolence, who can admire virtue and greatness, and can weep with sensibility ?

Is it his hand that can erect the standard of victory on heaps of carcasses, with an odious, triumphant joy ? Where is the victory ? I see nothing but tears and blood. Where is the triumph ? Plunder does not enrich ; the tears of mankind will never make an individual happy ; for, what ambition sweeps in its unbridled career, fleets from the usurper's hand.

SECTION LII

*Words of three syllables, accented on the first.***A** re a, *n.* superficial contents**Beau ti ful**, *a.* fair, comely**Bra ver y**, *n.* courage, heroism**By stan der**, *n.* a looker on,
one unconcerned**Ca pa ble**, *a.* able, sufficient**Care ful ness**, *n.* watchfulness**Care less ness**, *n.* inattention**Change a ble**, *a.* inconstant,
subject to change**Cheer ful ness**, *n.* liveliness**Cu ri ous**, *a.* exact, neat**Dan ger ous**, *a.* hazardous**De cen cy**, *n.* modesty, pro-
priety**Di a lect**, *n.* manner of ex-
pression, particular style**Di a logue**, *n.* conversation be-
tween two or more persons**Di a per**, *n.* a kind of flower-
ed linen**Di a ry**, *n.* a daily account, a
journal [tain**Du bi ous**, *a.* doubtful, uncer-**Du ra ble**, *a.* lasting, firm**Du ti ful**, *a.* obedient, submis-
sive, kind**Ea si ly**, *ad.* without difficulty**E ven ness**, *n.* levelness, reg-
ularity**Eu lo gy**, *n.* praise, encomium**Faith ful ly**, *ad.* honestly, truly**Faith ful ness**, *n.* honesty**Fa tal ly**, *ad.* mortally**Fa vour ite**, *n.* one who is much
beloved**Fear ful ness**, *n.* timorousness**Fee ble ness**, *n.* weakness, in-
firmity**Fí er y**, *a.* warm, passionate**Fi na ble**, *a.* subject to a fine**Fi nal ly**, *ad.* lastly**Fi ner y**, *n.* fine dress, show**Fla vour ous**, *a.* fragrant, odor-
ous [bility**Flu en cy**, *n.* eloquence, volu-**Fo lí age**, *n.* leaves, tufts of
trees [ful**For ci ble**, *a.* strong, power-**Fra gran cy**, *n.* sweetness of
smell**Free hold er**, *n.* a person pos-
sessed of a freehold**Fre quent ly**, *ad.* often**Fright ful ly**, *ad.* dreadfully,
terribly**Fright ful ness**, *n.* the power
of impressing terroure**Fu ri ous**, *a.* mad, fierce**Ge ni us**, *n.* intellectual pow-
er, nature, wit**Glo ri fy**, *v.* to praise, worship**Glo ri ous**, *a.* noble, excellent**Grace ful ly**, *ad.* elegantly**Grace ful ness**, *n.* elegance,
comeliness**Grate ful ness**, *n.* gratitude**Gree di ness**, *n.* ravenousness**Griev ous ly**, *ad.* painfully**Has ti ly**, *ad.* in a hurry**Hate ful ness**, *n.* odiousness**Heed less ness**, *n.* carelessness**Ho li ness**, *n.* piety, religion**Home li ness**, *n.* plainness,
coarseness, rudeness**Hu man ize**, *v.* to soften, to
civilize**I dle ness**, *n.* laziness, sloth**I vor y**, *n.* the tusk of the el-
ephant [jewels**Jew el lery**, *n.* one who deals in**Jo vi al**, *a.* merry, cheerful

- Ju bi lee**, *n.* a publick festivity, a feast
Ju ry man, *n.* a person who serves on a jury
Ju ve nile, *a.* youthful, young
Kna ver y, *n.* dishonesty, deceit, villany
Know ing ly, *ad.* designedly, wilfully
La bour er, *n.* one who is employed in toilsome work
La dy ship, *n.* the title of a lady
La zi ness, *n.* idleness, slothfulness
Le gal ly, *ad.* lawfully
Li a ble, *a.* subject, exposed
Li bel lous, *a.* defamatory, abusive [books
Li bra ry, *n.* a collection of
Like li hood, *n.* probability
Li on ess, *n.* a female lion
Live li hood, *n.* the means of living, maintenance
Live li ness, *n.* briskness
Lo a th some ness, *n.* the quality of raising hatred
Lone li ness, *n.* solitude
Low li ness, *n.* humility
Lu cra tive, *a.* profitable
Lu di crous, *a.* sportive, merry, burlesque
Lu min ous, *a.* bright, shining
Ma son ry, *n.* the craft or work of a mason
Me di ate, *v.* to endeavour to reconcile [or state
Me di um, *n.* a middle place
Mee ting house, *n.* a place of worship
Me te or, *n.* a body in the air or sky of a luminous transitory nature [tion
Mo tion less, *a.* without mo-
- Mi cro scope**, *n.* an optick instrument for viewing small objects
Moul di ness, *n.* the state of being mouldy
Mourn ful ly, *ad.* sorrowfully
Mourn ful ness, *n.* sorrow, grief
Mu se um, *n.* a repository of curiosities
Mu ti late, *v.* to deprive of some essential part
Mu ti ny, *n.* insurrection, sedition; *v.* to rise against authority
Nee dle work, *n.* work done with a needle
Night in gale, *n.* a kind of bird
No ble man, *n.* a man of high rank
No ble ness, *n.* dignity
No bod y, *n.* not any body
No ti fy, *v.* to make known, declare
No tion al, *a.* imaginary [ber
Nu mer al, *a.* relating to numbers
Nu mer ous, *a.* containing many [food
Nu tri ment, *n.* nourishment
O di ous, *a.* hateful, abominable
Open ing, *n.* a breach, aperture
Open ly, *ad.* publicly
O pi um, *n.* a medicine used to promote sleep
O ver board, *ad.* off or out of the ship
O ver plus, *n.* what is more than sufficient
Pa gan ism, *n.* heathenism
Pain ful ness, *n.* pain, affliction
Paper mill, *n.* a mill in which paper is made
Pa rent age, *n.* birth, extraction, descent

¹
Pa tient ly, *ad.* quietly
Pa tri ot, *n.* a lover of his country
Pay a ble, *a.* to be paid, due
Pay mas ter, *n.* one who pays, or is bound to pay
Peace a ble, *a.* quiet
Peace a bly, *ad.* quietly, without disturbance [etly
Peace ful ly, *ad.* mildly, quietly
Pee vish ness, *n.* fretfulness
Pe ri od, *n.* a full stop; date; end, conclusion
Pi e ty, *n.* a discharge of duty to God, and to parents
Pi ous ly, *ad.* in a pious manner, religiously
Pi ra cy, *n.* robbery on the sea
Play fel low, *n.* a companion in amusement
Pli a ble, *a.* flexible, limber
Po et ess, *n.* a female poet
Po e try, *n.* metrical composition, poems
Po per y, *n.* the popish religion, the religion of the church of Rome
Por ta ble, *a.* that which may be carried [piazza
Por ti co, *n.* a covered walk,
Post mas ter, *n.* one who superintends a post-office
Post of fice, *n.* a place where letters are delivered for conveyance [oreign
Po ten tate, *n.* a monarch, sovereign
Pre am ble, *n.* an introduction
Pre mi um, *n.* a reward
Pre vi ous, *a.* antecedent, going before
Pri ma ry, *n.* original, first
Pri va cy, *n.* secrecy, retreat
Pri vate ly, *ad.* secretly

¹
Pu ri fy, *v.* to make pure
Pu ri ty, *n.* cleanness, chastity, innocence
Pu tre fy, *v.* to rot, corrupt
Qui et ly, *ad.* calmly, peaceably
Qui et ness, *n.* stillness, peace
Ra di ance, *n.* a sparkling lustre
Ra di ant, *a.* shining, sparkling
Re al ly, *ad.* truly [sons
Rea son er, *n.* one who reasons
Re cent ly, *ad.* lately, newly
Rheu ma tism, *n.* a very painful disorder
Ru di ments, *n.* the first principles of a science
Sa cred ness, *n.* holiness
Sale a ble, *a.* fit for sale, marketable
Se cre cy, *n.* privacy, solitude
Se cret ly, *ad.* privately
Se ri ous, *a.* solemn, sober
Shame ful ly, *ad.* disgracefully
Si lent ly, *ad.* without noise or words
Sla ver y, *n.* servitude, the condition of a slave
Sleep i ness, *n.* drowsiness
Spite ful ness, *n.* malice, spite
Spu ri ous, *a.* false, counterfeit
Stew ard ship, *n.* the office of a steward
Su i cide, *n.* self-murder
Sui ta ble, *a.* fit, proper, agreeable [some
Te di ous, *a.* wearisome, irksome
The o ry, *n.* speculation, scheme, plan
The a tre, *n.* a play-house, place for shows
Ti tle page, *n.* the page containing the title of a book
U ni form, *a.* similar to itself, regular

- 1
U ni ty, *n.* concord, the state of being one
U ni verse, *n.* the general system of things; the world
U su al, [*s* like *zh*] *a.* common, frequent
Va can cy, *n.* a vacant place
Va ri ance, *n.* disagreement
Va ri ous, *a.* different
Vi o lence, *n.* force, outrage
Vi o lent, *a.* forcible, furious
- 2
Ab so lute, *a.* not limited, complete [event
Ac ci dent, *n.* an unforeseen
Ac cu rate, *a.* very exact
Ac tu ate, [*ak tshu ate*] *v.* to put in action
Ad e quate, *a.* equal to
Ad jec tive, *n.* a word added to a noun [officer
Ad mi ral, *n.* a principal sea-
Ad vo cate, *n.* a pleader
Af fa ble, *a.* easy of manners
Ag gra vate, *v.* to make worse
Ag o nize, *v.* to be in great pain
Ag o ny, *n.* violent pain
Al ge bra, *n.* a kind of arithmetick
Al pha bet, *n.* the letters of a language
Am i ty, *n.* friendship [limb
Am pu tate, *v.* to cut off a
An ces tor, *n.* one from whom we descend
An ec dote, *n.* a piece of secret history
An i mal, *n.* a living creature
An i mate, *v.* to quicken
An nu al, *a.* yearly
Ap pe tite, *n.* a desire of food
Aq ue duct, *n.* a water pipe
- 2
As pi rate, *v.* to pronounce with full breath
At mos phere, *n.* the air that surrounds the earth
Av a rice, *n.* covetousness
Av er age, *n.* mean proportion
Ax le tree, *n.* the pin on which a wheel turns [man
Bach e lor, *n.* an unmarried
Bash ful ness, *n.* want of confidence, diffidence
Bat tle axe, *n.* a weapon
Ben e fit, *n.* favour, profit
Big ot ed, *a.* superstitious
Big ot ry, *n.* prejudice, blind zeal
Bit ter ness, *n.* a bitter taste; *a.* malice; grief
Bles sed ness, *n.* happiness, felicity
Brev i ty, *n.* shortness
Bur den some, *a.* troublesome
But ter fly, *n.* a beautiful insect
But ter y, *n.* the place where provisions are kept
Cal cu late, *v.* to reckon
Cal en dar, *n.* a yearly register, an almanack
Can dle stick, *n.* an instrument that holds candles
Can is ter, *n.* a box to hold tea, &c.
Can ni bal, *n.* a man-eater
Cap i tal, *n.* principal sum; stock; large letter; chief city
Cap ti vate, *v.* to charm
Cat a logue, *n.* a list of names
Cat a ract, *n.* a waterfall
Cav al ry, *n.* horse troops
Cel e brate, *v.* to praise
Cer tain ty, *n.* exemption from doubt

² Cer ti fy, <i>v.</i> to give certain information	² Des ti ny, <i>n.</i> fate, doom
Cham pi on, <i>n.</i> a hero	Des ti tute, <i>a.</i> in want of, wretched
Chan cel lor, <i>n.</i> an officer of state [ty	Dif fer ence, <i>n.</i> disagreement
Chan cer y, <i>n.</i> a court of equity	Dif fer ent, <i>a.</i> unlike, contrary
Char ac ter, <i>n.</i> a mark, letter; reputation [pleasure	Dif fi cult, <i>a.</i> not easy, troublesome
Char i ot, <i>n.</i> a carriage of	Dif fi dent, <i>a.</i> not confident, not certain
Char i ty, <i>n.</i> love, affection, tenderness, alms	Dig ni ty, <i>n.</i> grandeur, rank
Chym is try, <i>n.</i> the art of separating bodies by fire	Dil i gence, <i>n.</i> industry
Cit i zen, <i>n.</i> an inhabitant, freeman of a city [ish	Ed i fice, <i>n.</i> a building, a fabrick [prove
Civ il ize, <i>v.</i> to instruct, polish	Ed i fy, <i>v.</i> to instruct, improve
Clam or ous, <i>a.</i> noisy	Ed i tor, <i>n.</i> one that prepares any work for publication
Clar i fy, <i>v.</i> to purify [cy	El e gance, <i>n.</i> beauty without grandeur, neatness
Clem en cy, <i>n.</i> humanity, mercy	El e gant, <i>a.</i> neat, beautiful
Cler gy man, <i>n.</i> a person in holy orders, a minister	El e gy, <i>n.</i> a mournful song
Clum si ness, <i>n.</i> awkwardness	El e phant, <i>n.</i> the largest of all beasts
Cred i ble, <i>a.</i> worthy of credit	El e vate, <i>v.</i> to exalt, lift up
Cred i tor, <i>n.</i> one who trusts or gives credit	El o quence, <i>n.</i> fluency of speech
Crim i nal, <i>n.</i> a person accused or guilty	El o quent, <i>a.</i> having the power of oratory
Crit i cal, <i>a.</i> exact, accurate	Em a nate, <i>v.</i> to issue or flow
Cul pa ble, <i>a.</i> blameable, guilty	Em i grant, <i>n.</i> one that emigrates
Cul ti vate, <i>v.</i> to till, improve	Em i grate, <i>v.</i> to remove from one place to another [tion
Cum ber some, <i>a.</i> burdensome	Em i nence, <i>n.</i> height, distinction
Dec o rate, <i>v.</i> to adorn	Em i nent, <i>a.</i> high, exalted, conspicuous
Ded i cate, <i>v.</i> to consecrate, to devote	Em pe ror, <i>n.</i> a monarch superior to a king
Def i nite, <i>a.</i> limited, exact	Emp ti ness, <i>n.</i> a void space
Del e gate, <i>n.</i> a deputy, a commissioner	En e my, <i>n.</i> a foe, opponent
Del i cate, <i>a.</i> nice, fine, soft	En er gy, <i>n.</i> force, power
Dep u ty, <i>n.</i> one who acts for another	En mi ty, <i>n.</i> ill will, hatred
Des o late, <i>a.</i> solitary	En ter prise, <i>n.</i> a hazardous undertaking, attempt
Des pe rate, <i>a.</i> without hope	
Des po tism, <i>n.</i> absolute power	

² Ep i logue, <i>n.</i> speech at the end of a play	² Fel low ship, <i>n.</i> intercourse, partnership, connexion
Ep i taph, <i>n.</i> an inscription upon a tomb-stone	Fel o ny, <i>n.</i> a capital crime
Es ti mate, <i>v.</i> to rate, to value	Fem i nine, <i>a.</i> female, delicate
Ev i deñce, <i>n.</i> proof, witness	Fes ti val, <i>n.</i> a feast, a day of civil or religious joy
Ev i dent, <i>a.</i> plain, clear	Flat ter y, <i>n.</i> false praise
Ex cel lent, <i>a.</i> eminent, be- ing of great virtue	Fret ful ness, <i>n.</i> peevishness
Ex e cute, <i>v.</i> to put to death ; to perform	Friv o lous, <i>a.</i> slight, trifling
Ex er cise, <i>n.</i> labour, practice	Fur ther more, <i>ad.</i> besides, moreover
Ex tri cate, <i>v.</i> to set free, de- liver [mind	Gen er al, <i>n.</i> one that com- mands an army, a military officer
Fac ul ty, <i>n.</i> ability, power of	Gen er ous, <i>a.</i> liberal, noble
Fal la cy, <i>n.</i> deceit, fraud	Gen tle ness, <i>n.</i> meekness, tenderness
Fam i ly, <i>n.</i> a household, race	

SECTION LIII.

Filial Affection and Intrepidity.

Story of Volney Beckner, who was devoured by a Shark, at the age of twelve years.

The child who is here commemorated, had not the advantage of descending from a wealthy or distinguished family: but of what importance is birth? What are the effects of riches? They often corrupt the morals. He who is worthy, he who is honest and wise, has no need of ancestors.

Volney Beckner was the son of a poor Irish sailor: he received but little instruction, except what related to his father's profession. Yet, destitute as he was of education, he is not the less deserving a place in biography.

The Author of nature had endued his body with singular address and agility, and his mind with unusual intelligence and penetration. He had a soul of no common temper; and from his earliest years he discovered sentiments of valour, which would doubtless have led him to great enterprises, had he not been extinguished in minority.

Soon after little Volney was weaned, his father taught

him to move and guide himself in the water. He became so daring, so able, and so vigorous, that from his sixth year, he would follow the ship in which he had been brought up, swimming for a considerable distance; and when not extremely fatigued, he would cling dexterously round a rope that was thrown out to him, and climb up into the vessel.

As he grew older, he began to acquire the dexterity of rendering himself useful to the crew. In tempestuous weather, when the wind blew with violence, and the rain fell in torrents, he was not one of the last in climbing the ropes and sail-yards. And when he was at the top of the highest mast, even in the fiercest of the storm, he appeared as little agitated as a passenger stretched upon his hammock.

Such was his industry and improvement, that in his twelfth year he was judged worthy of a higher station, and double pay. The captain of the ship on board of which he served, cited him as a model to the other boys. He even said in the presence of the whole crew, "If this little man continues to conduct himself with so much prudence and valour, I have no doubt of his obtaining a place much above that which I occupy."

Although little Volney was deprived of the study of letters, which cultivates the mind, increases our knowledge, and extends our ideas, yet he loved virtue by instinct; and made great efforts for the acquisition of honour and preferment. From several instances of his intrepidity, which he manifested in many dangerous emergencies, the following is selected: since this alone is sufficient to confer lasting praise on the memory of the young sailor.

It happened that a little girl, daughter of a rich American, who was going to Port-au-Prince in France, slipped away from her nurse, (who was ill, and taking some repose in the cabin,) and ran upon deck: and whilst her eyes were fixed with anxious curiosity on the immense expanse of water, a sudden heaving of the ship caused a giddiness, and she fell into the sea.

The father of Volney, perceiving her, darted after

her, and soon caught her by the frock. Whilst he swam with one hand to regain the vessel, and with the other held the child close to his breast, he perceived at a distance, a shark advancing directly towards him.

He called out for assistance. The danger was pressing. Every one ran upon deck, but no one durst go farther : they contented themselves with firing off several carbines. In the mean time, the shark, opening his frightful jaws, seemed eager to seize his prey. In this terrible extremity what strong men would not venture to attempt, filial piety excited a child to execute.

Little Volney armed himself with a broad and pointed sabre, threw himself into the sea, and plunging with velocity, he slipped under the animal, and boldly stabbed him with his sword. Thus suddenly assailed and deeply wounded, the shark quitted pursuing the sailor, and turned doubly exasperated against the aggressor, who attacked him with repeated blows.

What a heart-rending sight ! How worthy of admiration ! To behold on one side, the American trembling for his little daughter, who seemed devoted to destruction ; on the other, a generous mariner exposing his life for a child that was not his own ; and what was more dreadful, to see young Volney contending with an enemy so greatly superiour, and encountering inevitable death, to divert it from his father !

But the combat was too unequal, and no refuge remained but a speedy retreat. A number of ropes were quickly thrown out to the father and son, and they each succeeded in seizing one. They were hastily drawn up ; already they were more than ten feet above the surface of the water ; already cries of joy were heard : " Here they are, here they are, they are saved ! "

Alas ! no—they were not all saved ! For the shark, enraged at seeing his prey about to escape from him, plunged to make a vigorous spring, then darting forward with impetuosity, he seized the intrepid and unfortunate youth, and, with his sharp teeth, tore his body asunder while suspended in the air. The remaining

part of his palpitating and lifeless body, was drawn up to the ship with his father and the little girl.

Thus died, at the age of twelve years and some months, this hopeful young sailor.—When we reflect on the generous action which he performed, and the motive by which he was animated to the enterprise, we are penetrated with sorrow to see him sink under it. Yet the memory of this great example has not perished with the individual. May a faithful relation of it, animate, with a generous zeal, the tender minds of youth, and produce from age to age, the repetition of actions not less praise-worthy.



SECTION LIV.

Divine Providence.

The Providence of God is over all his works; he rules and directs with infinite wisdom. He has instituted laws for the government of the world, and has wonderfully adapted them to the nature of all beings. In the depths of his mind, he revolves all knowledge; the secrets of futurity lie open before him. The thoughts of thy heart are naked to his view, he knows thy determinations before they are made.

Wonderful he is in all his ways; his counsels are unsearchable; the manner of his knowledge surpasses thy conception. Pay therefore to his wisdom, all honour and veneration, and bow thyself in humble and submissive obedience to his supreme direction.

The Lord is gracious and beneficent; he created the world in mercy and love. His goodness is conspicuous in all his works; he is the fountain of excellence, the centre of perfection. The creatures of his hand declare his goodness, and all their enjoyments speak his praise. He clothes them with beauty, he supports them with food, and preserves them from generation to generation.

If we lift up our eyes to the heavens, his glory shines forth; if we cast them down upon the earth, it is full of his goodness. The hills and the vallies rejoice and sing; fields, rivers and woods, resound his praise.

But thee, O man ! he has distinguished with peculiar favour, and exalted thy station above all the creatures. He has endued thee with reason, to maintain thy dominion ; he has furnished thee with language, to improve by society ; and exalted thy mind with the powers of meditation, to contemplate and adore his inimitable perfections.

And in the laws which he has ordained as the rule of thy life, he has so kindly suited thy duty to thy nature, that obedience to his precepts is happiness to thyself. O praise his goodness with songs of thanksgiving, and meditate in silence on the wonders of his love. Let thy heart overflow with gratitude and acknowledgements ; let the language of thy lips be praise and adoration ; let the actions of thy life show thy love to his law.

The Lord is just and righteous, and will judge the earth with equity and truth. Has he established his laws in goodness and mercy, and shall he not punish the transgressors of them ? Think not, bold man, because thy punishment is delayed, that the arm of the Lord is weakened ; nor flatter thyself with hopes that he winks at thy evil doings.

His eye pierces into the secrets of every heart, and he remembers them forever. He respects not the persons nor the stations of men : the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, when the soul has shaken off the cumbrous shackles of this mortal life, shall equally receive from the sentence of God a just and everlasting retribution according to their works. Then shall the wicked tremble and be afraid ; but the hearts of the righteous shall rejoice in his judgments.

O fear the Lord, therefore, all the days of thy life, and walk in the paths which he has opened before thee. Let prudence admonish thee, let temperance restrain, let justice guide thy hand, benevolence warm thy heart, and gratitude to Heaven inspire thee with devotion. These shall give thee happiness in thy present state, and bring thee to the mansions of eternal felicity in the paradise of God.

SECTION LV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

- ²
 Gen u ine, *a.* true, not spurious
 Ghast li ness, *n.* horreur of countenance, paleness
 Gran a ry, *n.* a storehouse to put grain in [light
 Grat i fy, *v.* to indulge, de-
 Grat i tude, *n.* a desire to re- turn benefits ; duty to ben- efactors [gravel
 Grav el ly, *a.* abounding with
 Grav i ty, *n.* weight, tendency to the centre ; seriousness
 Grid i ron, [grid i urn] *n.* a kind of grate to broil meat upon
 Guilt i ness, *n.* the state of be- ing guilty [tent
 Hap pi ness, *n.* felicity, con-
 Haz ar dous, *a.* dangerous
 Heav i ness, *n.* weight, afflic- tion
 Hem i sphere, *n.* the half of a sphere or globe
 Her e sy, *n.* a fundamental error in religion
 Her i tage, *n.* an inheritance
 Hes i tate, *v.* to pause, doubt
 Hex a gon, *n.* a figure of six equal sides or angles
 Hin der ance, *n.* impediment, stop, obstruction [facts
 His tor y, *n.* a narration of
 Hur ri cane, *n.* a violent storm, a tempest
 Hyp o crite, *n.* a dissembler, a deceitful person
 Id i om, *n.* a particular mode of speech
 Id i ot, *n.* a fool [ledge
 Ig no rance, *n.* want of know-
- ²
 Ig no rant, *a.* without know- ledge
 Im i tate, *v.* to copy, to en- deavour to resemble
 Im pi ous, *a.* profane, wicked
 Im ple ment, *n.* an instrument
 Im pli cate, *v.* to entangle, embarrass
 Im po tent, *a.* weak, feeble
 Im pu dence, *n.* immodesty
 Im pu dent, *a.* shameless, bold
 In di cate, *v.* to point out, to show
 In di gence, *n.* want, poverty
 In di gent, *a.* needy, poor
 In di go, *n.* a plant used for dying blue [ness
 In do lence, *n.* laziness, idle-
 In do lent, *a.* lazy, careless
 In dus try, *n.* diligence
 In fa my, *n.* disgrace, reproach
 In fa mous, *a.* vile, base [life
 In fan cy, *n.* the first part of
 In fan try, *n.* the foot soldiers of an army
 In fer ence, *n.* conclusion from previous arguments
 In fi del, *n.* an unbeliever
 In fi nite, *a.* unbounded, un- limited, endless
 In flu ence, *n.* ascendant pow- er ; v. to have power over
 In ju ry, *n.* mischief, hurt
 In keep er, *n.* one who keeps an inn
 In no cence, *n.* purity, harm- lessness, simplicity
 In no cent, *a.* harmless, pure
 In so lence, *n.* haughtiness, pride

2

In so lent, *a.* proud, haughty
 In stant ly, *ad.* immediately
 In sti tute, *v.* to establish
 In stru ment, *n.* a tool ; deed
 of contract
 In tel lect, *n.* the power of un-
 derstanding, perception
 In ter course, *n.* communica-
 tion
 In ter est, *n.* money paid for
 use ; concern, share
 In ter lude, *n.* a farce
 In ter val, *n.* space, distance
 In ter view, *n.* a sight of each
 other, a conference
 In ti mate, *a.* familiar
 In tri cate, *a.* perplexed, en-
 tangled [tate, vex
 Ir ri tate, *v.* to provoke, agi-
 Jab ber ing, *n.* idle talk
 Jeop ar dy, *n.* hazard, danger
 Jus ti fy, *v.* to defend, free,
 clear
 Kid nap per, *n.* one who
 steals human beings [rend
 Lac er ate, [c like s] *v.* to tear,
 Land hold er, *n.* one who is
 possessed of land
 Land la dy, *n.* the mistress of
 land or an inn
 Lar ce ny, *n.* theft, petty theft
 Lat i tude, *n.* the distance
 north or south from the
 equator ; breadth
 Leg a cy, *n.* something given
 by will
 Leg i ble, [g soft] *a.* such as
 may be read
 Leg is late, [g soft] *v.* to make
 or pass laws
 Len i ty, *n.* mildness, mercy
 Leth ar gy, *n.* sleepiness,
 drowsiness

2

Lev el ness, *n.* evenness
 Lev i ty, *n.* lightness, vanity
 Lib er al, *a.* generous, free
 Lib er ate, *v.* to set free, re-
 lease
 Lib er ty, *n.* freedom, leave,
 permission [taste
 Lic or ice, *n.* a root of sweet
 Lin e age, *n.* a family, race,
 progeny
 Lit er al, *a.* the plain primi-
 tive meaning
 Lit tle ness, *n.* want of dig-
 nity, smallness, meanness
 Luc ki ly, *ad.* fortunately
 Lux u ry, *n.* delicious fare ;
 excess in eating, dress, or
 pleasure
 Mack er el, *n.* a sea fish
 Mag ni fy, *v.* to praise, extol
 Mag is trate, [g soft] *n.* one
 invested with publick au-
 thority
 Mag ni tude, *n.* greatness
 Maj es ty, *n.* dignity, sove-
 reignty ; a regal title
 Mal a dy, *n.* a disease
 Man age ment, *n.* conduct,
 government
 Man a ger, *n.* one who has
 the direction of any thing
 Man ful ly, *ad.* boldly, nobly
 Man i fest, *v.* to show plain-
 ly ; *a.* plain, open [nity
 Man li ness, *n.* bravery dig-
 Man ner ly, *ad.* well behaved,
 civil, complaisant
 Man slaugh ter, *n.* the act of
 killing a person in a sud-
 den passion [hand
 Man u al, *a.* performed by the
 Man u script, *n.* a written
 book, a copy

Mar in er, *n.* a seaman, sailor
Mas cu line, *a.* male [ery
Mas sa cre, *n.* murder, butch-
Med i cine, *n.* any remedy ad-
 ministered by a physician
Med i tate, *v.* to think, con-
 template
Mel o dy, *n.* harmony, musick
Mem o ry, *n.* the power of
 recollection, remembrance
Mer chan dise, *n.* goods, wares
Mer ci ful, *a.* compassionate
Mer ci less, *a.* void of mercy,
 cruel [planet
Mer cu ry, *n.* quicksilver; a
Mer ri ly, *ad.* gaily, cheerfully
Mer ri ment, *n.* mirth
Mes sen ger, *n.* one who car-
 ries a message
Met a phor, *n.* a change from
 natural to figurative
Meth o dise, *v.* to regulate
Mid ship man, *n.* an officer
 on board a ship
Mil lin er, *n.* one who makes
 or sells bonnets, caps, &c.
 for women
Mim ick ry, *n.* imitation, bur-
 lesque
Min er al, *n.* matter dug out
 of mines; *a.* consisting of
 fossil bodies
Min is ter, *n.* an agent, an of-
 ficer of state; a clergyman
Min is try, *n.* office, service,
 agency
Min strel scy, *n.* musick
Mir a cle, *n.* some act or event
 that is beyond the ordina-
 ry laws of nature
Mis er y, *n.* wretchedness, ca-
 lamity, misfortune [sen
Mit i gate, *v.* to alleviate, les-

Mit ti mus, *n.* a warrant to
 commit an offender to prison
Mul ber ry, *n.* a tree and its
 fruit [number
Mul ti ply, *v.* to increase in
Mul ti tude, *n.* a great number
Mur der er, *n.* one who kills
 unlawfully [der
Mur der ous, *a.* guilty of mur-
Myr i ad, *n.* the number of
 ten thousand
Mys te ry, *n.* something se-
 cret or hidden, wonder
Nar ra tive, *n.* a history
Nat u ral, [t like tsh] *a.* pro-
 duced by nature, easy
Nav i gate, *v.* to pilot a ship,
 to sail, manage
Neg a tive, *n.* a proposition by
 which something is denied
Neg li gence, *n.* carelessness
Neg li gent, *a.* heedless
Neth er most, *a.* lowest
Nim ble ness, *n.* quickness
Num ber less, *a.* innumerable
Nour ish ment, *n.* food, sus-
 tenance
Nur ser y, *n.* a plantation of
 young trees
Pal pa ble, *a.* gross, plain
Pal pi tate, *v.* to beat as the
 heart, to flutter
Par a ble, *n.* a similitude
Par a dise, *n.* a place of feli-
 city; the garden of Eden
Par a graph, *n.* a distinct part
 of a discourse
Par al lel, *n.* a line which is
 equally distant from some
 other line
Par a phrase, *n.* an interpre-
 tation in many words
Par a sol, *n.* a small umbrella

- ²
 Pas sa ble, *a.* possible to be passed ; tolerable
 Pas sen ger, *n.* a traveller
 Pas sion ate, *a.* moved by passion
 Pas sive ly, *ad.* submissively
 Pass o ver, *n.* a Jewish festival
 Pat ron age, *n.* protection, support
 Pat ro nise, *v.* to protect, support, favour [stone
 Peb ble stone, *n.* a round hard
 Pec u late, *v.* to rob or defraud the publick
 Ped a gogue, *n.* a school-master, pedant [age
 Ped i gree, *n.* genealogy, lineage
 Pel i can, *n.* a kind of bird
 Pen al ty, *n.* punishment, forfeiture
 Pen e trate, *v.* to pierce
 Pen i tence, *n.* repentance
 Pen i tent, *n.* one sorrowful for sin ; *a.* contrite, repentant
 Pen sion er, *n.* one who receives a pension
 Pen te cost, *n.* a feast among the Jews [gence
 Pen u ry, *n.* poverty, indigence
 Pep per box, *n.* a box used for holding pepper
 Pep per mint, *n.* a very hot kind of mint
 Per il ous, *a.* dangerous
 Per ju ry, *n.* a false oath
 Per ma nent, *a.* durable
 Per se cute, *v.* to oppress, vex, trouble
 Pes ti lence, *n.* a contagious distemper, plague
 Phys i cal, *a.* relating to nature ; medicinal
- ²
 Pil fer er, *n.* one who steals petty things
 Pil lor y, *n.* an instrument or place of punishment
 Pil low case, *n.* the cover of a pillow
 Pit i ful, *a.* tender, melancholy
 Pleas ant ness, *n.* delightfulness [tion
 Plen i tude, *n.* fulness, repletion
 Plen ti ful, *a.* abundant
 Plun der er, *n.* a robber, a hostile pillager [tion
 Prac ti cal, *a.* relating to action
 Pref er ence, *n.* estimation above another
 Prej u dice, *n.* injury ; prepossession
 Pres ent ly, *ad.* shortly, soon
 Pres i dent, *n.* one at the head of others ; the first magistrate of the United States
 Prev a lent, *a.* victorious, predominant
 Prim i tive, *a.* ancient, original
 Prin ci pal, *a.* chief, capital ; *n.* capital sum ; a head or chief man
 Prin ci ple, *n.* element, original cause, rule
 Pris on er, *n.* a captive, one under arrest [vantage
 Priv i lege, *n.* a peculiar advantage
 Pub lick ly, *ad.* openly
 Pul ver ise, *v.* to reduce to powder or dust
 Punc tu al, [t like tsh] *a.* exact, nice
 Pun ish ment, *n.* any thing inflicted for a crime
 Pur chas er, *n.* a buyer
 Quick sil ver, *n.* a fluid mineral, mercury

- ²
Rad i cal, *a.* primitive, original
Ran cor ous, *a.* malignant
Rap id ly, *ad.* swiftly
Rap tur ous, [t like tsh] *a.* delightful, transporting
Rar e fy, *v.* to make thin
Rar i ty, *n.* uncommonness
Rasp ber ry, *n.* a kind of fruit
Rat i fy, *v.* to confirm, settle
Rat tle snake, *n.* a kind of serpent [hungry]
Rav en ous, *a.* voracious, very
Read i ness, *n.* being ready, willingness
Rec kon ing, *n.* a computation, an estimation
Rec om pense, *v.* to repay, requite; *n.* a compensation
Rec on cile, *v.* to compose differences [correct
Rec ti fy, *v.* to make right,
Rec ti tude, *n.* uprightness
Ref er ence, *n.* allusion to, the act of referring
Reg i ment, [g soft] *n.* a body of soldiers
Reg is ter, [g soft] *n.* a record, list; *v.* to record
Reg u lar, *a.* agreeable to rule
Reg u late, *v.* to adjust by rule, direct
Rel a tive, *n.* a relation; *a.* respecting
Rem e dy, *n.* a medicine, cure; *v.* to cure, heal [store
Ren o vate, *v.* to renew, re-
Rep ro bate, *n.* a wretch abandoned to wickedness; *v.* to condemn, disallow
Req ui site, *a.* necessary
Res i dence, *n.* place of abode
Res i due, *n.* that which is left
- ²
Res o lute, *a.* determined, firm
Ret i nue, *n.* a train of attendants
Rev e nue, *n.* an income
Rev er ence, *n.* veneration, respect; *v.* to regard with respect
Rev er end, *a.* deserving reverence; the honorary title of the clergy
Rhet o rick, *n.* oratory, the art of speaking
Rid i cule, *v.* to expose to laughter; *n.* laughter with contempt
Rig id ness, [g soft] *n.* severity, strictness
Rig or ous, *a.* severe, harsh
Riv u let, *n.* a small river
Sal a ry, *n.* stated hire
Sanc ti fy, *v.* to purify, to make holy
Sanc ti ty, *n.* holiness, piety
Sat el lite, *n.* a small planet revolving round a larger
Sat is fy, *v.* to content, recompense, convince {defame
Scan da lize, *v.* to disgrace,
Scrip tu ral, [t like tsh] *a.* contained in the Bible, divine
Scan da lous, *a.* disgraceful
Sec ond ly, *ad.* in the second place
Sec u lar, *a.* worldly [senate
Sen a tor, *n.* a member of the
Sen si ble, *a.* wise, judicious
Sen ti ment, *n.* thought, opinion [guard
Sen ti nel, *n.* a soldier on
Sep a rate, *v.* to divide, part
Sep ul chre, *n.* a grave, tomb
Ser a phim, *n.* one of the orders of angels

SECTION LVI.

Modesty.

MODESTY is one of the chief ornaments of youth, and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit : it covers a multitude of faults, and doubles the lustre of every virtue which it seems to hide : the perfections of men being like those flowers which appear more beautiful, when their leaves are a little contracted and folded up, than when they are full blown, and display themselves without any reserve to the view.

Modesty is a polite accomplishment, and generally an attendant upon merit. It is engaging to the highest degree, and wins the hearts of all our acquaintance. On the other hand, none are more disgusting in company, than the impudent and presuming.

The man who commends and speaks well of himself on all occasions, we generally dislike. On the contrary, he who studies to conceal his own deserts, who does justice to the merit of others, who talks but little of himself, and that with modesty, makes a favourable impression on the persons he is conversing with, captivates their minds, and gains their esteem.

Modesty, however, widely differs from an awkward bashfulness, which is as much to be condemned as the other is to be applauded. When an awkward bashful fellow comes into company, he is exceedingly disconcerted : he knows not what position to place himself in ; his hands are very troublesome to him, which he keeps continually in motion : if spoken to, he is in a much worse situation ; and therefore answers with the utmost difficulty : whereas a gentleman who is acquainted with life, enters a room with gracefulness, and with a modest assurance addresses the company in an easy and natural manner, and without the least embarrassment.

This is the characteristick of good breeding, and a very necessary knowledge in our intercourse with men : for one of inferiour talents, with the behaviour of a gentleman, is frequently better received than a man of sense, with the address and manners of a clown.

Some persons, from experiencing false modesty, have

run into the other extreme, and acquired the character of impudence ; which is as great a fault as the other. But the well-bred man is easy and firm in every company ; he is modest, but not bashful ; steady, but not impudent. He copies the manners of the better people, and conforms to their customs with ease and attention.

Modesty is both in its source, and in its consequence, a very great happiness to the fair possessor of it ; it arises from a fear of dishonour, and a good conscience ; and is followed immediately, upon its first appearance, with the reward of honour and esteem, paid by all those who discover it in any person living.

It has been celebrated, especially in females, by the good and worthy of all ages and nations. But we need not recur to the testimony of ancient times, our own reason teaches us its importance, and our own observation affords numerous examples of the happiness it affords.

Modesty and propriety of behaviour, contribute so largely to the happiness of young Ladies, that their importance cannot be too strongly inculcated. They are admired or despised more on account of their *behaviour*, than *beauty*. The charms of the latter are of short duration, but the charms inspired by a modest and easy behaviour are never forgotten.

The flower blossoms in the spring, and is nipt by the first frost : so beauty, at first sight, strikes the eye agreeably ; but no sooner do ill passions discover themselves in the mind of the possessor, than she, who before appeared beautiful, seems ugly and deformed.

" Beauty in vain her pretty eyes may roll.

" Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul."



SECTION LVII.

The pleasures resulting from a proper use of our faculties.

HAPPY is that man, who, unembarrassed by vulgar cares, is master of himself, his time, and fortune ; who spends his time in making himself wiser, and his fortune in making others (and therefore himself) happier ; who, as the will and understanding are the two en-

nobling faculties of the soul, thinks himself not complete, till his understanding is beautified with the valuable furniture of knowledge, as well as his will enriched with every virtue ; who has furnished himself with all the advantages to relish solitude and enliven conversation ; who, when serious, is not sullen ; and when cheerful, not indiscreetly gay ; whose ambition is, not to be admired for a false glare of greatness, but to be beloved for the gentle and sober lustre of his wisdom and goodness.

The greatest minister of state has not more business to do, in a publick capacity, than he, and indeed every other man may find in the retired and still scenes of life. Even in his private walks, every thing that is visible convinces him there is present a Being invisible. Aided by natural philosophy, he reads plain legible traces of the Divinity in every thing he meets ; he sees the Deity in every tree, as well as Moses did in the burning bush, though not in so glaring a manner : and when he sees him, he adores him with the tribute of a grateful heart.



SECTION LVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first ; Continued.

² Set tle ment, <i>n.</i> a place inhabited ; act of settling	² Skil ful ly, <i>ad.</i> with skill
Sev en teen, <i>a.</i> seven and ten	Skil ful ness, <i>n.</i> dexterity, ability
Sev en ty, <i>a.</i> seven times ten	Slan der er, <i>n.</i> one who belies another
Sig na ture, <i>n.</i> a mark, a name signed	Slan der ous, <i>a.</i> uttering reproachful falsehoods
Sig ni fy, <i>v.</i> to mean, express	Slip per y, <i>a.</i> smooth, glib
Sil ver smith, <i>n.</i> one who works in silver	Spec i men, [<i>c</i> like <i>s</i>] <i>n.</i> an example, a sample [<i>ly</i>]
Sim i lar, <i>a.</i> like, resembling	Splen did ly, <i>ad.</i> magnificent
Sim pli fy, <i>v.</i> to make less complex	Stip u late, <i>v.</i> to contract, bargain
Sin ful ness, <i>n.</i> wickedness	Strat a gem, <i>n.</i> artifice, trick
Sin gu lar, <i>a.</i> odd, rare, particular ; only one	Stub born ness, <i>n.</i> obstinacy

2
Sub se quent, *a.* following in due order
Sub sti tute, *n.* one acting in the place of another
Sud den ly, *ad.* in an unexpected manner
Suf fer er, *n.* one who endures or suffers
Suf fer ing, *n.* pain suffered, distress
Suf fo cate, *v.* to choke, stifle
Sump tu ous, [t like tsh] *a.* costly, expensive, splendid
Sup pli cate, *v.* to implore, entreat
Sus te nance, *n.* food, maintenance
Syll a ble, *n.* as much of a word as is uttered by one articulation
Sym pa thize, *v.* to feel with or for another
Tax a ble, *a.* that which may be taxed
Tel e scope, *n.* a glass by which distant objects are viewed
Tem per ance, *n.* moderate indulgence of appetites or passions
Tem per ate, *a.* moderate
Ten der ly, *ad.* mildly, gently
Ten der ness, *n.* softness; kindness [ful
Ter ri ble, *a.* dreadful, fright-
Ter ri fy, *v.* to fright, make afraid
Tes ta ment, *n.* a will; the name of the holy scripture
Tes ti fy, *v.* to witness, certify
Tim or ous, *a.* fearful
Trag e dy, [g soft] *n.* a serious drama; a mournful event

2
Trav el ler, *n.* one who goes a journey
Treach er ous, *a.* faithless, perfidious
Treach er y, *n.* deceit, fraud
Treas u ry, [s like zh] *n.* a place in which money is kept
Treas u rer, [s like zh] *n.* one who has the care of public money
Tur bu lent, *a.* violent, tumultuous [fusion
Tur bu lence, *n.* tumult, confusion
Tur pen tine, *n.* a gum from the pine
Tyr an ny, *n.* cruel government, severity
Vag a bond, *n.* a vagrant, a wanderer
Van i ty, *n.* arrogance, pride, emptiness
Ven om ous, *a.* poisonous
Ver i ly, *ad.* truly, certainly
Vic tor y, *n.* conquest, triumph
Vin di cate, *v.* to justify, revenge [plain
Vis i ble, *a.* apparent, open
Wick ed ness, *n.* vice, guilt
Wid ow er, *n.* a man whose wife is dead
Wil der ness, *n.* a desert
Wil ful ly, *ad.* obstinately
Wil ful ness, *n.* obstinacy, stubbornness
Wretch ed ness, *n.* misery, unhappiness
3
Al der man, *n.* a magistrate
Al ma nack, *n.* a calendar
Au di ence, *n.* hearers, auditory, interview
Au thor ize, *v.* to empower

3

For mal ist, *n.* one who is attached to forms

For mer ly, *ad.* in time past

For ti fy, *v.* to strengthen, to secure

For ti tude, *n.* courage, strength

For tu nate, [t like tsh] *a.* lucky, successful

Gau di ness, *n.* showiness, finery

Haugh ti ness, *n.* pride, arrogance

Horse man ship, *n.* art of riding

Lau da ble, *a.* commendable, praiseworthy

Law ful ly, *ad.* in a lawful manner

Law ful ness, *n.* legality

Mor bid ness, *n.* a diseased state

Mor tal ly, *ad.* deadly, fatally, irrecoverably [vex

Mor ti fy, *v.* to corrupt; to

Or di nance, *n.* law, rule

Or gan ize, *v.* to construct, to form

Or na ment, *n.* decoration, embellishment

Or tho dox, *a.* sound in opinion or doctrine

Plau si ble, *a.* superficially pleasing, fair [hog

Por cu pine, *n.* a kind of hedge-

Sau ci ness, *n.* impudence, impertinence

Scorn ful ly, *ad.* insolently

Sor cer y, *n.* magic, enchantment

Straw berry, *n.* a kind of fruit

4

Ar bi trate, *v.* to decide

Ar che type, *n.* the original

Ar du ous, [d like j] *a.* difficult

4

Ar gu ment, *n.* debate, subject of discourse

Ar se nal, *n.* a repository for arms, a magazine

Ar ti fice, *n.* stratagem, trick

Bar ba rous, *a.* inhuman, cruel

Car pen ter, *n.* an artificer in wood, a builder

Car tridge box, *n.* a box to contain cartridges [ther

Fa ther less, *a.* without a father

Gar den er, *n.* one who cultivates gardens

Guar di an, *n.* one who has the care of another person

Harm less ly, *ad.* innocently

Har mo ny, *n.* agreement, just proportion of sound

Harp si chord, *n.* a musical instrument

Hear ti ly, *ad.* sincerely

Laugh a ble, *a.* exciting laughter, droll

Mar tin gal, *n.* a leathern strap used to curb a horse

Mar tyr dom, *n.* the death of a martyr

Mar vel lous, *a.* wonderful

Par lia ment, *n.* the chief assembly of England

Par tial ly, *ad.* with unjust favour

Par ti cle, *n.* any small portion of a greater substance

Part ner ship, *n.* union in trade, joint interest

Phar ma cy, *n.* the act of preparing medicines

5

Bot a ny, *n.* the knowledge or description of plants

Bot tom less, *a.* without bottom

Cog ni zance, *n.* judicial notice

- 5 Com e dy, *n.* a dramatick piece
 Com mon ly, *ad.* frequently
 Com pe tent, *a.* qualified, fit
 Con fer ence, *n.* discourse ;
 meeting for religious con-
 verse [ance
 Con fi dence, *n.* trust, assur-
 Con fi dent, *a.* positive, bold
 Con se crate, *v.* to dedicate
 Con se quence, *n.* an effect,
 importance
 Con stan cy, *n.* firmness
 Con stant ly, *ad.* steadily
 Con sti tute, *v.* to produce,
 appoint, to make
 Con ti nent, *n.* land not sep-
 arated by seas [verse
 Con tra ry, *a.* opposite, ad-
 Doc u ment, *n.* an instruction,
 direction, precept [lows
 Fol low er, *n.* one who fol-
 For eign er, *n.* one of another
 country, an alien [round
 Glob u lar, *a.* like a globe,
 Glos si ness, *n.* smooth polish
 Hol ly hock, *n.* a plant, the
 rose mallow [a feast
 Hol y day, *n.* an anniversary,
 Hon est ly, *ad.* uprightly,
 justly
 Hon es ty, *n.* justice, truth
 Hor ri ble, *a.* dreadful, terrible
 Jol li ty, *n.* merriment
 Lof ti ness, *n.* height ; haugh-
 tiness
 Lon gi tude, *n.* length ; the
 distance of any part of the
 earth either east or west
 from any given place
 Lot ter y, *n.* a game of chance
 Mock er y, *n.* derision, ridicule
 Mod er ate, *a.* temperate,
 mild ; *v.* to regulate
- 5 Mod est ly, *ad.* with modesty
 Mod es ty, *n.* decency, chastity
 Mod i fy, *v.* to change the
 form, to shape, soften
 Mon ar'chy, *n.* a kingly gov-
 ernment ; a kingdom
 Mon i tor, *n.* one who warns
 of faults, or informs of duty
 Mon u ment, *n.* a memorial,
 tomb, pillar, statue
 Mor al ist, *n.* one who teach-
 es morality [not real
 Nom i nal, *a.* only in name,
 Nom i nate, *v.* to name, pro-
 pose [els
 Nov el ist, *n.* a writer of nov-
 Ob li gate, *v.* to bind, compel
 Ob so lete, *a.* disused, grown
 out of use [struction
 Ob sta cle, *n.* hinderance, ob-
 Ob sti nate, *a.* stubborn, firm
 Ob vi ous, *a.* easily discover-
 ed, open, plain
 Oc cu pant, *n.* one who holds
 or takes possession
 Oc cu py, *v.* to possess, hold
 Of fer ing, *n.* a sacrifice
 Of fi cer, *n.* a man in office,
 a commander
 Op er ate, *v.* to act, perform
 Op po site, *a.* contrary ; pla-
 ced in front
 Op u lent, *a.* rich, wealthy
 Or a tor, *n.* a man of eloquence,
 a publick speaker
 Or i gin, *n.* beginning, rise
 Or i fice, *n.* an opening, per-
 foration
 Pol i cy, *n.* the art of govern-
 ment, prudence
 Pol i ticks, *n.* the science or
 art of government [people
 Pop u lace, *n.* the common

5

Pop u lar, *a.* pleasing to the people [people

Pop u late, *v.* to increase in

Pop u lous, *a.* full of people

Pos i tive, *a.* absolute, real, certain

Pos si ble, *a.* having the power to be or do

Pov er ty, *n.* want, necessity

Prob a ble, *a.* likely [ness

Prob i ty, *n.* honesty, upright-

Prod i gal, *n.* a spendthrift ; *a.* profuse, wasteful

Prof li gate, *a.* wicked, abandoned

Proge ny, [g soft] *n.* offspring, issue, race

Prom i nent, *a.* jutting or standing out

Prop a gate, *v.* to spread, increase, promote

Prop er ly, *ad.* fitly, suitably

Prop er ty, *n.* an estate, possession ; quality

Proph e cy, *n.* a prediction

Proph e sy, *v.* to predict, foretell, foreshow

Proph et ess, *n.* a female prophet [suc

Pros e cute, *v.* to pursue ; to

Pros e lyte, *n.* one converted to a new opinion

Pros o dy, *n.* the art of metrical composition

Pros per ous, *a.* successful

Prot es tant, *n.* one who protests against popery

Prov en der, *n.* food for brutes

Prov i dence, *n.* the care of God over created beings, divine superintendence

Quad ru ped, *n.* a four-footed animal

5

Quad ru ple, *a.* fourfold

Qual i fy, *v.* to make fit

Qual i ty, *n.* nature relatively considered, property, rank

Quan ti ty, *n.* bulk, weight, a part [quarrel

Quar rel some, *a.* inclined to

Schol ar ship, *n.* learning

Shop keep er, *n.* a trader who sells in a shop [manner

Sol emn ly, *ad.* in a solemn

Sol i tude, *n.* lonely life, a lone place, a desert

Sol ven cy, *n.* ability to pay

Soph is try, *n.* a fallacious reasoning

Sor row ful, *a.* mournful, sad

Tol er ate, *v.* to allow, permit

Wrong ful ly, *ad.* unjustly

6

Fool er y, *n.* folly, habitual folly

Fool ish ness, *n.* destitute of understanding ; folly [ly

Gloom i ly, *ad.* dismally, dim-

Gloom i ness, *n.* obscurity

Goose ber ry, *n.* the name of a bush and its fruit

Move a ble, *a.* capable of being moved [ture

Move a bles, *n.* goods, furni-

School fel low, *n.* one bred at the same school

School mas ter, *n.* a man who teaches a school

School mis tress, *n.* a woman who teaches a school

Shoe ma ker, *n.* one who makes shoes

8

Come li ness, *n.* grace, beauty

Com fort er, *n.* one who comforts

8	Com fort less, <i>a.</i> without comfort	oy	Joy ful ly, <i>ad.</i> with joy, gladly
	Com pa ny, <i>n.</i> an assembly of persons ; joint partners		Joy ful ness, <i>n.</i> gladness, great joy [sion
	Con jur er, <i>n.</i> a fortune teller		Loy al ty, <i>n.</i> fidelity, submis-
	Gov ern ment, <i>n.</i> an establish- ment of legal authority ; administration of publick affairs	ou	Boun da ry, <i>n.</i> limit, mark
	Gov er nour, <i>n.</i> a chief execu- tive magistrate, commander		Boun ti ful, <i>a.</i> liberal, gene- rous, kind
	Love li ness, <i>n.</i> amiableness		Coun sel lor, <i>n.</i> one that gives advice
	Thor ough ly, <i>ad.</i> complete- ly, fully [ishing		Coun te nance, <i>n.</i> the form of the face, look ; support
	Won der ful, <i>a.</i> strange, aston-		Coun ter feit, <i>a.</i> forged, ficti- tious ; <i>v.</i> to forge, imitate
9	Neigh bour hood, <i>n.</i> place ad- joining [kind		House keep er, <i>n.</i> one who has the care of a family [ular
	Neigh bour ly, <i>ad.</i> friendly, oi		Moun tain ous, <i>a.</i> hilly, irreg-
	Bois ter ous, <i>a.</i> stormy, violent	ow	Cow ard ly, <i>a.</i> fearful, mean
	Poi son ous, <i>a.</i> venomous, de- structive		Low er y, <i>a.</i> cloudy, dark, obscure [strong
			Pow er ful, <i>a.</i> mighty, potent,
			Show er y, <i>a.</i> rainy, wet.

SECTION LIX.

Select Sentences.

ENVY is fixed only on merit ; and like a sore eye, is offended with every thing that is bright.

The envious man endeavours to depreciate those who excel him ; he puts an evil construction on all their doings ; he lies in wait, and meditates mischief : but the detestation of man pursues him ; he is crushed as a spider in his own web.

Harmony of temper, begets and preserves friendship ; but disagreeable inclinations are like improper notes in musick, which serve only to spoil the concert and offend the ear.

Modesty, in your discourse, will give a lustre to truth, and an excuse to your errors. Complaisance renders a superiour amiable, an equal agreeable, and an infe-riour acceptable.

We should never be proud or vain of the advantages we possess ; but humbly endeavour to use them for the benefit of our fellow creatures, and to the glory of that Being from whom we have received them.

How pleasant it is when we lie down at night, to reflect that we are at peace with all persons ! that we have carefully performed the duties of the day, and that the Almighty beholds and loves us !

Happiness consists not in sovereignty or power, nor in great riches ; but in a right composure of our affections, and in directing all our actions according to right reason.

Discontent is the greatest weakness of a generous soul ; for many times it is so intent upon its unhappiness, that it forgets its remedies.

There is but one way of fortifying the soul against all gloomy presages and terrors of mind ; and that is, by securing to ourselves the friendship and protection of that Being, who disposes of events and governs futurity.

We might enjoy much peace, if we did not busy our minds with what others do and say, in which we have no concern.

Never suppose yourself the person pointed at in any general observation, as it is a maxim of true politeness to exempt the present company from any personal reflection.

He that compliments another with hearty wishes to his face, and afterwards degrades his reputation, is a double tongued hypocrite.

Never betray the trust reposed in you, or divulge any circumstance your friend wishes to conceal ; as nothing can render a person more contemptible than a breach of confidence.

Be very careful in your promises, and just in your performances ; and remember it is better to do, and not promise, than to promise, and not perform. Lying is a vice so very infamous, that even the greatest liars cannot bear it in others.

If you wish to have a constant vigorous health, and a perpetual spring of youth, use temperance. Indolence frustrates every design of our existence. The

mind of an idle man is like an uncultivated garden, planted, indeed, with flowers and fruit, but overrun with noxious weeds.

When much gratitude is found in a poor man, it may be taken for granted, that there would be as much generosity if he were rich.

Use not needlessly, learned or hard words ; he that affects to be thought learned, is likely to be accounted a fool.

Useful knowledge can have no enemies, except the ignorant : it cherishes youth, delights the aged, is an ornament in prosperity, and yields comfort in adversity.

Youth is the season for improvement in knowledge, for forming the mind, and for gaining such accomplishments as will make us useful and happy. What a golden age is this which affords us such opportunities of laying up happiness for riper years !

A family, where the great Father of the universe is duly revered, where parents are honoured and obeyed, where brothers and sisters dwell together in love and harmony, where peace and order reign, where there is no law but the law of kindness and wisdom—is surely a most delightful and interesting spectacle.



SECTION LX.

Winter.—A Season for remembering the Poor.

Now Winter is come, with his cold chilling breath,

And the verdure is dropp'd from the trees ;

All nature seems touch'd by the finger of death,

And the streams are beginning to freeze.

When wanton young lads, o'er the river can slide,

And Flora attends us no more ;

When in plenty you sit by a good fire-side,

Sure you ought to remember the poor.

When the cold feather'd snow does in plenty descend,

And whitens the prospect around ;

When the keen cutting winds from the north shall attend,

Hard chilling and freezing the ground ;

When the hills and the dales are all candied and white,

When the rivers congeal to the shore,

When the bright twinkling stars shall proclaim a cold night,

Then remember the state of the poor.

When the poor harmless hare may be trac'd to the wood,
 By her footsteps indented in snow ;
 When the lips and the fingers are starting with blood ;
 When the marksmen a cock-shooting go ;
 When the poor robin redbreast approaches the cot ;
 When the icicles hang at the door ;
 When the bowl smokes with something reviving and hot,
 That's the time to remember the poor.

When a thaw shall ensue, and the waters increase,
 And the rivers all insolent grow ;
 When the fishes from prison obtain a release ;
 When in danger the travellers go :
 When the meadows are hid with the proud swelling flood ;
 When the bridges are useful no more ;
 When in health you enjoy every thing that is good,
 Can you grumble to think on the poor ?

Soon the day will be here, when a Saviour was born,
 All the world should agree as one voice ;
 All nations unite to salute the blest morn ;
 All ends of the earth should rejoice.
 Grim death is depriv'd of his all-killing sting,
 And the grave is triumphant no more ;
 Saints, angels and men, hallelujahs shall sing,
 And the rich shall remember the poor.



SECTION LXI.

Friendship.

WHAT power can prop a sinking soul,
 Oppress'd with woes and sick of grief,
 Bid the warm tear forbear to roll,
 Despair's heart-rending sigh control,
 And whisper sweet relief ?

Friendship ! sweet balm for sorrow's smart,
 In thee the soothing power is found,
 To heal the lacerated heart,
 Extract affliction's venom'd dart,
 And close the rankling wound.

When pierc'd by grief's chill tempest through,
 The tendril bends beneath its power,
 Thou canst the broken plant renew ;
 Thy sacred tear like heavenly dew,
 Revives the drooping flower.

If Fortune frown—if health depart,
 Or death divide the tenderest tie,
 Friendship can raise the sinking heart,
 A glow of real joy impart,
 And wipe the tearful eye.

If foes without attack our name,
 Or foes within assault our peace,
 Then Friendship's pure celestial flame,
 Can sooth the mind—defend our fame,
 And bid assailants cease.

If hopeless *Love* our bliss destroy,
 And fill the breast with black despair,
 All peace such sufferers can enjoy,
 Is built by Friendship's kind employ,
 Which lessens every care.

Come, then, sweet power of source divine,
 For ever glow within my breast ;
 My earliest friend be ever mine,
 One link our hearts in union join,
 To make each other blest.



SECTION LXII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

¹ A base ment , <i>n.</i> the act of hum- bling [sening]	¹ Back sli der , <i>n.</i> an apostate
A bate ment , <i>n.</i> the act of les-	Bal co ny , <i>n.</i> a gallery on the outside
A bu sive , <i>a.</i> offensive, rude	Be hav iour , <i>n.</i> manner of ac- tion, conduct
A chieve ment , <i>n.</i> the per- formance of an action	Be lie ver , <i>n.</i> one that believes
Ac quain tance , <i>n.</i> familiarity	Ca pa cious , <i>a.</i> large, wide
Ac quire ment , <i>n.</i> gain	Ces sa tion , <i>n.</i> a stop, rest
Ad ja cent , <i>a.</i> lying close to	Com mo tion , <i>n.</i> a tumult
A gree ment , <i>n.</i> contract, bar- gain, concord	Com plete ly , <i>ad.</i> perfectly, fully [ment]
Al lure ment , <i>n.</i> enticement	Com ple tion , <i>n.</i> accomplish-
A maze ment , <i>n.</i> extreme fear	Com pli ance , <i>n.</i> submission
A muse ment , <i>n.</i> diversion	Com po ser , <i>n.</i> an author, writ- ter, former
Ap pa rent , <i>a.</i> visible, plain	Con clu sive , <i>n.</i> decisive
Ap pear ance , <i>n.</i> the act of coming into sight ; resem- blance	Con fine ment , <i>n.</i> restraint, imprisonment [order]
Ar range ment , <i>n.</i> state of be- ing put in order	Con fu sion , [s like zh] <i>n.</i> dis-
Ar ri val , <i>n.</i> the act of com- ing to a place	Con tri vance , <i>n.</i> a scheme, plot, artifice
A sy lum , <i>n.</i> a retreat, refuge	Cour age ous , <i>a.</i> brave, bold
A tone ment , <i>n.</i> satisfaction	Cre a tor , <i>n.</i> the Being that bestows existence [test]
A tro cious , <i>a.</i> very wicked	De bate ment , <i>n.</i> dispute, con-

¹ De ceit ful, <i>a.</i> full of deceit, treacherous, false	¹ Er ra ta, <i>n.</i> correction of er- rors in printing
De cei ver, <i>n.</i> an impostor	Ex treme ly, <i>ad.</i> greatly
De ci sive, <i>a.</i> conclusive	Fal la cious, <i>a.</i> deceitful
De co rum, <i>n.</i> decency, order	Fe ro cious, <i>a.</i> fierce, savage
De light ful, <i>a.</i> pleasant	For bear ance, <i>n.</i> act of for- bearing, mildness, lenity
De port ment, <i>n.</i> conduct, be- haviour [eager	For ma tion, <i>n.</i> the act or manner of forming
De si rous, <i>a.</i> full of desire,	Gen teel ly, <i>ad.</i> politely
De vo tion, <i>n.</i> piety, worship, ardent love	Gen teel ness, <i>n.</i> politeness, elegance
Dis a ble, <i>v.</i> to render unable	Gra da tion, <i>n.</i> a regular pro- gress, order, degree
Do na tion, <i>n.</i> a gift, present	He ro ick, <i>a.</i> brave, noble
Du ra tion, <i>n.</i> continuance	Hi a tus, <i>n.</i> an aperture, breach
En a ble, <i>v.</i> to make able	Ho ri zon, <i>n.</i> the line that ter- minates the view
En clo sure, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> ground enclosed	I de a, <i>n.</i> mental imagination
En croach ment, <i>n.</i> an unlaw- ful intrusion	Ig no ble, <i>a.</i> mean of birth, worthless
En dan ger, <i>v.</i> to bring into danger, to hazard [love	Il le gal, <i>a.</i> contrary to law, unjust, dishonest
En dear ment, <i>n.</i> the cause of	Ill na ture, [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> pee- vishness, unkindness
En fee ble, <i>v.</i> to weaken	Im pa tience, <i>n.</i> uneasiness, fretfulness
En force ment, <i>n.</i> compulsion	In peach ment, <i>n.</i> a legal ac- cusation, hinderance
En gage ment, <i>n.</i> the act of engaging ; a battle	Im pure ly, <i>ad.</i> in an impure manner
En gra ver, <i>n.</i> one who en- graves [to instruct	In clu sive, <i>a.</i> comprehending
En ligh ten, <i>v.</i> to illuminate ;	In de cent, <i>a.</i> unbecoming
En li ven, <i>v.</i> to animate, cheer	In dict ment, <i>n.</i> a written for- mal accusation of a crime by a grand jury
En no ble, <i>v.</i> to dignify, elevate	In duce ment, <i>n.</i> incitement, motive
En rol ment, <i>n.</i> a register, re- cord	In hu man, <i>a.</i> barbarous, cruel
En slave ment, <i>n.</i> slavery	In qui ry, <i>n.</i> an interrogation, search
En su rance, [s like sh] <i>n.</i> ex- emption from hazard ; sum paid for security	In va der, <i>n.</i> an assailant, in- truder
En tice ment, <i>n.</i> allurement	
En tire ly, <i>ad.</i> completely, fully	
En ti tle, <i>v.</i> to give a right to	
E qua tion, <i>n.</i> bringing of things to an equality	

1	1
In va sion, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> hostile entrance, assault	Pro ceed ing, <i>n.</i> progress from one thing to another
In veig le, <i>v.</i> to seduce, allure	Pro fane ly, <i>ad.</i> wickedly
In vi ter, <i>n.</i> one who invites	Pro fane ness, <i>n.</i> irreverence, impiety
Lo qua cious, <i>a.</i> full of talk	Pro fuse ness, <i>n.</i> lavishness
Mi nute ly, <i>ad.</i> exactly [ment]	Pro mo ter, <i>n.</i> an encourager, advancer
Mis u sage, <i>n.</i> abuse, bad treatment	Pro mo tion, <i>n.</i> advancement, exaltation to some new honour or rank [ratio]
Mo rose ness, <i>n.</i> peevishness, sourness	Pro por tion, <i>n.</i> an equal part,
Nar ra tion, <i>n.</i> account, relation	Pro po sal, <i>n.</i> a scheme propounded [vides]
Nar ra tor, <i>n.</i> a relater	Pro vi der, <i>n.</i> one who provides
Ne ga tion, <i>n.</i> denial	Quo ta tion, <i>n.</i> a passage quoted, citation
No ta tion, <i>n.</i> the act of noting down, a meaning	Ra pa cious, <i>a.</i> seizing by violence; given to plunder
Ob la tion, <i>n.</i> an offering, sacrifice	Re ci tal, <i>n.</i> rehearsal, repetition
Ob scure ly, <i>ad.</i> darkly	Re deem er, <i>n.</i> the Saviour of the world; one who redeems
Oc ca sion, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> a cause, opportunity	Re fine ment, <i>n.</i> a purifying, an improvement
Oc ta vo, <i>a.</i> a sheet folded into eight leaves	Re fi ner, <i>n.</i> a purifier
Oc to ber, <i>n.</i> the tenth month of the year	Re fu sal, <i>n.</i> the first right of choice; denial
Op po nent, <i>n.</i> antagonist, adversary [ses]	Re la tion, <i>n.</i> kindred; a narration; reference [ance]
Op po ser, <i>n.</i> one who opposes	Re li ance, <i>n.</i> trust, dependence
O ra tion, <i>n.</i> a public speech, an address [rious]	Re main der, <i>n.</i> what is left
Out rage ous, <i>a.</i> violent, furious	Re new al, <i>n.</i> the act of renewing
Par ta ker, <i>n.</i> a sharer, an associate	Re proach ful, <i>a.</i> infamous, scurrilous [bode]
Per sua sive, <i>a.</i> having the power to persuade	Re tire ment, <i>n.</i> a private abode
Pe ru sal, <i>n.</i> the act of reading	Sal va tion, <i>n.</i> preservation from eternal death
Plan ta tion, <i>n.</i> a place planted; a colony	Se date ness, <i>n.</i> calmness
Po lite ness, <i>n.</i> elegance of manners, gentility	Sen sa tion, <i>n.</i> perception by the senses [fictively]
Pol lu tion, <i>n.</i> defilement, guilt	Se vere ly, <i>ad.</i> painfully, af-
Po ta to, <i>n.</i> an esculent root	
Pre cise ly, <i>ad.</i> exactly, accurately [tion]	
Pri va tion, <i>n.</i> a loss, destruction	

1

Sin cere ly, *ad.* honestly
 So lu tion, *n.* explanation, an-
 swer, separation
 Spec ta tor, *n.* a looker on
 Sub scri ber, *n.* one who sub-
 scribes
 Temp ta tion, *n.* the act of
 tempting, enticement
 Tes ta tor, *n.* one who leaves
 a will
 Tor na do, *n.* a hurricane
 Trans pa rent, *a.* that which
 may be seen through, clear
 Un a ble, *a.* not able, weak
 Un ea sy, *a.* disturbed [equal
 Un e qual, *a.* not even, not
 Un faith ful, *a.* treacherous,
 dishonest
 Un e ven, *a.* not level [ful
 Un grate ful, *a.* vile, unthank-
 ful
 Un ho ly, *a.* profane, wicked
 Un kind ness, *n.* ill will
 Un like ly, *ad.* improbable [ed
 Un qui et, *a.* restless, disturb-
 ed
 Un whole some, *a.* not whole-
 some, unhealthy
 Va ca tion, *n.* leisure, inter-
 mission
 Ver ba tim, *ad.* word for word
 Vex a tion, *n.* the act of trou-
 bling, sorrow [tain
 Vol ca no, *n.* a burning moun-

2

A ban don, *v.* to forsake, desert
 A bridg ment, *n.* a work short-
 ened [manner
 Ab rupt ness, *n.* in an abrupt
 A bun dance, *n.* great plenty
 Ac cep tance, *n.* reception
 with approbation
 Ac ces sion, *n.* addition
 Ac cus tom, *v.* to use one's
 self to

2

Ad dict ed, *pa.* devoted to
 Ad mit tance, *n.* the act of
 admitting [ment
 Ad vance ment, *n.* improve-
 ment
 Ad van tage, *n.* superiority
 Af fec tion, *n.* love, kindness
 Afflic tion, *n.* distress, misery
 Al read y, *ad.* now, at this time
 A mend ment, *n.* a change for
 the better
 Ap par el, *n.* dress, clothing
 Ap pen dix, *n.* something ad-
 ded, a supplement
 As sas sin, *n.* a murderer
 Ap pren tice, *n.* one bound to
 learn a trade
 As sem ble, *v.* to bring or
 meet together [together
 As sem bly, *n.* a company met
 As sess ment, *n.* taxation
 As ses sor, *n.* one that lays
 taxes [lief
 As sis tance, *n.* help, aid, re-
 lief
 At ten dance, *n.* the act of
 waiting on another
 At ten dant, *n.* one that at-
 tends [gardless
 At ten tive, *a.* heedful, re-
 ligious
 Bat tal ion, *n.* division of an
 army
 Be gin ning, *n.* the first cause
 Clau des tine, *a.* secret, hid-
 den, sly [ered
 Col lec tion, *n.* the things gath-
 ered
 Col lec tor, *n.* a gatherer, a
 receiver of taxes
 Com mis sion, *n.* a trust, war-
 rant of office [ment
 Com mit ment, *n.* imprison-
 ment
 Com mit tee, *n.* a number of
 persons appointed to man-
 age any matter
 Com pact ly, *ad.* closely

Com ² pan ² ion, <i>n.</i> a partner	Com ² pul ² sion, <i>n.</i> the act of compelling
Com ² pas ² sion, <i>n.</i> pity, mercy	Con ² fes ² sion, <i>n.</i> the acknowledgment of a crime
Com ² pen ² sate, <i>v.</i> to recompense, to make amends	Con ² sid ² er, <i>v.</i> to think, ponder
Com ² plex ² ion, <i>n.</i> the colour of the face	Con ² sis ² tent, <i>a.</i> conformable
Com ² pul ² sive, <i>a.</i> forcible	Con ² tem ² plate, <i>v.</i> to meditate

SECTION LXIII.

On the animal world, and the scale of beings.

IF we consider those parts of the material world which lie nearest to us, and are therefore subject to our inquiries, it is amazing to reflect on the infinity of animals with which it is stocked. Every part of matter swarms with inhabitants; nay, we find in the most solid bodies, innumerable cells and cavities, which are crowded with those imperceptible inhabitants that are too small for the naked eye to discover.

On the other hand, if we look into the more bulky parts of nature, we see the seas, lakes and rivers teeming with numberless kinds of living creatures; we find every mountain and marsh, wilderness and wood, plentifully stocked with birds and beasts, and every part of matter affording proper necessities and conveniences for the livelihood of multitudes which inhabit it.

Infinite goodness is of so communicative a nature, that it seems to delight in conferring existence upon every degree of perceptive being. There are some living creatures which are raised but little above dead matter. To mention only that species of shell-fish, which are formed in the fashion of a cone, which grow to the surface of rocks, and immediately die when separated from the place where they grow.

Many other creatures are but one remove from these, possessing no other senses but those of feeling and taste: others have an additional sense of hearing; others of smelling; and others of sight. It is wonderful to observe, by what a gradual progress the world of life advances through a prodigious variety of species, before a

creature is formed which is complete in all its senses ; and the several degrees of perfection in which the senses are found, in the same species, are so great, that they seem almost of a different nature.

If we look into the several perfections of cunning and sagacity, we find them rising imperceptibly one above another, and receiving additional improvements, according to the species in which they are implanted. The progress in nature is so very gradual, that the most perfect of an inferior species, comes very near to the most imperfect of that which is immediately above it.

The unbounded goodness of the Supreme Being, whose mercy extends to all his works, is plainly seen from his having made so little matter which does not swarm with life ; nor is his goodness less seen in the diversity, than in the multitude of living creatures. Had he made only one species of animals, none of the rest would have enjoyed the happiness of existence : he has therefore varied his creation with every degree of life, with every capacity of being.

The whole chasm of nature, from a plant to a man, is filled up with divers kinds of creatures, rising one above another by such a gentle and easy ascent, that the little transitions and deviations from one species to another, are almost imperceptible. This intermediate space is so well managed, that there is scarce a degree of perception which does not appear in some part of the world of life.

In this system of being, there is no creature so wonderful in its nature, and which so much deserves our particular attention, as man, who fills up the middle space between the animal and intellectual nature, the visible and invisible world, and is that link in the chain of beings which has often been termed the *connexion of each world*. So that he, who is in one respect associated with angels and archangels, may look upon a Being of infinite perfection as his father, and the highest order of spirits as his brethren ; and may, in another respect, say to corruption, " thou art my father, and to the worm, thou art my mother and my sister."

SECTION LXIV.

On profane Cursing and Swearing.

OF all the vices with which the present age is affected, none seem so prevalent, none so disregarded, as that heinous sin of profane cursing and swearing. All ages and conditions have caught the dangerous infection: the statesman, the labourer, the decrepit old man, and the lisping infant, are alike distempered.

Each in his turn, daily makes use of the same horrid imprecations, boldly calling down the vengeance of that God, who hath said, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," upon their own, and each other's heads. That Almighty Being by whom we live, and move, and have our existence, hath in direct and positive terms told us, that "the man who taketh his name in vain shall not be held guiltless."

Dare we then so frequently to violate this article of the decalogue, when truth and justice have declared its enormous guilt, when such impending danger threatens the wretch, and seems every moment ready to crush him? surely every one who is guided by reason or religion, will carefully avoid so dangerous and unprofitable a vice. It brings with it no temporal advantage, like many other vices, and serves no other purpose, but the false opinion of making a man's assertion of consequence.

Avarice heaps up gold, and though it dares not use it, yet it feels a satisfaction in turning over and over its massy stores: dishonesty brings, perhaps, a timely supply to the necessities of a villain, and keeps him a few days without the walls of a dungeon: gluttony and drunkenness satiate the appetites of those who are their votaries; and even murder, the most shocking of all crimes, pleases the perpetrator with the cruel, though false notion among men, that revenge is sweet.

All these vices have the probability of gratifying some corrupt inclination, or of affording us some temporal enjoyment: but swearing can answer no purpose, except that of giving a seeming consequence; and even here it misses its aim; for the expressions of the swearer have

become so common, that they are considered as mere cyphers or expletives in discourse. Indeed, the rational part of mankind consider the affirmations of the common swearer, as doubtful and futile; and the more so, in proportion to the number of oaths that accompany them.

To what a wretched ebb must a man's reputation be sunk, who thinks he is not to be credited, unless he confirms whatever he advances with the most solemn imprecations! Let us then endeavour to forsake a vice so replete with danger, folly and madness; nor boldly call down the judgements of an offended God upon ourselves and others, lest at some time he should visit us with those very curses we have wickedly desired he would inflict upon us.



SECTION LXV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second, Continued.

2	2
Con ten tion, <i>n.</i> strife, quarrel	Di min ish, <i>v.</i> to lessen, decrease
Con ten tious, <i>a.</i> quarrelsome	Di rec tion, <i>n.</i> order, rule
Con tent ment, <i>n.</i> satisfaction	Di rect ly, <i>ad.</i> immediately, soon; in a straight line
Con tin ue, <i>v.</i> to remain in the same state, to persevere	Dis cour age, <i>v.</i> to depress
Con trac tion, <i>n.</i> abbreviation	Dis fig ure, <i>v.</i> to deform
Con ven tion, <i>n.</i> an assembly	Dis mis sion, <i>n.</i> a discharge
Cor rec tion, <i>n.</i> punishment	Dis tem per, <i>n.</i> a disease
Cor rect ly, <i>ad.</i> accurately	Dis tinc tion, <i>n.</i> difference, note
Cor rect ness, <i>n.</i> accuracy	Dis tinct ly, <i>ad.</i> clearly
De can ter, <i>n.</i> a glass vessel used for holding liquor	Dis tin guish, <i>v.</i> to note, honour, perceive [fusion]
De cem ber, <i>n.</i> the last month in the year	Dis trac tion, <i>n.</i> madness, con-
De cep tion, <i>n.</i> cheat, fraud	Dis trib ute, <i>v.</i> to divide among many [perplexity]
De li cious, <i>a.</i> sweet, pleasant	Dis tur bance, <i>n.</i> confusion,
De liv er, <i>v.</i> to give, save	Di vis ion, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> the act of dividing
De ris ion, [s like zh] <i>n.</i> contempt, scorn	Do mes tick, <i>a.</i> belonging to the house, private [dour]
De struc tion, <i>n.</i> ruin, murder	Eff ful gence, <i>n.</i> lustre, splend-
De struc tive, <i>a.</i> wasteful, that which destroys	E lec tion, <i>n.</i> the act of choos-
De tach ment, <i>n.</i> a body of troops sent out from the main army	ing, choice

2

Elec tor, *n.* one who elects
Embar rass, *v.* to perplex
Embel lish, *v.* to adorn
Emis sion, *n.* the act of sending forth [love
Enam our, *v.* to inflame with
Encamp ment, *n.* a camp ; the act of encamping
Encour age, *v.* to animate
Encum ber, *v.* to clog, embarrass [tempt
Endeav our, *v.* to strive, at-
Enkin dle, *v.* to set on fire
Entan gle, *v.* to insnare, confusc, puzzle
Envel op, *v.* to inwrap, cover
Enven om, *v.* to poison, enrage
Epis tle, *n.* a letter, message
Erup tion, *n.* a bursting forth
Essen tial, *a.* necessary [tle
Estab lish, *v.* to confirm, set-
Exam ine, *v.* to ask questions, consider
Exam ple, *n.* a pattern, copy, precedent
Exhib it, *v.* to offer to view
Exis tence, *n.* state of being
Expan sive, *a.* extensive, wide
Expen sive, *a.* costly, dear
Expres sion, *n.* a form of speech
Express ly, *ad.* in direct terms
Expul sion, *n.* an expelling
Exten sive, *a.* wide, large
Extin guish, *v.* to put out, destroy
Extrac tion, *n.* a drawing out
Famil iar, *a.* affable, free
Forbid dance, *n.* prohibition
Foretel ler, *n.* a predictor
Forget ful, [g hard] *a.* not remembering, heedless [don
Forgive ness, [g hard] *n.* par-

2

Gigan tick, *a.* giantlike, big
Hereaf ter, *ad.* in future time
Howev er, *ad.* nevertheless, yet, at least
Illus trate, *v.* to explain ; to brighten
Imag ine, [g soft] *v.* to fancy, to contrive
Impres sion, *n.* mark made by pressure ; influence made on the mind [fine
Impris on, *v.* to shut up, con-
Impul sive, *a.* having power to impel [ployed
Inac tive, *a.* indolent, unem-
Inces sant, *a.* continual
Incul cate, *v.* to impress by admonitions, to teach
Inden ture, [t like tsh] *n.* a kind of covenant or deed
Indig nant, *a.* angry, raging
Indul gence, *n.* forbearance, fondness, favour granted
Indul gent, *a.* kind, favourable
Infec tious, *a.* contagious
Inflec tion, *n.* the act of bending or varying ; modulation of the voice [breaking
Infrac tion, *n.* the act of
Infringe ment, *n.* a violation, breach
Inhab it, *v.* to dwell in
Inher it, *v.* to possess, to have by inheritance [order
Injunc tion, *n.* a command,
Injus tice, *n.* unfair dealing, iniquity
Inscrip tion, *n.* an epitaph, a thing written, title
Insip id, *a.* without taste, dull
Inspec tion, *n.* examination, survey, view [dent
Inspec tor, *n.* a superinten-

2

In struc ter, *n.* a teacher
 In struc tion, *n.* information,
 the act of teaching
 In struc tive, *a.* conveying
 knowledge
 In ten tion, *n.* design, purpose
 In tes tate, *n.* dying without
 a will
 In trench ment, *n.* a fortifi-
 cation with a trench
 In trep id, *a.* fearless, brave
 In trin sick, *a.* inward, real
 In val id, *a.* weak, of no force
 In vec tive, *a.* abusive, satirical
 In ven tion, *n.* the act of pro-
 ducing something new
 Ir rup tion, *n.* an inroad, the
 act of any thing forcing an
 entrance
 Ju di cious, *a.* prudent, wise,
 skilful
 Li cen tious, *a.* unrestrained,
 presumptuous, loose
 Ma gi cian, *n.* one skilled in
 magick [august
 Ma jes tick, *a.* grand, royal,
 Ma li cious, *a.* malignant, ill-
 natured, spiteful [cious
 Ma lig nant, *a.* envious, mali-
 Me chan ick, *n.* an artificer
 Me theg lin, *n.* a drink made
 of honey and water
 Mi li tia, [mil lish ya] *n.* na-
 tional force, trainbands
 Mis man age, *v.* to manage ill
 Mo men tous, *a.* important,
 weighty [mnsick
 Mu si cian, *n.* one skilled in
 Neg lect ful, *a.* inattentive,
 heedless
 Noc tur nal, *a.* nightly
 No vem ber, *n.* the eleventh
 month of the year

2

Ob jec tion, *n.* an opposition
 Ob jec tor, *n.* one who objects
 Ob struc tion, *n.* hinderance
 Oc cur rence, *n.* any thing that
 happens
 Of fence less, *a.* innocent
 Of fen der, *n.* one who offends
 Of fen sive, *a.* displeasing,
 hurtful [fice
 Of fi cial, *a.* relating to an of-
 O mis sion, *n.* neglect, for-
 bearance [ment
 O pin ion, *n.* sentiment, judge-
 Op pres sive, *a.* cruel, severe
 Op pres sion, *n.* cruelty, hard-
 ship
 Out bal ance, *v.* to outweigh
 Pa ren tal, *a.* becoming pa-
 rents, affectionate [der
 Pa thet ick, *a.* affecting, ten-
 Per di tion, *n.* destruction,
 ruin
 Per fec tion, *n.* the state of
 being perfect [erty
 Per mis sion, *n.* a grant of lib-
 Per ni cious, *a.* destructive
 Per spec tive, *n.* a glass
 through which things are
 viewed; *a.* relating to vi-
 sion
 Pe ti tion, *n.* a request, en-
 treaty; *v.* to solicit, entreat
 Phy si cian, *n.* one who pro-
 fesses the art of healing
 Pi az za, *n.* a short walk un-
 der arches, a portico
 Pneu mat icks, *n.* the doc-
 trine of the air
 Po si tion, *n.* situation; rule
 Pos ses sion, *n.* the state of
 having in one's own power
 Pos ses sor, *n.* an owner, pro-
 prietor

2

Pre cep tor, *n.* a teacher, tutor**Pre dic tion**, *n.* a prophecy**Pre sent ment**, *n.* the act of presenting**Pre sump tion**, *n.* arrogance, boldness, supposition**Pre ten sion**, *n.* a claim, pretence**Pro ces sion**, *n.* a train marching in solemnity [ducing**Pro duc tion**, *n.* the act of pro-**Pro duc tive**, *a.* fertile, having the power to produce**Pro fes sor**, *n.* a publick teacher or lecturer; one who makes open declaration of faith**Pro fes sion**, *n.* a declaration, calling, employment**Pro fi cient**, *n.* one who makes good improvement**Pro gres sive**, *a.* going forward**Pro hib it**, *v.* to debar, forbid**Pro jec tor**, *n.* one who forms schemes or designs**Pro mul gate**, *v.* to publish, to make known**Pro phet ick**, *a.* foretelling future events [ter**Pro tec tion**, *n.* a defence, shel-**Pro tec tor**, *n.* a defender**Pro vis ion**, [s like zh] *n.* victuals, food; a providing beforehand**Re bell ion**, *n.* opposition to lawful authority**Re bell ious**, *a.* opposing lawful authority [ceiving**Re cep tion**, *n.* the act of re-**Re demp tion**, *n.* a ransom, release [ducing**Re duc tion**, *n.* the act of re-**Re dun dance**, *n.* superfluity

2

Re dun dant, *a.* superfluous, exuberant**Re flec tion**, *n.* consideration; the act of throwing back**Re fresh ment**, *n.* food, nourishment [brightness**Re ful gence**, *n.* splendour,**Re ful gent**, *a.* bright, splendid**Re gard less**, *a.* heedless**Re jec tion**, *n.* the act of casting off**Re lig ion**, [g soft] *n.* a system of divine faith and worship [devout**Re lig ious**, [g soft] *a.* pious,**Re lin quish**, *v.* to forsake, give up**Re luc tance**, *n.* unwillingness**Re luc tant**, *a.* unwilling**Re mem ber**, *v.* to bear in mind [tion**Re mem brance**, *n.* recollec-**Re mis sion**, *n.* forgiveness, pardon, abatement [sin**Re pen tance**, *n.* sorrow for**Re plen ish**, *v.* to stock, to fill**Re pub lick**, *n.* a commonwealth or state governed by representatives elected by the people**Re pug nant**, *a.* contrary, disobedient**Re sem blance**, *n.* likeness**Re sem ble**, *v.* to be like**Re sent ment**, *n.* a deep sense of injury**Re sis tance**, *n.* opposition, the act of resisting**Re splen dence**, *n.* lustre**Re splen dent**, *a.* bright, shining**Re stric tion**, *n.* limitation**Re venge ful**, *a.* full of revenge

²
Re vis ion, [s like zh] *n.* a re-examination
Se di tion, *n.* tumult, an insurrection [sing
Se lec tion, *n.* the act of choosing
Sep tem ber, *n.* the ninth month of the year
Se raph ick, *a.* angelick
So lic it, [c like s] *v.* to entreat, ask [mazing
Stu pen dous, *a.* wonderful, amazing
Sub jec tion, *n.* the state of being under government
Sub mis sion, *n.* resignation, obedience
Sub mis sive, *a.* humble [port
Sub sis tence, *n.* means of support
Sub stan tial, *a.* real, solid
Suc cess ful, *a.* prosperous, fortunate
Suc ces sion, *n.* a series of things or persons following one another
Suc ces sor, *n.* one who follows in the place of another
Suf fi cient, *a.* equal to any purpose, competent
Sur ren der, *v.* to yield or deliver up
To bac co, *n.* a plant much used for smoking, chewing, &c.
To geth er, [g hard] *ad.* in company, in concert
Tra di tion, *n.* oral account from age to age
Trans ac tion, *n.* dealing between man and man, negotiation [crime
Trans gres sion, *n.* an offence
Trans gres sor, *n.* an offender, a law-breaker [awful
Tre men dous, *a.* dreadful,

²
Triumph ant, *a.* victorious, celebrating victory
Tu i tion, *n.* instruction
Um brel la, *n.* a cover from the sun or rain
Un civ il, *a.* impolite, rude
Un han dy, *a.* awkward
Un hap py, *a.* wretched, unfortunate, distressed
Un health y, *a.* sickly, morbid
Un just ly, *ad.* contrary to justice or right
Un luc ky, *a.* unfortunate
Un man ly, *ad.* unbecoming a man [attentive
Un mind ful, *a.* negligent, inattentive
Un pleas ant, *a.* not pleasant
Un skil ful, *a.* wanting art or knowledge [riable
Un stead y, *a.* inconstant, variable
Un thank ful, *a.* ungrateful

³
Ab hor rence, *n.* great hatred
Ac cõr dance, *n.* conformity
Ac cõr ding, *pa.* agreeable to
Dis or der, *n.* sickness, confusion
E. nor mous, *a.* very large ; wicked, irregular
Im mor tal, *a.* exempt from death, perpetual
In stal ment, *n.* the act of installing ; a payment
Mis for tune, [t like tsh] *n.* bad luck, calamity
Per form ance, *n.* the act of performing
Per form er, *n.* one who performs any thing [cords
Re cord er, *n.* one who records
Un law ful, *a.* contrary to law
⁴
A part ment, *n.* a room

4

Com man der, *n.* a chief, a leader

Com mand ment, *n.* a command, order, law

En large ment, *n.* an increase

Hard heart ed, *a.* merciless, cruel, inhuman

Im mar tial, *a.* not warlike

Im par tial, *a.* equitable, just

5

A bol ish, *v.* to destroy, repeal

Ac com plish, *v.* to finish

Ac knowl edge, *v.* to confess

Ad mon ish, *v.* to reprove

A pos tle, *n.* a person sent to preach the gospel

As ton ish, *v.* to amaze

De mol ish, *v.* to destroy

Dis hon est, *a.* knavish, base

Dis hon our, *n.* reproach, disgrace

Fore knowl edge, *n.* knowledge of future events

Im mod est, *a.* indecent

Im mor al, *a.* wicked, vicious

Im pos tor, *n.* a false pretender, a cheat

Im prop er, *a.* unfit, wrong

In con stant, *a.* unsteady, variable, fickle

In sol vent, *a.* unable to pay debts

Ma son ick, *a.* pertaining to masonry

Mis con duct, *n.* ill behaviour

Re mon strance, *n.* a representation

Re mon strate, *v.* to object

Un com mon, *a.* not frequent, unusual

6

Ac cou tre, *v.* to equip

6

Im prove ment, *n.* advancement, the act of improving

Im pru dence, *n.* indiscretion, negligence

Im pru dent, *a.* injudicious, indiscreet, negligent

In tru der, *n.* one who forces himself into company

In tru sion, [s like zh] *n.* the act of intruding

Re mo val, *n.* the act of moving, a dismission [fertile

Un fruit ful, *a.* barren, not

Un ru ly, *a.* ungovernable, turbulent

8

An oth er, *a.* not the same, one more

At tor ney, *n.* a lawyer, an agent [gant

Be com ing, *a.* graceful, ele-

Dis cov er, *v.* to disclose, find out, to make known

En com pass, *v.* to surround

Re cov er, *v.* to grow well, regain

9

Con vey ance, *n.* the act of removing any thing

Sur vey or, *n.* an overseer; a measurer of land

oi

Ap point ment, *n.* a decree, order [figure work

Em broi der, *v.* to adorn with

oy

Em ploy ment, *n.* business, office

En joy ment, *n.* happiness

ou

De vout ly, *ad.* piously, religiously

Un bound ed, *a.* unlimited

SECTION LXVI.

On Procrastination.

FEW things are more ruinous, even to our secular affairs, than customary procrastination. It confuses and blights every kind of worldly business ; for business not attended to in the proper time and season, is either not done at all, or done with more labour and difficulty, and to less purpose.

Some men are in the practice of letting their accounts lie unsettled for several years together. It is no matter they say, we are near neighbours and close friends, and can come to a reckoning at any time. At length a settlement commences : the accounts of each, however honest, are swelled beyond the expectation of the other. On both sides, several items are vanished from the remembrance of him who is charged with them: A warm dispute ensues ; perhaps an arbitration ; peradventure an expensive lawsuit ; and these close friends are severed forever.

Some men neglect to make their *wills*, though they know their estates would be inherited contrary to their own minds, and the rule of equity, if they should chance to die intestate. Knowing this, and sincerely wishing that right may be done to their heirs, they are fully determined to perform the necessary act and deed, some time or other. " But why just now ? Another time will do as well." And thus they delay the thing from year to year, till at last the time of doing it is gone by ; a precious widow, or a beloved and deserving child, is left to suffer through life the bitter consequences of this default.

Some farmers, double their labour, and lose half their profits, for want of doing things in their proper season. Their fields are overgrown with bushes and thorns, all which a little *seasonable* labour might have prevented. Their fences, and even their buildings, are neglected, till the cost of repairs becomes increased several fold ; besides their sustaining a train of inconveniences, and of serious injuries from the neglect.

Their crops also cost more labour, and at the same

time are leaner in bulk, or inferiour in quality, by reason that much of the labour that had been bestowed upon them was out of season. Nor is it uncommon to see farmers of this sort in a mighty hurry and bustle. They are behind their business, and running to overtake it; which is the cause of their being so often in a greater hurry than their neighbours.

Many a one loses his custom as a mechanick, by not doing his work in season. It makes no odds, he thinks, whether the thing be done precisely at the time agreed upon—but his customers do not think so.

What does not a merchant lose, in custom, in credit, and in cash, by neglecting his books, though it be only a few days. How hard does he find it to set right, what might easily have been kept right, if he had done the work of each day within the day.

Honest Jonathan borrows a sum of money of his particular friend, on the express promise of scrupulous punctuality. He gets the money by the day; but being busy here and there, he delays to carry or send it. The money happens to be wanted the very day it becomes due; and with that particular friend, Jonathan's borrowing credit is utterly lost.

Sometimes a doctor, who possesses undoubted skill in his profession, loves talk better than practice. Called away in a case of pressing emergency, he sets out with speed; but meets an old acquaintance, to whom he opens a budget of news and politicks, which takes up half an hour in the relating; and by the time he arrives, all is over. Half an hour sooner, and his patient might have been saved.

Violent pains and fevery chills seize us; if they go not off, we will send for the physician to-morrow. Ere to-morrow arrives, the distemper gains a firmness that baffles the physician's skill.

Hark! The cry of fear and dismay. The Small-pox! Our children have caught the contagion; we meant to have had them vaccinated, but have put it off, and the time for it is now past.

Upon the whole—that which may be done at any

time, is seldom done in season, and often left undone ; whereas a little time that is known to be the only time, suffices for bringing much to pass. Again, when we have various means of obtaining our object, we are less likely to obtain it than if we had only one, and that a feasible and good one ; for a vibrating mind is inactive, and he that loiters rarely succeeds. For the same reason, one good calling is better than half a dozen.



SECTION LXVII.

Woman.

GIVE ear, fair daughter of innocence, to the instructions of prudence, and let the precepts of truth sink deep in thy heart ; so shall the charms of thy mind add lustre to the elegance of thy form ; and thy beauty, like the rose it resembles, shall retain its sweetness when its bloom is withered.

Remember thou art made man's reasonable companion, not the slave of his passions. The end of thy being is to assist him in the toils of life, to sooth him with thy tenderness, and to recompense his care with soft endearments.

Who is she that wins the heart of man, that subdues him to love, and reigns in his breast ? Lo ! yonder she walks in maiden sweetness, with innocence in her mind, and modesty on her cheek.

She is clothed with neatness, she is fed with temperance ; humility and meekness are as a crown of glory encircling her head. Decency is in all her words, in her answers are mildness and truth.

When virtue and modesty enlighten her charms, she is beautiful as the stars of heaven. The innocence of her eye is like that of the turtle ; simplicity and truth dwell in her heart.

She presides in the house, and there is peace ; she commands with judgement, and is obeyed. She arises in the morning, she considers her affairs, and appoints to her maidens their proper business.

The care of her family is her delight ; to that she ap-

plies her study ; and elegance with frugality is seen in her mansion. The prudence of her management is an honour to her husband, and he hears her praise with a secret delight.

She informs the minds of her children with wisdom ; she fashions their manners from the example of her own goodness. The word of her mouth is the law of their youth, the motion of her eye commands obedience.

In prosperity, she is not puffed up ; in adversity, she heals the wounds of fortune with patience. The troubles of her husband are alleviated by her counsels, and sweetened by her endearments.

Happy is the man that hath made her his wife ; happy is the child that calls her mother.

That such may be thy happy lot, fair daughter of America, listen to the directions of wisdom, and regulate thy heart and life by the principles of piety and virtue.

SECTION LXVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

1	1
Ab sen tee, <i>n.</i> a person absent	Im po lite, <i>a.</i> rude, uncivil
Ad ver tise, <i>v.</i> to give notice	In com mode, <i>v.</i> to hinder, embarrass, disturb
As cer tain, <i>v.</i> to make certain	In com plete, <i>a.</i> not perfect
[cannon	In dis creet, <i>a.</i> imprudent
Can non ade, <i>v.</i> to batter with	In dis pose, <i>v.</i> to make unfit, to disorder
Co in cide, <i>v.</i> to agree	In se cure, <i>a.</i> not secure, unsafe
Dis a gree, <i>v.</i> to differ	In sin cere, <i>a.</i> deceitful
Dis ap pear, <i>v.</i> to vanish	In ter cede, <i>v.</i> to mediate, entreat, interpose
Dis be lieve, <i>v.</i> not to credit	In ter fere, <i>v.</i> to interpose
Dis com mode, <i>v.</i> to put to inconvenience	In ter line, <i>v.</i> to write between lines
Dis u nite, <i>v.</i> to separate	In ter pose, <i>v.</i> to mediate, to place between
Dom i neer, <i>v.</i> to hector, to behave with insolence	Lem on ade, <i>n.</i> a mixture of water, sugar and lemons
Ev er more, <i>ad.</i> always, forever	Mis ap ply, <i>v.</i> to apply to wrong purposes
Fore or dain, <i>v.</i> to determine beforehand	
Here to fore, <i>ad.</i> formerly	
Im ma ture, <i>a.</i> not ripe	

1	2
Mis be have, <i>v.</i> to behave improperly	Ap pre hend, <i>v.</i> to seize, take
Mis be lief, <i>n.</i> a wrong belief	Co a lesce, <i>v.</i> to unite, join
Mis re port, <i>n.</i> a false account	Com pre hend, <i>v.</i> to understand, include [mit
Mort ga gee, <i>n.</i> one who takes a mortgage	Con de scend, <i>v.</i> to yield, sub-
O ver flow, <i>v.</i> to run over, to deluge	Con tra dict, <i>v.</i> to oppose
O ver hear, <i>v.</i> to hear secretly or by chance	Dis af fect, <i>v.</i> to fill with discontent [nul
O ver pay, <i>v.</i> to pay more than the just price	Dis an nul, <i>v.</i> to abolish, an-
O ver prize, <i>v.</i> to value at too high a price	In cor rect, <i>a.</i> not correct, not exact
O ver seer, <i>n.</i> a superintendent [long	In cor rupt, <i>a.</i> pure, honest
O ver sleep, <i>v.</i> to sleep too	In di rect, <i>a.</i> not straight
O ver take, <i>v.</i> to come up with, to catch	In dis tinct, <i>a.</i> confused
O ver throw, <i>v.</i> to throw down, defeat, destroy	In ter cept, <i>v.</i> to stop, obstruct
Pat en tee, <i>n.</i> one who has a patent granted him [tinue	In ter lapse, <i>n.</i> the time between two events
Per se vere, <i>v.</i> to persist, con-	In ter mix, <i>v.</i> to mingle, mix
Pri va teer, <i>n.</i> a ship of war belonging to private citizens	In ter rupt, <i>v.</i> to hinder, stop
Re as sume, <i>v.</i> to resume, to take again [forces	O ver cast, <i>v.</i> to cloud, darken; <i>a.</i> clouded
Re en force, <i>v.</i> to send new	O ver head, <i>ad.</i> aloft, above
Re in state, <i>v.</i> to replace in a former state	O ver spread, <i>v.</i> to cover over
Re u nite, <i>v.</i> to unite again	O ver turn, <i>v.</i> to throw down, to conquer
Sub di vide, <i>v.</i> to divide again	O ver whelm, <i>v.</i> to crush, subdue, overpower
Su per fine, <i>a.</i> eminently fine	Re ad mit, <i>v.</i> to admit again
Un be lief, <i>n.</i> infidelity, incredulity.	Re as cend, <i>v.</i> to climb up again
Un der go, <i>v.</i> to suffer, endure	Rec ol lect, <i>v.</i> to recover to memory [new
Un der take, <i>v.</i> to engage in	Re com mence, <i>v.</i> to begin a-
Un fore seen, <i>a.</i> not known before it happened	Rec om mend, <i>v.</i> to commend to another [new
	Re com mit, <i>v.</i> to commit a-
	Re e lect, <i>v.</i> to elect again
	Re pos sess, <i>v.</i> to possess again
	Rep re sent, <i>v.</i> to exhibit; to appear for another
	Un der stand, <i>v.</i> to comprehend fully
	Vi o lin, <i>n.</i> a fiddle

2
Ac qui esce, *v.* to yield, submit

³
Mis in form, *v.* to deceive by
false accounts

⁵
Cor res pond, *v.* to suit, to fit

⁶
Dis ap prove, *v.* to dislike

O ver do, *v.* to do more than
enough

⁸
O ver come, *v.* to subdue, con-
quer

⁹
Dis o bey, *v.* to break com-
mands

¹⁰
Mag a zine, *n.* a storehouse ;
a pamphlet

^{oi}
Dis ap point, *v.* to defeat of
expectation

^{ow}
Dis al low, *v.* to deny, reject,
not to grant

SECTION LXIX.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

¹
A mi a ble, *a.* lovely

Du ti ful ness, *n.* obedience,
respect

Fa vour a ble, *a.* kind, tender

For ci ble ness, *n.* violence,
force [madly

Fu ri ous ly, *ad.* violently,

Hu mor ous ly, *ad.* merrily

Ju di ca ture, *n.* a power to
distribute justice

Lu mi na ry, *n.* a body that
gives light [improve

Meli orate, *v.* to make better,

Mo men ta ry, *a.* lasting for
a moment

Pa per ma ker, *n.* one who
makes paper [country

Pa tri ot ism, *n.* love of one's

Pre vi ous ly, *ad.* beforehand

Rea son a ble, *a.* agreeable to
reason

Se ri ous ly, *ad.* solemnly

Sta tion a ry, *a.* fixed, settled

²
Ac cu ra cy, *n.* exactness

Ac cu rate ly, *ad.* exactly

Ad mi ra ble, *a.* to be admired

Ad ver sa ry, *n.* antagonist

Am i ca ble, *a.* friendly, kind

²
An nu al ly, *ad.* every year

An ti mon y, *n.* a mineral sub-
stance

Ap o plex y, *n.* a disorder that
affects the brain [er

Ap pli ca ble, *a.* suitable, prop-

Cal cu la tor, *n.* a reckoner

Cat er pil lar, *n.* a worm, an
insect

Cer e mon y, *n.* outward rite ;
forms of civility

Char i ta ble, *a.* kind, liberal

Cred it a ble, *a.* reputable [al

Cus tom a ry, *a.* common, usu-

Del i ca cy, *n.* softness, nicety

Des pe rate ly, *ad.* rashly, fu-
riously

Des pi ca ble, *a.* contemptible

Dic tion a ry, *n.* a book con-
taining the words of any

language [ent manner

Dif fer ent ly, *ad.* in a differ-

Dif fi cul ty, *n.* trouble

Ef fi ca cy, *n.* ability to effect

El e gant ly, *ad.* in a pleasing
manner

En vi a ble, *a.* exciting envy

Es ti ma ble, *a.* worthy of es-
teem

- ²
Evidently, *ad.* plainly, clearly
Ev ita ble, *a.* avoidable
Fash iona ble, *a.* approved by custom, fine
Feb rua ry, *n.* the second month of the year
Fig ura tive, *a.* typical, not literal
Gen eral ly, *ad.* in general, commonly, frequently
Gen erous ly, *ad.* liberally
Hab ita ble, *a.* fit to be inhabited
Ig nomin y, *n.* disgrace, shame
Im pious ly, *ad.* wickedly
Im pudent ly, *ad.* shameful-ly, boldly [lessly
In dolent ly, *ad.* lazily, care-
In famous ly, *ad.* vilely
In nocent ly, *ad.* without guilt
In solent ly, *ad.* haughtily
In terest ing, *a.* affecting, moving
In tima cy, *n.* close familiar-ity, union [plexity
In trica cy, *n.* difficulty, per-
In ventor y, *n.* a list or ac-
count of separate articles of goods
Jan ua ry, *n.* the first month of the year
Knitting nec dle, *n.* a wire used to knit with
Lam enta ble, *a.* mournful
Lib eral ly, *ad.* generously
Lit era ry, *a.* relating to let-
ters or learning
Lit era ture, *n.* learning
Mag istra cy, [g soft] *n.* the office of a magistrate
Mat rimon y, *n.* marriage
Mel anchol y, *n.* gloominess; *a.* dismal, gloomy
- ³
Mem ora ble, *a.* worthy of re-
membrance
Mer chanta ble, *a.* fit to be bought or sold [derly
Mer ciful ly, *ad.* kindly, ten-
Mil ita ry, *a.* warlike, sol-
dierly
Mil liner y, *n.* goods sold by a milliner
Mis cella ny, *n.* a collection of various kinds
Mis chiefma ker, *n.* one who makes mischief
Mis era ble, *a.* unhappy
Mis siona ry, *n.* one sent to preach the gospel, and prop-
agate religion
Nat ural ize, [t like tsh] *v.* to admit to native privileges
Nav iga ble, *a.* passable for ships or boats
Nec essary, [c likes] *a.* need-ful, proper
Nec roman cy, *n.* magick, enchantment, conjuration
Pal ata ble, *a.* pleasing to the taste, agreeable
Pat rimon y, *n.* an estate pos-
sessed by inheritance [cute
Pen etra tive, *a.* piercing, a-
Per isha ble, *a.* liable to perish
Per manent ly, *ad.* durably
Per secu tor, *n.* one who per-
secutes
Pet tifog ger, [g hard] *n.* a petty lawyer
Pit ia ble, *a.* deserving pity
Plan eta ry, *a.* pertaining to the planets
Prac tical ly, *ad.* by practice
Pref era ble, *a.* eligible before something else
Prin cipal ly, *ad.* chiefly

2	Reg u lar ly, <i>ad.</i> methodical-ly, justly	4	Ar chi tec ture, [t like tsh] <i>n.</i> the science of building
	Res o lute ly, <i>ad.</i> steadily, firmly [riour		Mar ket a ble, <i>a.</i> fit for sale at market
	Sec on da ry, <i>a.</i> second, infe-	5	Com mis sa ry, <i>n.</i> a delegate, deputy, officer
	Sec re ta ry, <i>n.</i> one who writes for another		Com mon al ty, <i>n.</i> the bulk or body of the people
	Sem i cir cle, <i>n.</i> a half circle		Com pli men ter, <i>n.</i> a flatterer
	Sem i na ry, <i>n.</i> a place of education		Hon our a ble, <i>a.</i> illustrious, noble, generous [ness
	Sem i vow el, <i>n.</i> a consonant which has an imperfect sound		Hor ri ble ness, <i>n.</i> dreadful
	Sep a rate ly, <i>ad.</i> singly, apart		Hos pi ta ble, <i>a.</i> kind to strangers, friendly, civil
	Ser vice a ble, <i>a.</i> useful		Mod er ate ly, <i>ad.</i> mildly, temperately
	Tes ti mon y, <i>n.</i> evidence, proof		Nom i na tive, <i>a.</i> the first case in grammar
	Tran si tor y, <i>a.</i> continuing but a short time		Ob sti na cy, <i>n.</i> stubbornness
	Ul ti mate ly, <i>ad.</i> in the last state or consequence		Oc cu pan cy, <i>n.</i> the act of taking possession
	Val u a ble, <i>a.</i> of great price		Oc cu pi er, <i>n.</i> a possessor
	Veg e ta ble, [g soft] <i>n.</i> any thing that has growth without sensation		Or a tor y, <i>n.</i> the science of rhetorick, eloquence
	Ven er a ble, <i>a.</i> deserving reverence		Pos i tive ly, <i>ad.</i> absolutely
3	For feit a ble, <i>a.</i> liable to be forfeited		Prof it a ble, <i>a.</i> advantageous
	For mi da ble, <i>a.</i> terrible, dreadful		Prom is sor y, <i>a.</i> containing a promise [cape
	Or di na ry, <i>a.</i> common, usual		Prom on tor y, <i>n.</i> a headland,
	Or tho dox y, <i>n.</i> soundness in opinion and doctrine		Sol i ta ry, <i>a.</i> retired, single, dismal
	Or tho e py, <i>n.</i> the right pronunciation of words		Tol er a ble, <i>a.</i> supportable, passable
	Or tho e pist, <i>n.</i> one skilled in pronunciation	8	Com fort a ble, <i>a.</i> receiving comfort, pleasing
4	Ar bi tra ry, <i>a.</i> absolute, despotick		Cov e tous ness, <i>n.</i> avarice, greediness, eager desire
	Ar bi tra tor, <i>n.</i> a judge		Drom e da ry, <i>n.</i> a sort of camel
			Gov ern a ble, <i>a.</i> subject to rule, manageable, mild

SECTION LXX.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE, or husbandry, is the art of cultivating or tilling the ground, so that it may produce, in the greatest abundance and perfection, those vegetable productions which are necessary for the food, comfort and convenience of mankind.

In a country like the United States, where by far the greater part of the inhabitants are devoted to agricultural pursuits, it must be considered an object that merits particular regard.

It is from the hand of agriculture, that manufactures and commerce, and indeed every other branch of industry, receive their support. The cultivation of the earth may therefore be considered as the most useful and laudable of all pursuits.

Here, as in some other countries, we have many examples of distinguished individuals, who have left the seat of power, the theatre of political action, and the splendour and opulence of cities, that they might enjoy the pleasure of cultivating their native fields.

The pursuits of agriculture are connected with that love of country, which may be called a universal passion. The charms of nature are here fully displayed, and every mind which is not debased by vicious habits, or enslaved by irregular desires, is eager to enjoy them.

A principle so universally felt, has never failed to call forth the powers of genius; and writers of all ages have expatiated on rural scenes and occupations, with the most lively satisfaction.

Every poet more especially claims the country as his peculiar province; from it he derives the most beautiful and striking descriptions, and is enabled to represent those various prospects of nature which are so highly gratifying to every ingenious mind.

Agriculture is not only essential to the good order of society, in a rude and unpolished state, but is equally requisite in every stage of its refinement. As an incitement to its constant and uniform pursuit, it repays the exertions of the husbandman with regular and abundant returns.

From the remotest ages, it has been esteemed worthy of general attention. The simplicity of ancient manners, rendered it an object not inconsistent with the rank and situation of persons of the greatest eminence.

Gideon, the renowned champion and judge of Israel, quitted the thrashing-floor to preside in the publick assembly of his countrymen; and Cincinnatus, the conquerer of the Volsci, left his plough to lead the Roman armies to battle; afterwards declined the reward gained by his victories, to return to his native fields.

And in modern times this occupation has been held in no less esteem. There are not wanting those among the English nobility, who take a lively interest in all rural improvements, and preside at the annual meetings of agriculturists, with no less reputation to themselves, than beneficial to the art.

Washington, the late celebrated president of the United States of America, found the most pleasing relaxation of publick cares in the superintendence of his own estate.

The emperor of China, at the beginning of every spring, goes to plough in person, attended by the princes and grandees of his empire: he celebrates the close of the harvest among his subjects, and creates the best farmer in his dominion a mandarin.

In various ages, many have written to explain the principles, and celebrate the excellences of this art. Some have adorned it with the elegance of fancy, and others have methodised it with the precision of rules.

Hesiod was one of the earliest of the Grecian poets, to sing the praises of the plough; and in a work nearly coeval with the Iliad itself, has combined with the principles of the art, many curious observations on the seasons most propitious to its various employments.

At a period of society when its advantages were better understood, and its practice more generally diffused, Xenophon expatiated in his *economicks*, on the importance of agriculture, and describes its influence on the prosperity of the arts, and the advancement of civilization.

Virgil has described at large, the rural occupations

of his countrymen, the cultivation of the land, the season most favourable for tillage, and the nature of grazing and planting. He has adorned every branch of his subject with refined and striking beauties of composition; and has so fully collected the best observations, and choicest maxims of antiquity, as to render it almost a superfluous task to consult the works of other authors, relative to the progress which his predecessors had made in this subject.



SECTION LXXI.

Extract from a Poem, entitled, "Agriculture, or, Happy American Farmer."

THEN murmur not at Heaven's fix'd decree,
But as you're happy, so contented be;
Your country'll rise the emporium of wealth,
Your country's sons, the sons of peace and health.

Hail blest Columbia! whose delightful soil
Repays with richest good the labourer's toil!
What dainties thy delicious gardens yield!
What rich supplies adorning every field!

Happy thy sons, around thy splendid board,
Who taste the luxuries which thy fields afford!
Our fathers, freed from dire oppression's hand
Found an asylum in this happy land.

The savage Canaanites have left our soil,
We the true Israel taste the wine and oil;
With milk and honey our fair country flows,
Deserts rejoice and blossom as the rose.

Thanks to the mercy of Almighty Heaven,
For *Washington* to fair *Columbia* given!
Our laws, of freedom's chosen sons the choice,
Shall live, while truth or reason has a voice.

Nature convuls'd our Continent may shake,
And earth and skies in consternation quake;
Yet still our laws and liberty secure,
Though time and nature die, shall firm endure,
In Heaven the work shall stand, like noontide Sun,
Spotless as virtue, pure as *Washington*.

SECTION LXXII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

¹ Ab bre vi ate, <i>v.</i> to shorten	¹ E ma ci ate, [<i>ci</i> like she] <i>v.</i> to
Ab ste mi ous, <i>a.</i> temperate, sober	lose flesh, pine away, waste
Ac cu mu late, <i>v.</i> to pile to-	En co mi um, <i>n.</i> praise, eulogy
Ad vi sa ble, <i>a.</i> prudent [air	E nu mer ate, <i>v.</i> to number
A e ri al, <i>a.</i> belonging to the	Er ro ne ous, <i>a.</i> full of errors
A gree a ble, <i>a.</i> pleasing	Ex cu sa ble, <i>a.</i> pardonable
Al le vi ate, <i>v.</i> to ease	Ex pe ri ence, <i>n.</i> knowledge by practice
An ni hi late, <i>v.</i> to reduce to nothing	Fe lo ni ous, <i>a.</i> wicked, vile
An nu i ty, <i>n.</i> yearly allow-	Fu ne re al, <i>a.</i> suiting a funeral, dark, dismal
Ap pro pri ate, <i>v.</i> to consign to any particular use ; <i>a.</i> peculiar	Fu tu ri ty, <i>n.</i> time to come, a future state of being
Ap pre ci ate, [<i>ci</i> like she] <i>v.</i> to value, estimate	Gram ma ri an, <i>n.</i> one skilled in grammar
As so ci ate, [<i>ci</i> like she] <i>v.</i> to unite, accompany	Har mo ni ous, <i>a.</i> musical
Cen so ri ous, <i>a.</i> severe	He ro i cal, <i>a.</i> brave, spirited
Col le gi an, <i>n.</i> a member of college	His to ri an, <i>n.</i> a writer of history
Co me di an, <i>n.</i> an actor of comick parts, a player	Il le gal ly, <i>ad.</i> in a manner contrary to law [adorn
Com mo di ous, <i>a.</i> convenient, suitable	Il lu mi nate, <i>v.</i> to enlighten,
Com mu ni cate, <i>v.</i> to impart, reveal	Il lu sor y, <i>a.</i> deceiving [ent
Con ceit ed ness, <i>n.</i> pride	Im me di ate, <i>a.</i> instant, pres-
De ceit ful ness, <i>n.</i> tendency to deceive [ness	Im mu ta ble, <i>a.</i> unalterable, invariable
De light ful ness, <i>n.</i> pleasant-	Im pa tient ly, <i>ad.</i> uneasily
De plo ra ble, <i>a.</i> lamentable	Im pe ri al, <i>a.</i> royal, belonging to an emperor
De pre ci ate, [<i>ci</i> like she] <i>v.</i> to lessen in value	Im pe ri ous, <i>a.</i> haughty, arrogant, lordly
De si ra ble, <i>a.</i> pleasing, worthy of desire	Im pi e ty, <i>n.</i> wickedness, irreverence
De spi sa ble, <i>a.</i> mean, contemptible [ly	Im pla ca ble, <i>a.</i> malicious; constant in enmity
De spite ful ly, <i>ad.</i> malicious-	Im pu ri ty, <i>n.</i> foulness ; guilt
Dis grace ful ness, <i>n.</i> dishonour	In ca pa ble, <i>a.</i> unable, not fit
E lu ci date, <i>v.</i> to explain	In cu ra ble, <i>a.</i> hopeless, not to be cured
	In de cen cy, <i>n.</i> any thing contrary to good manners

¹ In de cent ly, <i>ad.</i> without decency	¹ Pro pri e ty, <i>n.</i> accuracy, justness ; exclusive right
In fe ri our, <i>n.</i> one in a lower rank ; <i>a.</i> lower in place	Re mu ner ate, <i>v.</i> to reward :
In ge ni ous, <i>a.</i> witty, inventive, acute	Sa lu bri ous, <i>a.</i> wholesome, healthful
In glo ri ous, <i>a.</i> void of honour, mean, base	Sa lu bri ty, <i>n.</i> wholesomeness
In hu man ly, <i>ad.</i> cruelly	Se cu ri ty, <i>n.</i> safety, protection
In ju ri ous, <i>a.</i> hurtful, unjust	So bri e ty, <i>n.</i> temperance, calmness
In te ri our, <i>a.</i> internal	So ci e ty, <i>n.</i> community, company, fraternity
In vi ting ly, <i>ad.</i> in a pleasing or enticing manner	Un change a ble, <i>a.</i> not to be changed
Ir ra di ate, <i>v.</i> to illuminate, brighten	Un du ti ful, <i>a.</i> disobedient
La bo ri ous, <i>a.</i> diligent in work, tiresome	Un ea si ness, <i>n.</i> trouble, perplexity
Li bra ri an, <i>n.</i> one who has the care of a library	Un ho li ness, <i>n.</i> impiety
Ma te ri al, <i>a.</i> consisting of matter, corporeal	Va ri e ty, <i>n.</i> change, mixture
Ma te ri als, <i>n.</i> the substance of which any thing is made	²
Ma tu ri ty, <i>n.</i> ripeness, completion	A bil i ty, <i>n.</i> power, capacity
Me lo di ous, <i>a.</i> harmonious, musical	A bun dant ly, <i>ad.</i> in plenty
Me mo ri al, <i>n.</i> a monument, something to preserve memory	A cad e my, <i>n.</i> a school of liberal arts and sciences
Mys te ri ous, <i>a.</i> that which is not easily understood	Ac ces si ble, <i>a.</i> that which may be approached
Neu tral i ty, <i>n.</i> a state of indifference [known	Ad min is ter, <i>v.</i> to give, to supply, to perform
No to ri ous, <i>a.</i> publicly	Ad mis si ble, <i>a.</i> that which may be admitted
Ob scu ri ty, <i>n.</i> darkness, unnoticed state	Ad ver si ty, <i>n.</i> misfortune
Ob tain a ble, <i>a.</i> that which may be obtained [rage	Af fec tion ate, <i>a.</i> fond, tender
Out rage ous ness, <i>n.</i> violence,	Af fin i ty, <i>n.</i> relation
Pre ca ri ous, <i>a.</i> uncertain	A gil i ty, <i>n.</i> activity
Pro pri e tor, <i>n.</i> a possessor in his own right	A lac ri ty, <i>n.</i> cheerfulness
	Am phib i ous, <i>a.</i> living in two elements [parts
	A nal y sis, <i>n.</i> separation of
	A nat o my, <i>n.</i> the art of dissection
	An tag o nist, <i>n.</i> an opponent
	A rith me tick, <i>n.</i> the science of computation

2	Ar til ler y, <i>n.</i> weapons for war, cannon	2	Con temp ti ble, <i>a.</i> base, deserving contempt
	As cen den cy, <i>n.</i> superiority		Con tin u al, <i>a.</i> incessant
	As sas si nate, <i>v.</i> to murder		Con tin u ance, <i>n.</i> duration
	Aux il ia ry, <i>a.</i> helping, aiding, assisting		De bil i tate, <i>v.</i> to weaken
	Bar bar i ty, <i>n.</i> cruelty		De liv er ance, <i>n.</i> freedom, rescue
	Be at i tude, <i>n.</i> felicity, happiness		De liv er er, <i>n.</i> one who delivers, a preserver
	Be nef i cence, <i>n.</i> generosity, active goodness		De liv er y, <i>n.</i> release
	Be nev o lence, <i>n.</i> kindness, good will, charity		De riv a tive, <i>a.</i> a word derived from another
	Be nev o lent, <i>a.</i> kind, good		Dex ter i ty, <i>n.</i> activity, skill
	Ca lam i ty, <i>n.</i> misfortune		Di am e ter, <i>n.</i> a line passing through the centre of a circle
	Ca lum ni ate, <i>v.</i> to slander		Di min u tive, <i>a.</i> small, little
	Ca pac i ty, [c like s] <i>n.</i> ability, sense, state, space, condition [very		Dis par age ment, <i>n.</i> a disgrace
	Cap tiv i ty, <i>n.</i> bondage, slavery		Di vin i ty, <i>n.</i> the Deity; the science of divine things
	Cer tif i cate, <i>n.</i> a testimony		Ef fec tu al, [t like tsh] <i>a.</i> powerful, efficacious, real
	Cir cum fer ence, <i>n.</i> limits of a circle		Em bar rass ment, <i>n.</i> perplexity, entanglement [ment
	Ci vil i ty, <i>n.</i> politeness		Em bel lish ment, <i>n.</i> ornament
	Co ag u late, <i>v.</i> to curdle, congeal		Em phat i cal, <i>a.</i> forcible
	Col lec tive ly, <i>ad.</i> in a body		En cour age ment, <i>n.</i> incitement, favour, support
	Com mem o rate, <i>v.</i> to preserve the memory, to celebrate		Equiv a lent, <i>a.</i> equal in value
	Com par i son, <i>n.</i> an estimate		E rad i cate, <i>v.</i> to root up
	Com pas sion ate, <i>a.</i> tender, merciful		E stab lish ment, <i>n.</i> settlement, fixed state [tion
	Com pat i ble, <i>a.</i> consistent		E ter ni ty, <i>n.</i> endless duration
	Com pet i tor, <i>n.</i> a rival, opponent		E vac u ate, <i>v.</i> to quit, to empty, to make void
	Con fed er ate, <i>v.</i> to unite, league		E van ge list, <i>n.</i> a writer or preacher of the gospel
	Con sid er ate, <i>a.</i> thoughtful		E vap o rate, <i>v.</i> to drive or fly away in vapours
	Con spic u ous, <i>a.</i> eminent		Ex ec u tor, <i>n.</i> one who performs the will of another
	Con spir a cy, <i>n.</i> a plot, lawless combination		Ex per i ment, <i>n.</i> trial of any thing
	Con tam i nate, <i>v.</i> to defile		

2

Ex em pli fy, *v.* to illustrate
 by example [largely]
Ex ten sive ly, *ad.* widely,
Ex trav a gance, *n.* waste
Ex trav a gant, *a.* wasteful
Ex trem i ty, *n.* remotest parts
Fa cil i tate, *v.* to make easy
Fa nat i cism, *n.* enthusiasm,
 religious phrensy
Fa tal i ty, *n.* a decree of fate
Fe lic i ty, [c like s] *n.* hap-
 piness
Fes tiv i ty, *n.* joyfulness,
 mirth [honesty]
Fi del i ty, *n.* faithfulness,
For get ful ness, [g hard] *n.*
 loss of memory, careless-
 ness [mony]
For mal i ty, *n.* form, cere-
Fra ter ni ty, *n.* brotherhood,
 society
Fru gal i ty, *n.* good husban-
 dry, thrift
Gen til i ty, *n.* elegance of
 behaviour, politeness
Hi lar i ty, *n.* merriment
Hu man i ty, *n.* benevolence;
 the nature of man
Hu mil i ty, *n.* submission,
 modesty
I den ti cal, *a.* the same
I den ti ty, *n.* sameness
Il lib er al, *a.* not generous
Il lit er ate, *a.* unlearned
Il lus tri ous, *a.* noble, eminent
Im mac u late, *a.* pure, spotless
Im men si ty, *n.* unbounded
 greatness, infinity
Im ped i ment, *n.* hinderance,
 obstruction
Im pen i tence, *n.* hardness
 of heart, continuance in
 evil courses

2

Im pen i tent, *a.* obdurate,
 void of repentance [folly]
Im per ti nence, *n.* intrusion,
Im pet u ous, [t like tsh] *a.*
 violent, vehement [ment]
Im pris on ment, *n.* confine-
In ac cu rate, *a.* not exact,
 not accurate
In ad e quate, *a.* defective
In an i mate, *a.* void of life,
 without animation
In clem en cy, *n.* severity,
 hardness, cruelty
In cred i ble, *a.* not to be
 credited
In def i nite, *a.* unlimited
In del i ble, *a.* not to be blot-
 ted out [cency]
In del i cate, *a.* without de-
In dem ni fy, *v.* to secure
 against loss or penalty
In dic a tive, *a.* showing, poin-
 ting out, affirming
In dif fer ent, *a.* unconcerned
In dus tri ous, *a.* diligent, la-
 borious [cable]
In el e gant, *a.* mean, despi-
In el o quent, *a.* not eloquent
In fal li ble, *a.* incapable of
 mistake, certain, true
In fin i tive, *a.* unlimited; a
 mood in grammar
In fin i ty, *n.* immensity,
 boundlessness [fair]
In gen u ous, *a.* open, candid,
In grat i tude, *n.* unthankful-
 ness
In hab it ant, *n.* one who
 dwells in a place
In her it ance, *n.* a patrimo-
 ny, a possession
In im i cal, *a.* hostile, con-
 trary, adverse

- ²
 In i q u i t o u s, *a.* unjust, wicked
 In i q u i t y, *n.* injustice, wickedness
 In i t i a t e, [in i s h e a t e] *v.* to admit, to instruct
 In s a n i t y, *n.* the state of being insane [ly, to instill
 In s i n u a t e, *v.* to hint artful.
 In t e g r i t y, *n.* honesty, parity of mind
 In t e l l i g e n c e, *n.* notice
 In t e l l i g e n t, *a.* knowing, skilful
 In t e m p e r a n c e, *n.* excess, want of moderation
 In t e m p e r a t e, *a.* immoderate, ungovernable, drunken
 In t e r p r e t e r, *n.* an explainer, a translator
 In t e r r o g a t e, *v.* to examine
 In t i m i d a t e, *v.* to make fearful, to frighten
 In v e s t i g a t e, *v.* to search out, explore
 In v e t e r a t e, *a.* obstinate, long established
 In v i g o r a t e, *v.* to strengthen, to animate
 In v i s i b l e, *a.* not to be seen, imperceptible
 I r r e g u l a r, *a.* deviating from rule, immethodical
 I r r e s o l u t e, *a.* wavering, unsettled, unsteady
 I t i n e r a n t, *a.* wandering, unsettled
 J u d i c i o u s l y, *ad.* wisely
 L i c e n t i o u s n e s s, *n.* a contempt of just restraint
 M a g n a n i m o u s, *a.* great in mind, brave, heroick
 M a g n i f i c e n c e, *n.* grandeur, splendour
²
 M a g n i f i c e n t, *a.* grand, splendid
 M a l e v o l e n c e, *n.* ill will, spite, hatred
 M a l e v o l e n t, *a.* ill disposed towards others
 M a l i c i o u s l y, *ad.* with an intention of mischief
 M a l i g n a n c y, *n.* malice, malevolence
 M e r i d i a n, *n.* a line drawn from north to south
 M i r a c u l o u s, *a.* wonderful, supernatural
 M i s m a n a g e m e n t, *n.* bad management, ill conduct
 M o r a l i t y, *n.* the doctrine of the duties of life
 M o r t a l i t y, *n.* human nature, death, havock
 N e c e s s i t y, *n.* poverty, want, compulsion
 N o b i l i t y, *n.* persons of high rank; dignity, fame
 N o n s e n s i c a l, *a.* unmeaning, foolish
 N u m e r i c a l, *a.* numeral, denoting number
 O b l i v i o n, *n.* forgetfulness
 O m n i p o t e n c e, *n.* almighty power
 O r i g i n a l, [g soft] *n.* first copy; *a.* primitive
 O r i g i n a t e, [g soft] *v.* to begin, to give rise to
 P a r t i c u l a r, *a.* singular, individual; *n.* a single instance or point
 P e n i n s u l a, [s like sh] *n.* a piece of land almost surrounded by water
 P e r c e p t i b l e, *a.* that which may be seen or perceived

² Per pet u al, [t lke tsh] <i>a.</i> continual	² Ri dic u lous, <i>a.</i> exciting laughter, odd, mean
Per plex i ty, <i>n.</i> difficulty	Se ren i ty, <i>n.</i> calmness
Per spic u ous, <i>a.</i> clear, plain	Se ver i ty, <i>n.</i> cruel treatment
Phil an thro py, <i>n.</i> love of mankind, humanity	Si mil i tude, <i>n.</i> comparison, likeness
Pi rat i cal, <i>a.</i> plundering	Sim plic i ty, [c like s] <i>n.</i> plainness, folly
Po et i cal, <i>a.</i> relating to po- etry [iticks	Sin cer i ty, <i>n.</i> purity of mind, honesty
Po lit i cal, <i>a.</i> relating to pol-	So lil o quy, <i>n.</i> a discourse made by one in solitude to himself [iness
Pos ter i ty, <i>n.</i> succeeding generations	Sta bil i ty, <i>n.</i> firmness, stead-
Prac ti tion er, <i>n.</i> one enga- ged in any art	Stu pid i ty, <i>n.</i> dullness, heav- iness of mind
Pre des ti nate, <i>v.</i> to decree beforehand	Sub lim i ty, <i>n.</i> loftiness, ex- cellence
Pre em i nence, <i>n.</i> superiority	Su per la tive, <i>a.</i> expressing the highest degree
Pre em i nent, <i>a.</i> excellent above others [delay	Sus cep ti ble, <i>a.</i> capable of admitting
Pro cras tin ate, <i>v.</i> to put off,	Ter res tri al, <i>a.</i> earthly
Pro fes sion al, <i>a.</i> relating to a profession [ment	Tran quil li ty, <i>n.</i> peace of mind, stillness
Pro fi cien cy, <i>n.</i> improve-	Ty ran ni cal, <i>a.</i> like a tyrant
Pro gres sive ly, <i>ad.</i> by a reg- ular course	U nan i mous, <i>a.</i> being of one mind [mean
Pro mis cu ous, <i>a.</i> mingled together [fortune	Un gen er ous, <i>a.</i> not liberal,
Pros per i ty, <i>n.</i> success, good	Un lim it ed, <i>a.</i> having no bounds [uncivil
Ra pid i ty, <i>n.</i> velocity, swift- ness	Un man ner ly, <i>ad.</i> ill-bred,
Re al i ty, <i>n.</i> truth, certainty	U til i ty, <i>n.</i> usefulness, profit
Re an i mate, <i>v.</i> to restore to life, to revive	Vi cin i ty, <i>n.</i> neighbourhood, nearness [olution
Re gen er ate, <i>v.</i> to renew, to produce anew	Vi cis si tude, <i>n.</i> change, rev-
Re pub li can, <i>n.</i> a friend to republican government ; <i>a.</i> placing the government in the people	³ Con for ma ble, <i>a.</i> agreeable
Re spec ta ble, <i>a.</i> deserving respect or regard	E nor mi ty, <i>n.</i> great wicked- ness
Re tal i ate, <i>v.</i> to repay, to make a return	In au di ble, <i>a.</i> not to be heard
	In cor po rate, <i>v.</i> to form in- to one body, to join

3

Sub or di nate, *a.* inferiour in order

Un for tu nate, [t like tsh] *a.* unprosperous, unlucky

4

Im par tial ly, *ad.* justly, without regard to party or interest

Hard heart ed ness, *n.* cruelty, want of tenderness

Re mark a ble, *a.* worthy of notice, odd, observable

5

Ac com mo date, *v.* to supply

Ac com plish ment, *n.* completion; embellishment, elegance [fession

Ac knowl edg ment, *n.* con-

A pol o gize, *v.* to plead for

A pol o gy, *n.* an excuse

As ton ish ment, *n.* amazement

As trol o gy, *n.* the art of foretelling by the stars

As tron o my, *n.* a science teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies

Au thor i ty, *n.* legal power

Bi o gra phy, *n.* history of lives

Chro nol o gy, *n.* the science of computing time

Com mod i ty, *n.* an article of traffick, goods, wares

Con sol i date, *v.* to harden

De spon den cy, *n.* despair

Dis con so late, *a.* melancholy, sad [frugality

E con o my, *n.* management,

E mol u ment, *n.* profit, gain

Em pov er ish, *v.* to make poor [ness

E qual i ty, *n.* evenness, like-

Ge o gra phy, *n.* a description of the earth

5

His tor i cal, *a.* pertaining to history

Hy poc ri sy, *n.* dissimulation

I dol a try, *n.* the worship of images

Im mod er ate, *a.* excessive, extravagant

Im mod es ty, *n.* want of modesty

Im pos si ble, *a.* that which cannot be done

Im prob a ble, *a.* unlikely

In com pe tent, *a.* inadequate, unsuitable [ness

In con stan cy, *n.* unsteady-

In sol ven cy, *n.* inability to pay debts

In tox i cate, *v.* to make drunk

Ma hog a ny, *n.* a valuable brown wood [number

Ma jor i ty, *n.* the greater

Me thod i cal, *a.* regular, exact [of a country

Me trop o lis, *n.* the chief city

Mi nor i ty, *n.* the smaller number; state of being under age

Mo not o ny, *n.* a want of variety in cadence

Or thog ra phy, *n.* the art or practice of spelling

Phe nom e non, *n.* an appearance in the works of nature

Phi los o pher, *n.* one who is skilled in philosophy

Phi los o phy, *n.* knowledge moral or natural

Prog nos ti cate, *a.* to foretell

Re spon si ble, *a.* answerable

Sy non y mous, *a.* of the same signification

Tau tol o gy, *n.* repetition of the same words

<p>⁵ The ology, <i>n.</i> the science of divinity</p>	<p>⁸ Recovery, <i>n.</i> restoration from sickness</p>
<p>Thermometer, <i>n.</i> an instru- ment for measuring the de- grees of heat and cold</p>	<p>^{oi} Embroidery, <i>n.</i> variegated needle-work</p>
<p>Typography, <i>n.</i> the art of printing</p>	<p>^{ou} Accountable, <i>a.</i> subject to an account</p>
<p>⁸ Accompany, <i>v.</i> to join with another</p>	<p>Undoubtedly, <i>ad.</i> without doubt, unquestionably</p>

SECTION LXXIII.

The wisdom of Providence displayed in the Seasons.

IN contemplating on the various scenes of life, the vicissitudes of the seasons, the perfect regularity, order, and harmony of nature, we cannot but be filled with wonder and admiration at the consummate wisdom and beneficence of the all-wise and gracious Creator. His consummate wisdom and goodness have made the various seasons of the year perfectly consonant to the refined feelings of man, and peculiarly adapted them to the universal preservation of nature.

Dreary winter is past ; its severe cold is mitigated ; the returning zephyrs dissolve the fleecy snow, and unlock the frozen streams, which overflow the extensive meadows, and enrich the teeming earth. At length, the rapid streams begin to glide gently within their banks ; the spacious meadows soon receive their usual verdure, and the whole face of nature assumes a cheerful aspect. By the refreshing showers, and vivifying power of the genial sun, we behold the rapid and amazing progress of vegetation.

What is more pleasing to the eye, or grateful to the imagination, than the agreeable and delightful return of spring ? The beauties of nature at once expel the gloomy cares of a dreary winter. The benign influence of the sun gives a brisk circulation to the animal fluids, and happily tends to promote the propagation of animated nature. In spring we behold the buds putting forth

their blossoms ; in summer we meet the charming prospect of enamelled fields, which promise a rich profusion of autumnal fruits.

These delightful scenes afford to man a pleasing anticipation of enjoying the bounties of Providence ; they cheer him in adversity, and support him under the various misfortunes incident to human life. In the spring, when we behold plants and flowers peeping out of the ground, reviving and flourishing at the approach of the vernal sun ; when we behold the seed, which the laborious husbandman casts into the earth, starting into life, and rising into beauty, from the remainder of that which perished in the preceding autumn, we are filled with the most pleasing sensations of the universal reanimation of nature.

The warm and invigorating sun produces myriads of insects, which have been lifeless through the hoary frosts of winter. The herds go forth to graze on the verdant plains. The numerous flocks quit their folds with their young, to feed on the distant mountains. The lark, with all the charming choir which nature wakes to cheerfulness and love, tune their melodious voices to hail the welcome return of spring. The busy bee flies over the fields, and extracts the liquid sweets from every flower.

How pleasing ! how wonderful ! how delightful are the scenes presented to our view ! The spring of the year is so eminently emblematical of that grand and universal life-giving spring, which shall commence at the final consummation of all things. May its beauties therefore be a constant stimulus to those superiour regions of being, where the truly virtuous shall then enter, and forever enjoy an unfading and eternal spring.

SECTION LXXIV.

Advice to Youth, on decent Behaviour.

As happiness, honour and virtue, are absolutely necessary to gain you the esteem and admiration of mankind, politeness and good breeding are equally necessary to make you agreeable in conversation and common life.

Awkwardness can proceed but from two causes ; ei-

ther from not having kept good company, or from not having attended to it. Attention is absolutely necessary for improving in behaviour as indeed it is for every thing else.

Good breeding does not consist in low bows, and formal ceremonies ; but in an easy, civil and respectful behaviour to every person, particularly to the aged, and to strangers.

There is a difference between modesty and bashfulness. Modesty is the characteristick of an amiable mind ; bashfulness discovers a degree of meanness. Nothing is more sure to sink a young man into low company, than bashfulness.

If he thinks he shall not please, he most surely will not. Vice and ignorance are the only things we ought to be ashamed of ; while we keep clear of them, we may venture any where without fear or concern.

Always regard what is said to you by those who are your superiours, either in age or learning ; and reply, if necessary, with respectful modesty. Never slight their advice, but let your looks and deportment indicate your intention to endeavour to profit by their instructions.

When any person speaks to you, or you to him, on any occasion, look him in the face with modesty and attention ; and begin not to answer before he has done speaking ; and then answer respectfully, and with the face turned towards him ; for to reply with the face another way, indicates awkwardness and disrespect.

Be not forward in speaking, when strangers or those who are your acquaintance, come into the presence of your parents or superiours ; but wait until they have spoken ; and let modesty and decency govern your words and deportment.

Never attempt to tell a story, with which you are not well acquainted ; nor fatigue your hearers with relating little trifling circumstances. Relate the principal points with clearness and precision, and you will be heard with pleasure.

Carefully observe whether the person with whom you are discoursing, be pleased with your conversation or

not ; for if he appears to hear you with indifference, you had much better be silent, and not try to detain him in order to be heard.

Be studiously careful not to deserve the character of a great talker ; for incessant talkers are very disagreeable companions. The greatest wisdom of speech is to know when, and what, and where to speak ; the time, matter and manner ; the next to it, is silence.

Avoid disputes as much as possible ; and never contradict, nor oppose the opinion of another, but with great modesty. A modest person seldom fails of gaining the good will of those with whom he converses : whereas, those who contradict, and appear dogmatical upon all occasions, will surely procure disgust.

Carefully avoid whispering, when you are in company ; it is a mark of ill breeding, and seems to insinuate that the persons whom you wish should not hear, are unworthy of your confidence, or it induces them to suppose that you are speaking improperly of them.

When you are in company with a stranger, never begin to question him about his name, his place of residence, and his business. This impudent curiosity is the height of ill manners.

Some persons apologize, in a good natured manner, for their inquisitiveness ; by an " If I may be so bold : " " If I may take the liberty ; " or, " Pray sir excuse my freedom." These attempts to excuse one's self, imply that a man thinks himself an impudent fellow, and if he does not, other people think he is, and treat him as such.

Frequent and loud laughter, is the characteristick of folly and ill manners ; it is the manner in which silly people express their joy at silly things.

Whistling in company, humming a tune, drumming with the fingers, and making a noise with the feet, are all breaches of good manners, and indications of contempt for the persons present.

Nothing is more common, although disgusting, than to see persons of all ranks and degrees, criticise on the dress and general deportment of their departed guests : and often ridicule and condemn those things behind

their backs, which to their faces, they approved and applauded.

Let me entreat you never to make your friends appear in a disadvantageous light ; but on the contrary, extol the perfections and accomplishments they possess, and cast a veil over their defects.

Above all, adhere to morals and religion with immoveable firmness. Whatever effect outward show and accomplishments may have, in recommending a man to others, none but the *good* are really happy in themselves.

SECTION LXXV.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

1	1
Ac cla ma tion, <i>n.</i> a shout of applause [cusing	Com pen sa tion, <i>n.</i> recompense
Ac cu sa tion, <i>n.</i> the act of accusing	Com pu ta tion, <i>n.</i> calculation
Ad mi ra tion, <i>n.</i> the act of admiring [ship	Con dem na tion, <i>n.</i> sentence of punishment
Ad o ra tion, <i>n.</i> divine worship	Con gre ga tion, <i>n.</i> an assembly, a collection
Ad van ta geous, <i>a.</i> profitable	Con so la tion, <i>n.</i> comfort
Af fec ta tion, <i>n.</i> an artificial appearance	Con stel la tion, <i>n.</i> a cluster of fixed stars
Af fi da vit, <i>n.</i> a declaration upon oath [anger	Con ster na tion, <i>n.</i> fear, astonishment, wonder, dread
Ag gra va tion, <i>n.</i> exciting to anger	Con sti tu tion, <i>n.</i> a law, decree, form of government ; the frame of body or mind
Al ter a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of changing	Con tem pla tion, <i>n.</i> meditation, study
An i ma tion, <i>n.</i> the act of enlivening	Con tri bu tion, <i>n.</i> the act of contributing [discourse
An te ce dent, <i>n.</i> that which goes before	Con ver sa tion, <i>n.</i> familiar conversation
Ap pel la tion, <i>n.</i> a name, title	Cor po ra tion, <i>n.</i> a body corporate, a body politic
Ap pli ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of applying [approving	Cul ti va tion, <i>n.</i> improvement
Ap pre ba tion, <i>n.</i> the act of approving	Dec la ma tion, <i>n.</i> a discourse, speech, harangue
Ar bi tra tion, <i>n.</i> a decision	Dec la ra tion, <i>n.</i> affirmation, publication [dress
Cal cu la tion, <i>n.</i> computation, reckoning	Dec o ra tion, <i>n.</i> ornament,
Cel o bra tion, <i>n.</i> a solemn performance, remembrance	
Com men da tion, <i>n.</i> praise	

¹ Des o la tion, <i>n.</i> destruction	¹ In ti ma tion, <i>n.</i> a hint, indi- rect declaration
Dis a gree ment, <i>n.</i> difference	In un da tion, <i>n.</i> an overflow of water, a deluge
Dis so lu tion, <i>n.</i> dissolving, ruin	In vi ta tion, <i>n.</i> the act of in- viting, a bidding
Ef fi ca cious, <i>a.</i> powerful	In vo ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of calling upon by prayer
El e va tion, <i>n.</i> a raising up, exaltation, height [speech	I am en ta tion, <i>n.</i> an expres- sion of sorrow
El o cu tion, <i>n.</i> fluency of	Leg is la tion, [g soft] <i>n.</i> the act of giving or passing laws
Em i gra tion, <i>n.</i> a change of habitation or place	Lib er a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of setting free
En ter tain ment, <i>n.</i> treat- ment, reception, amusement	Lit er a ti, <i>n.</i> the learned
Ex hor ta tion, <i>n.</i> an incite- ment to good	Me di a tor, <i>n.</i> an interces- sor, an adviser
Ex pec ta tion, <i>n.</i> the act or state of expecting [tion	Med i ta tion, <i>n.</i> deep thought, contemplation
Ex pla na tion, <i>n.</i> interpreta-	Mis be hav iour, <i>n.</i> ill conduct
Gen er a tion, <i>n.</i> an age, a race, family, production	Mod er a tion, <i>n.</i> calmness of mind, mildness
Hab i ta tion, <i>n.</i> a place of abode, dwelling	Nav i ga tion, <i>n.</i> the act of passing by water
Hes i ta tion, <i>n.</i> a stop in speech, doubt	Nom i na tion, <i>n.</i> a naming, the power of appointing
Im i ta tion, <i>n.</i> an attempt to resemble	Nu mer a tion, <i>n.</i> the art of numbering [ment, bond
Im pre ca tion, <i>n.</i> an invoca- tion of evil, a curse	Ob li ga tion, <i>n.</i> an engage-
In cli na tion, <i>n.</i> tendency to- wards any point, affection	Ob ser va tion, <i>n.</i> a remark, the act of observing
In de co rum, <i>n.</i> indecency	Oc cu pa tion, <i>n.</i> employ- ment, business
In di ca tion, <i>n.</i> a mark or sign, token	Op er a tion, <i>n.</i> action, ef- fect, agency [daining
In dig na tion, <i>n.</i> anger mix- ed with contempt	Or di na tion, <i>n.</i> the act of or-
In flam ma tion, <i>n.</i> an inflam- ed state, heat, swelling	Os ten ta tious, <i>a.</i> boastful, vain, proud
In for ma tion, <i>n.</i> intelligence given, notice, instruction	Per se cu tion, <i>n.</i> the act of persecuting [sweating
In spi ra tion, <i>n.</i> divine wis- dom; the act of drawing in the breath	Per spi ra tion, <i>n.</i> the act of
In sti tu tion, <i>n.</i> an establish- ment, a law	Pop u la tion, <i>n.</i> the number of inhabitants

1

- Prep a ra tion, n.** a making ready for some purpose
Pres er va tion, n. the act of preserving
Proc la ma tion, n. a publication by authority, notice
Pub li ca tion, n. the act of publishing [diversion
Rec re a tion, n. amusement,
Ref or ma tion, n. a change from worse to better
Reg u la tion, n. method, rule
Rep u ta tion, n. honour, credit
Res o lu tion, n. fixed determination, constancy
Res pi ra tion, n. the act of breathing [restoring
Res ti tu tion, n. the act of
Rev o lu tion, n. a returning motion; a change of government in a state or country
Sal u ta tion, n. the act of saluting [disjunction
Sep a ra tion, n. a parting,
Stip u la tion, n. a bargain
Su per vi sor, n. an overseer, an inspector [end
Ter mi na tion, n. conclusion,
Trib u la tion, n. vexation, distress
Un der ta king, n. enterprise, engagement [ation
Va ri a tion, n. change, deviation
Ven er a tion, n. reverent regard, awful respect

2

- Ap pre hen sion, n.** fear
Ar ti fi cial, a. made by art
Ben e dic tion, n. blessing
Ben e fac tor, n. one who does acts of kindness
Ben e fi cial, a. advantageous, profitable, useful

2

- Com po si tion, n.** a mixture; a written work
Com pre hen sive, a. having the power to understand; comprising much
Def i ni tion, n. description
Dis ad van tage, n. loss, injury
Dis con ten ted, a. uneasy
Dis con tin ue, v. to leave off
Dis in her it, v. to deprive of inheritance [dency
Dis po si tion, n. temper; tendency
Er u di tion, n. learning, instruction
Ev er las ting, a. perpetual, lasting without end [tive
Ex pe di tious, a. quick, accurate
Im per fec tion, n. a defect, failure, fault [regard
In at ten tion, n. neglect, disinattention
In at ten tive, a. careless, negligent
In con sis tent, a. incompatible, absurd, contrary [ly
In cor rect ly, ad. inaccurately
In cor rup tion, n. a state of purity
In de pen dence, n. freedom, exemption from control
In de pen dent, a. free, not subject to control
In dis tinct ly, ad. confusedly
In of fen sive, a. harmless
In sur rec tion, n. rebellion, a seditious rising
In ter ces sion, n. mediation
In ter ces sor, n. a mediator
In ter mis sion, n. a pause, a cessation for a time
In ter rup tion, n. obstruction, hinderance, stop
In ter sec tion, n. a point where lines cross each other

² In tro duc tion, <i>n.</i> the act of conducting to, a preface	² Pol i ti cian, <i>n.</i> one who is skilled in politicks [rious
Mal e fac tor, <i>n.</i> a criminal	Prej u di cial, <i>a.</i> hurtful, inju-
Man u mis sion, <i>n.</i> the act of freeing slaves, freedom	Pres i den tial, <i>a.</i> pertaining to a president
Math e mat icks, <i>n.</i> the science of number and measure	Prov i den tial, <i>a.</i> effected by providence
Mem o ran dum, <i>n.</i> a note to help the memory	Rec ollec tion, <i>n.</i> recovery of thoughts, memory [peating
Non ex is tence, <i>n.</i> state of not existing	Rep e ti tion, <i>n.</i> the act of re-
Not with stand ing, <i>conj.</i> nevertheless, in spite of	Res ur rec tion, <i>n.</i> revival from the dead
Om ni pres ence, <i>n.</i> the quality of being every where present [every place	Sat is fac tion, <i>n.</i> the state of being satisfied
Om ni pres ent, <i>a.</i> present in	Un der stand ing, <i>n.</i> intellectual powers, skill
Op po si tion, <i>n.</i> resistance, a party opposing	Un suc cess ful, <i>a.</i> unlucky, not successful
O ver val ue, <i>v.</i> to rate at too high a price	⁵ Cor res pon dence, <i>n.</i> intercourse, engagement
Per ad ven ture, [t like tsh] <i>ad.</i> perhaps	Pa tri ot ick, <i>a.</i> having patriotism, noble

SECTION LXXVI.

Writing.

WRITING is that art which enables us to express our ideas by letters. It may be considered as the parent of numberless improvements, and as one of the highest ornaments of social life.

It affords us the means of preserving the fruits of our mental investigations ; and has presented us with innumerable lessons of instruction from the ancient narrations of history.

To enumerate all the advantages derived from alphabetical writing, would be to range a boundless field of observation, and to trace the progress of improvements from the first use of letters to the present period.

The benefits conferred on mankind by this art, cannot be too highly appreciated ; since from the simple process of writing, we can give a faithful representation

of our thoughts and sentiments, which we can wrap up and transmit to other parts of the world : and by this kind of communication, keep up a social intercourse with our most distant friends.

The rudiments of the art of writing are very simple. Its advancement to its present state of improvement, slow and gradual. In the first use of visible language, marks were used as signs of things ; and we can trace it through all its stages, from the simple picture, to the arbitrary work for the elements of sound.

The writing of antiquity, was a species of engraving. Pillars and tables of stone were first used for this purpose, and afterwards plates of the softer metals, such as lead ; or tables of wax, and skins of parchment. A polished point of iron, called the *stylus*, was used to scratch letters on the wax ; but the writing on parchment was performed with pen and ink.

In noticing the various methods of writing which have prevailed in different nations, we find that it has been customary for some people to begin their lines at the right hand side of the page, and write towards the left : others have extended their lines from the top to the bottom, in a perpendicular manner.

The former was the method pursued by the Hebrews, Phenicians, and Arabians ; and the latter custom still prevails with the Chinese. But in modern times, the most prevalent method is to write from left to right, as practised by all the civilized nations in Europe and America.



SECTION LXXVII.

On saying too much.

THE art of holding the tongue, is quite as necessary as the art of speaking ; and in some instances, it is even more difficult to learn.

In a biographical notice of a celebrated speaker in the British House of Commons, it is remarked, that "*he never said too much.*" This is, in truth, a rare commendation of a publick speaker.

One who without circumlocution or parade, comes to the matter in hand at once, and pertinaciously adheres to it throughout—who seizes on the strong points in the argument, and sets them to view in the clearest light—who says all that is proper, and nothing more—whose every sentence strikes home, and who remembers “to leave off when he has done :” such a publick speaker, whether in the hall of legislation, in the pulpit, or at the bar, will never tire his hearers.

Man, or even Woman, when enjoying the freedom of the tongue, and gifted with the faculty of using it fluently, is more apt to say too much than too little.

When a room full of ladies are all speaking at the same instant, only with this difference, that some tune their voices higher, and some lower—it is pretty clear that they say too much. But this is tender ground, on which I would tread lightly

They who expect to be listened to by every body, but are unwilling themselves to listen to any body—who will hold you by the sleeve or button if you attempt to escape them, and din you the harder, the more you show signs of weariness ; this tribe of talkers, as all but themselves will readily admit, say too much.

Persons who have wit, or who think they have it, are in particular hazard of saying too much. It is one of the hardest things in the world to make a temperate use of real, or of self-supposed wit ; and more particularly of the talent for raillery. And hence, many a one, not ill-natured, and meaning nothing more than to show off his wit, multiplies enemies, and sometimes wounds his best friends. To make use of a line in one of Crabbe’s poems,
“ He kindles anger by untimely jokes.”

They who talk merely with intent to shine in company, or for the sake of showing off to advantage their own parts and learning, always say too much.

The fond *pair*, who entertain their visitants by the hour, with setting forth the excellent qualities or smart sayings of their own children, or with ridiculous details of the rare conjugal affection that subsists between themselves—say too much.

Those who are inordinately fond of speaking in the first person—*I myself*—it is more than an even chance that they will say too much.

When a young man whose stock is small, is more eager to expend it in talking, than to increase it by patient listening, he is very apt to say too much.

Old men are prone to say too much, when, getting into the *preterpluperfect* tense, they represent the former days as every way better than these : as if the human family, notwithstanding the perpetual accumulation of experience, were perpetually retrograding instead of advancing.

It is seldom that men do not say too much, in their convivial moments. It is then that they are peculiarly apt to say something which they are sorry for on the morrow ; for “ when wine is in, discretion is out.”

I will conclude with a caution.—Let not him that talketh not, despise him that talketh. There have been some wights of the human family, both male and female, that have obtained the reputation of abilities and wisdom by their grave taciturnity—every body thinking that they could say a great deal if they would—when, in sober truth, their habitual silence was owing rather to dearth of ideas or to dulness.

To be humdrum in company, is as wide from the true mark, as to be garrulous.



SECTION LXXVIII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the second.

A gree a ble ness, *n.* the quality of pleasing [take

Er ro ne ous ly, *ad.* by mis-

Har mo ni ous ly, *ad.* musically

He ro i cal ly, *ad.* courageously, bravely, boldly

Im me di ate ly, *ad.* instantly, at the present time

In ge ni ous ly, *ad.* wittily

In nu mer a ble, *a.* not to be numbered

In va ri a ble, *a.* unchangeable, constant [bly

In va ri a bly, *ad.* unchangea-

In vi o la ble, *a.* not to be broken or profaned

Un rea son a ble, *a.* unjust, not agreeable to reason

2
Af fec tion ate ly, *ad.* fondly

Con fed er a cy, *n.* a league, bond, union.

2

Con sid er a ble, *a.* worthy of regard, important [ness

Con temp ti ble ness, *n.* vile-

Con spic u ous ness, *n.* clear-ness, fame, renown [pause

Con tin u al ly, *ad.* without

De ter min ate ly, *ad.* reso-lutely

Em phat i cal ly, *ad.* forcibly

Ex cep tion a ble, *a.* liable to some objection

Ex trav a gant ly, *ad.* wasteful-ly, in an unreasonable degree

Gram mat i cal ly, *ad.* accord-ing to the rules of grammar

Il lus tri ous ness, *n.* grand-eur, eminence

Im pen i tent ly, *ad.* without repentance

Im per ish a ble, *a.* not liable to decay or perish

Im prac ti cable, *a.* unattain-able, impossible

In ac cu ra cy, *n.* a defect, want of exactness

In ap pli cable, *a.* that cannot be applied

In def i nite ly, *ad.* in an un-limited manner [caey

In del i ca cy, *n.* want of deli-

In dus tri ous ly, *ad.* diligently

In ev i ta ble, *a.* unavoidable

In gen u ous ly, *ad.* openly, candidly, freely

In im i ta ble, *a.* not to be im-itated or copied, very fine

In sep a ra ble, *a.* united so as not to be parted

In suf fer a ble, *a.* intolerable, detestable

In tel li gi ble, *a.* easily un-derstood [plainly

In tel li gi bly, *ad.* clearly,

2

In tem per ate ly, *ad.* exces-sively

In ten tion al ly, *ad.* by de-sign, with fixed choice

In val u a ble, *a.* very valua-ble, inestimable

Ir reg u lar ly, *ad.* in an ir-regular manner

Mag nan i mous ly, *ad.* brave-ly, courageously

Mag nif i cent ly, *ad.* pom-pously, splendidly

Ma jes ti cal ly, *ad.* with dig-nity, with grandeur [will

Ma lev o lent ly, *ad.* with ill

Par tic u lar ly, *ad.* distinctly, singly

Per pet u al ly, [t like tsh] *ad.* continually [introductory

Pre lim i na ry, *a.* previous,

Pre sump tu ous ly, [t like tsh] *ad.* haughtily, proudly

Pre sump tu ous ness, [t like tsh] *n.* rashness, excess of confidence

Pro mis cu ous ly, *ad.* indis-criminately, confusedly

Re pub li can ism, *n.* attach-ment to a republican gov-ernment

Un char i ta ble, *a.* unkind, having no charity

3

Un al ter a ble, *a.* incapable of being altered

5

A bom i na ble, *a.* hateful, de-testable

De pos i tor y, *n.* a place where things are lodged

Dis hon our a ble, *a.* shame-ful, reproachful [history

His tor i cal ly, *ad.* by way of

Im mod er ate ly, *ad.* in an excessive degree
 In com pe ten cy, *n.* inability
 In com pe tent ly, *ad.* unsuitably
 In hos pi ta ble, *a.* unfeeling, unkind to strangers
 In tol er a ble, *a.* insufferable, very bad, vile

In vol un ta ry, *a.* not done willingly
 Me thod i cal ly, *ad.* according to method, exactly
 Un prof i ta ble, *a.* useless, vain
 Un com for ta ble, *a.* miserable, dismal, gloomy

SECTION LXXIX.

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

As si du i ty, *n.* diligence
 Cer e mo ni al, *a.* formal, observant of old forms
 Con sti tu tion al, *a.* legal, consistent with the constitution
 Dis a gree a ble, *a.* unpleasant
 Ex com mu ni cate, *v.* to exclude, expel, put out [cutes
 Ex e cu tion er, *n.* he that exe-
 Im ma te ri al, *a.* unimportant
 Im ma tu ri ty, *n.* unripeness
 Im me mo ri al, *a.* past the time of memory
 Im pro pri e ty, *n.* unfitness
 In com mo di ous, *a.* inconvenient, unsuitable
 In con cei va ble, *a.* incomprehensible
 In cre du li ty, *n.* hardness of belief [excused
 In ex cu sa ble, *a.* not to be
 In ex pe ri ence, *n.* want of experimental knowledge
 In ge nu i ty, *n.* wit, genius, acuteness [cal
 Un har mo ni ous, *a.* unmusical
 In stan ta ne ous, *a.* done in an instant, immediate

In sup por ta ble, *a.* not to be endured
 Ir re du ci ble, *a.* that which cannot be reduced
 Mat ri mo ni al, *a.* nuptial, pertaining to marriage
 Mer i to ri ous, *a.* deserving of reward or honour
 Mis cel la ne ous, *a.* mingled, composed of various kinds
 Op por tu ni ty, *n.* a fit place, time, convenience
 Pat ri mo ni al, *a.* derived by inheritance [plainness
 Per spi cu i ty, *n.* clearness
 Rev o lu tion ist, *n.* one engaged in a revolution [plus
 Super flu i ty, *n.* excess, over-
 Affa bil i ty, *n.* civility
 An ni ver sa ry, *n.* a yearly festival [round
 Cir cum nav i gate, *v.* to sail
 Com pre hen sive ness, *n.* the quality of containing much in few words
 Dis a bil i ty, *n.* weakness, want of power [ing
 Du ra bil i ty, *n.* power of last-

2

Ev angel i cal, *a.* agreeable to gospel, divine

Ge ne al o gy, *n.* history of family descendants

Gen er al i ty, *n.* the main body, most part

Hos pi tal i ty, *n.* liberality in entertainments; the practice of entertaining strangers

Hyp o crit i cal, *a.* insincere, false, dissembling

Im mo ral i ty, *n.* want of virtue [from death

Im mor tal i ty, *n.* exemption

Im per cep ti ble, *a.* not to be perceived

In a bil i ty, *n.* want of power, weakness

In ac tiv i ty, *n.* idleness

In com bus ti ble, *a.* not to be consumed by fire

In com pas sion ate, *a.* void of pity, cruel

In com pat i ble, *a.* inconsistent [thoughtless

In con sid er ate, *a.* careless,

In con sis ten cy, *a.* disagreement, absurdity, contradiction [ly

In con sis tent ly, *ad.* absurd.

In dis crim i nate, *a.* undistinguished, confused

In dis pen sa ble, *a.* necessary, not to be spared

In di vis i ble, *a.* that which cannot be divided

In effec tu al, [t like tsh] *a.* without power, weak

In ex pres si ble, *a.* not to be described, unutterable

In hu man i ty, *n.* cruelty, barbarity

2

In of fen sive ly, *ad.* without harm

In sig nif i cance, *n.* unimportance, want of meaning

In sig nif i cant, *a.* unimportant

In tel lec tu al, [t like tsh] *a.* relating to the understanding

In tre pid i ty, *n.* fearlessness, courage, bravery

In tro duc tor y, *a.* previous, preparatory to something else

Ir re sis ti ble, *a.* that which cannot be resisted

Lib er al i ty, *n.* generosity, kindness

Mag na nim i ty, *n.* greatness of mind, bravery

Min er al o gy, *n.* the doctrine of minerals [spelled

Or tho graph i cal, *a.* rightly

Per pen dic u lar, *n.* anything directly upright [of right

Plau si bil i ty, *n.* appearance

Pop u lar i ty, *n.* the favour or love of the people

Pos si bil i ty, *n.* the state of being possible

Prob a bil i ty, *n.* likelihood

Prod i gal i ty, *n.* extravagance, waste

Punc tu al i ty, [t like tsh] *n.* exactness, nicety

Reg u lar i ty, *n.* order, method, exactness

Rep re sent a tive, *n.* a substitute in power, a deputy

Sen si bil i ty, *n.* quickness of sensation

Sim i lar i ty, *n.* likeness, resemblance

Su per ex cel lent, *a.* uncommonly excellent

<p>2 Su per nat u ral, [t like tsh] a. above the powers of nature</p>	<p>5 Ec o nom i cal, a. saving, prudent, frugal</p>
<p>[ly Un ex pec ted ly, ad. sudden- U ni ver si ty, n. a general school of liberal arts</p>	<p>Et y mol o gy, n. the derivation of words Gen er os i ty, n. liberality</p>
<p>3 In con for mi ty, n. incompliance</p>	<p>Im me thod i cal, a. irregular, confused In e qual i ty, n. unevenness</p>
<p>U ni for mi ty, n. sameness, resemblance</p>	<p>Lex i cog ra pher, n. writer of a dictionary Trig o nom e try, n. the art of measuring triangles</p>
<p>5 An i mos i ty, n. hatred Ar is toc ra cy, n. a government by nobles</p>	<p>6 [removed Ir re move a ble, a. not to be oi</p>
<p>Cu ri os i ty, n. niceness, inquisitiveness</p>	<p>Un a void a ble, a. inevitable, not to be shunned</p>

SECTION LXXX.

What is Time ?

I ask'd an aged man, a man of cares,
Wrinkled and curv'd, and white with hoary hairs,
"Time is the warp of life," he said—"O tell
The young, the fair, the gay, to weave it well."

I ask'd the ancient, venerable dead,
Sages who wrote, and warriors who bled :
From the cold grave a hollow murmur flow'd,
"Time sow'd the seeds we reap in this abode."

I ask'd a dying sinner, ere the stroke
Of ruthless death, life's golden bowl had broke,
I ask'd him what is time—"Time," he replied,
"I've lost it, ah ! the treasure ;" and he died.

I ask'd the golden sun and silver spheres,
Those bright chronometers of days and years,
They answer'd, "Time is but a meteor's glare,"
And bade me for eternity prepare.

I ask'd the seasons in their annual round,
Which beautify or desolate the ground ;
And *they* replied, (no oracle more wise,)
"'Tis folly's blank, and wisdom's highest prize."

Of things inanimate, my dial I
 Consulted, and *it* made me this reply—
 "Time is the season fair, of living well,
 The path to glory, or the path to hell."

I ask'd the Bible, and methinks it said,
 "Time is the present hour, the past is fled;
 Live—live to day! to-morrow never yet
 On any human being rose or set."



SECTION LXXXI.

Youth.

WHAT is youth like? 'tis like a flower
 That opens to the morning sun,
 That's lovely to the eye an hour,
 When lo, its blushing beauty's gone.

'Tis like a dream, when fancy reigns,
 And spreads her airy mantle round,
 Imagination rules the brains,
 And judgement lies in sleep profound.

'Tis like a fragile bark when tost,
 High bounding o'er the restless wave,
 That's in a moment wreck'd and lost
 Forever in a watery grave.

'Tis like the spring when verdure yields
 A pleasing prospect to the eye,
 When vestments, through a thousand fields,
 Lose, by summer suns, their die.

'Tis like the infant ice laid o'er
 The peaceful bosom of the lake,
 Where boys, adventurous from the shore,
 Their sudden, woful exit make.

'Tis like a faithless promise' lure,
 Which prospect paints to fancy's eye,
 And renders disappointment sure,
 Which leaves the lamp of hope to die.

'Tis like the falling snow, you've seen
 Descending from its frozen store,

When driven on the running stream,
It disappears, is seen no more.

'Tis like those varying colours bright,
Reflected from an ev'ning cloud,
Which, fading at the approach of night,
Are mantled in a murky shroud.



SECTION LXXXII.

Night.

THE sun goes down, he sinks in western skies,
Darkness prevails, and now the twilight dies.
Now twinkling stars unmeasur'd space look through,
Our thoughts invite beyond the ethereal blue.

The silver moon, from ocean's rolling tide,
Comes forth to rule, extends her sceptre wide ;
O'er forests, hills and dales, her placid ray
Delights to wander till returning day.

Well, I remember, when in tender years,
My ev'ning walks, quite free from worldly cares,
With pleasure I beheld with eager eye,
Those gems of light revolving through the sky.

By the kind moon's most calm, unclouded light,
I walk'd o'er brooks and rivulets by night ;
Her mild, her placid face I oft have seen
Well pleas'd reflected from the gurgling stream.

But night's the time for rest and calm repose,
When cares subside, and toil and labour close ;
When sleep his dreamless curtain spreads around,
And locks us fast in thoughtlessness profound.

Such may be death, when life's short race is run,
Its hours past, and sinks its ev'ning sun ;
No twinkling star shall light the silent tomb,
Nor moon's soft beam disturb the dreary gloom.

As we retire to sleep, in hope to rise,
When Sol's bright beams shall blush in eastern skies,
Immortal hope shall cheer our latest breath,
Expecting day beyond the night of death.

SECTION LXXXIII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the fourth.

Ab bre vi a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of shortening	Grat i fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> pleasure, delight, reward
A bom i na tion, <i>n.</i> hatred, pollution	Hu mil i a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of humility
Ac com mo da tion, <i>n.</i> convenience	Il lu mi na tion, <i>n.</i> a giving light, brightness
Ad min is tra tion, <i>n.</i> the act of administering	Im ag in a tion, [g soft] <i>n.</i> fancy, idea, notion
Ad min is tra tor, <i>n.</i> a man that administers	In oc u la tion, <i>n.</i> the act of inoculating or grafting
Ad min is tra trix, <i>n.</i> a woman that administers	In ter pre ta tion, <i>n.</i> an explanation
Al le vi a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of making light	In ter ro ga tion, <i>n.</i> a question put; a point marked thus(?)
Ap pro pri a tion, <i>n.</i> application to some particular use	In tox i ca tion, <i>n.</i> drunkenness [tion]
Ar tic u la tion, <i>n.</i> the act of forming words	In ves ti ga tion, <i>n.</i> examination
Ca lum ni a tion, <i>n.</i> a false report, slander	Ir ra di a tion, <i>n.</i> an enlightening
Civ il i za tion, <i>n.</i> the state of being civilized, politeness	Jus ti fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> vindication, defence
Clar i fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of making clear	Man i fes ta tion, <i>n.</i> a discovery, a publication
Co ag u la tion, <i>n.</i> the act of, or body formed by curdling	Mis ap pli ca tion, <i>n.</i> application to a wrong purpose
Con fed er a tion, <i>n.</i> close alliance, league	Mod i fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of modifying
Con sid er a tion, <i>n.</i> serious thought, regard, prudence	Mor ti fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> putrefaction, gangrene
De ter mi na tion, <i>n.</i> conclusion, resolution, decision	Mul ti pli ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of multiplying
Dis ap pro ba tion, <i>n.</i> censure, condemnation	No ti fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of making known
Ed i fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> improvement, instruction	Pre des ti na tion, <i>n.</i> preordination, a fatal decree
E lu ci da tion, <i>n.</i> explanation	Pro cras ti na tion, <i>n.</i> a delay, stop
E nu mer a tion, <i>n.</i> the act of numbering or counting over	Prog nos ti ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of foretelling
For ti fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> a place built for defence	Pu ri fi ca tion, <i>n.</i> the act of making pure

¹ Qual i fi ca tion , <i>n.</i> an accomplishment	¹ Sanc ti fi ca tion , <i>n.</i> the act of making holy
Rat i fi ca tion , <i>n.</i> confirmation	Sig ni fi ca tion , <i>n.</i> a meaning by signs or words
Rec om men da tion , <i>n.</i> the act of recommending	Sub or di na tion , <i>n.</i> the state of being inferiour [of form
Re gen er a tion , <i>n.</i> the new birth, birth by grace	Trans fig u ra tion , <i>n.</i> a change
Re mu ner a tion , <i>n.</i> a reward	² Math e ma ti cian , <i>n.</i> one vers-ed in mathematicks [take
Rep re sen ta tion , <i>n.</i> likeness, description	Mis ap pre hen sion , <i>n.</i> mis-
Re tal i a tion , <i>n.</i> return of like for like	Mis un der stand ing , <i>n.</i> misconception, error.



SECTION LXXXIV.

Words of six, seven, and eight syllables ; in which the accented syllables are defined by the figures being placed over them.

¹ Dis a gree a ble ness , <i>n.</i> offensiveness, unpleasantness	² In de ter min a ble , <i>a.</i> not to be fixed, not to be defined
In com mo di ous ness , <i>n.</i> inconvenience	In de ter min ate ly , <i>ad.</i> in an unsettled manner
In stan ta ne ous ly , <i>ad.</i> soon, in an indivisible point of time	In ex tin guish a ble , <i>a.</i> unquenchable
Su per nu mer a ry , <i>a.</i> being above the stated number	Or tho graph i cal ly , <i>ad.</i> according to the rules of spelling
² Cir cum nav i ga ble , <i>a.</i> that which may be sailed round	Un in tel li gi ble , <i>a.</i> such as cannot be understood
Hyp o crit i cal ly , <i>ad.</i> without sincerity, falsely	Un in tel li gi bly , <i>ad.</i> not to be understood
In ar tic u late ly , <i>ad.</i> indistinctly	⁵ Im me thod i cal ly , <i>ad.</i> irregularly, without method
In con sid er a ble ness , <i>n.</i> small importance	³ Ir re cov er a ble , <i>a.</i> not to be regained [recovery
In con sid er a ble , <i>a.</i> unworthy of notice	Ir re cov er a bly , <i>ad.</i> beyond
In con sid er ate ly , <i>ad.</i> thoughtlessly	¹ An te di lu vi an , <i>a.</i> existing before the flood
In con sid er ate ness , <i>n.</i> inattention [ed	Me di a to ri al , <i>a.</i> belonging to a mediator
In de fat i ga ble , <i>a.</i> unweari-	

¹ Pre des ti na ri an, <i>n.</i> one that holds the doctrine of pre-destination	² Sem i di am e ter, <i>n.</i> the half of a diameter
² Ex per i men tal ly, <i>ad.</i> by experience, by trial	Su per in ten den cy, <i>n.</i> the act of overseeing
Im mu ta bil i ty, <i>n.</i> exemption from change	Sus cep ti bil i ty, <i>n.</i> the quality or state of admitting
Im pos si bil i ty, <i>n.</i> impracticability, that which cannot be done	⁵ In fe ri or i ty, <i>n.</i> a lower state of dignity or value
Im prob a bil i ty, <i>n.</i> unlikelihood, absurdity	Su pe ri or i ty, <i>n.</i> pre-eminence, the quality of being greater
In ca pa bil i ty, <i>n.</i> inability, a disqualification	¹ Cir cum nav i ga tion, <i>n.</i> the act of sailing round
In tom pre hen si ble, <i>a.</i> not to be conceived	Mis rep re sen ta tion, <i>n.</i> a wrong representation
In cu ra bil i ty, <i>n.</i> an impossibility of cure	Pre de ter mi na tion, <i>n.</i> determination made beforehand
In stru men tal i ty, <i>n.</i> subordinate agency	Rec on cil i a tion, <i>n.</i> a renewal of friendship, atonement
In vis i bil i ty, <i>n.</i> the state of being invisible	² Im pen e tra bil i ty, <i>n.</i> an impenetrable quality
Ir reg u lar i ty, <i>n.</i> a deviation from rule	In di vis i bil i ty, <i>n.</i> state in which no more division can be made
Per cep ti bil i ty, <i>n.</i> the power of perceiving	In sep a ra bil i ty, <i>n.</i> an inseparable quality
Plen i po ten tia ry, <i>n.</i> a negotiator invested with full power	² In com pre hen si bil i ty, <i>n.</i> unconceivableness
Prac ti ca bil i ty, <i>n.</i> possibility of being performed	



DECLARATION OF CONGRESS.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This is the language of America, of Reason, and of Truth.

SECTION LXXXV.

The Fourth of July.

THIS day commemorates the glorious epoch in our national history, when indignant Americans burst the thralldom of British tyranny, and asserted the rights with which God and Nature invested them, and decreed their just inheritance : when the voice of the American nation, by the mouth of their delegated sages and patriots, declared “ that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free, sovereign and independent.”

This resolution they bravely carried into effect, on the *fourth day of July*, in the ever-memorable year of *Seventy-six* ; and boldly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour, to support it. Still do their sons retrace with proud delight the record of their noble deeds ; still are millions ready to renew the pledge.

Still do their bosoms glow with indignation at the story of their oppressions, exult in their successes, and weep over their misfortunes ; and contemplate with admiration their unshaken constancy, and more than Roman virtue, in that gloomy period when scarce a ray of hope gilded the dreariness of the prospect—when a licentious soldiery wasted our fields, pillaged our villages, conflagrated our towns, butchered our citizens, violated the temples of our God—carrying terror and dismay, fire and sword, through every section of our country.

The enthusiasm with which the return of this day is hailed, is a pledge that the spirit of *seventy-six* is not extinct : although, most of the sages and heroes of the revolution, have yielded to the law of nature, and launched that gulf whence none return yet their mantles still rest on their sons.

AMERICANS! place constantly before your sight the deplorable scenes of your servitude, and the enchanting picture of your deliverance ! Begin with the infant in his cradle ; let the first word he lisps, be *Washington*. Let his first lessons of history be the wrongs which you suffered, and the courage which set you free. Let his daily prayers be expressions of gratitude to God, for raising you up accomplished chiefs ; for leading on

your armies ; and for strengthening the arm of your peasants against the discipline and tyranny of Europe.

Let the youth grow up amidst annual festivals, commemorative of the events of war, and sacred to the memory of your heroes. Let him learn from his father to weep over the tombs of those heroes, and to bless their virtues. Let his first study be your declaration of independence, and the code of your constitution, which were sketched out amidst the clashing of arms.

Let him stop at the end of the field which he ploughs, and while the tears start into his eyes, let him read, engraven upon the rude stones ; “ here savages in the pay of despotism, cast an infirm old man into the flames : here they dashed against the trees, children that were snatched away from the breasts of their dying mothers.”

Are any so base as to sacrifice Liberty and Independence to foreign ambition ? Would any exchange liberty and equal laws for despotism and oppression ? If any such there are, let them be marked for the detestation of freemen, the curse of heaven.

Guard against the spirit of conquest : the tranquillity of empire decreases, as it is extended. Have arms for your defence, but have none for offence. Seek ease and health in labour ; prosperity in agriculture and manufactures ; strength in good manners and virtue. Make the sciences and arts prosper, which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. Especially watch over the education of your children.

It is from publick schools, be assured, that skilful magistrates, disciplined and courageous soldiers, good fathers, good husbands, good brothers, good friends, and honest men come forth. Wherever we see the youth depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let Liberty have an immoveable foundation in the wisdom of your constitutions ; and let it be the cement which unites your states, which cannot be destroyed. In view of all the blood-purchased blessings you enjoy, cultivate peace, wisdom and integrity ; and

“ The bliss of these States in rapture shall run,

“ Till nature shall freeze at the death of the Sun.”

SECTION LXXXVI.

Ode for the Fourth of July

LET hymns of triumph rise around
 The shrine of Liberty ;
 Her temples fill with joyful sound,
 Of songs and minstrelsey.

It is a nation's natal day,
 'Tis Freedom's jubilee :
 With thankful hearts due homage pay,
 The homage of the free.

From thralldom's dream our father's woke,
 And spurn'd at tyrants' sway ;
 The sceptre of the mighty broke,
 And cast their chains away.

Great was the work, and great their souls
 Who made their country free—
 Their names are written on the rolls
 Of immortality !

Others have fought, and battles won,
 In vain—their hope expires :
 Their chief was not a WASHINGTON,
 Their soldiers, not our sires.

To despot rod let Europe bow,
 And shake her gilded chains ;
 Free as our streams to ocean flow,
 We tread our native plains.

Uncheck'd, Columbia's Eagle soars,
 With wide and glorious sweep ;
 Her mountain Oak her thunder pours
 Triumphant o'er the deep.

Invincible in battle field,
 Her march is victory !—
 Strong are the arms in fight that wield
 The sword of Liberty.

And long as justice holds her sway ;
 And valour shields the brave,
 Undimm'd her stars shall shed their ray,
 And high her banners wave.

These blessings claim our highest praise,
 Of thankfulness and love—
 Loud hallelujahs let us raise
 To Him who rules above.

AN ABRIDGMENT OF **ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**



ENGLISH Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English Language correctly. It is divided into four parts ; viz. ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivation.

SYNTAX treats of the agreement, government, and proper arrangement of words and sentences.

PROSODY treats of the just pronunciation of words, and the laws of versification.

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

Words are divided into ten sorts ; commonly called parts of speech ; viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Article, | 6. Participle, |
| 2. Noun or Substantive, | 7. Adverb, |
| 3. Adjective, | 8. Preposition, |
| 4. Pronoun, | 9. Conjunction, and |
| 5. Verb, | 10. Interjection. |

SYNTAX principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in person, number, gender, or case.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

OF ARTICLES.

AN ARTICLE is a word prefixed to nouns to limit their signification ; as, *a* man ; *an* apple ; *the* tree ; *the* stars.

There are two articles, *a* or *an*,* and *the*. *A* or *an* is called the indefinite article. *The* is called the definite article.

**A* is used before words beginning with a consonant, or *u* long ; as *a* man, *a* unicorn. It is also used before *one* ; as, many *a* one. *An* is used before words beginning with a vowel or silent *h* ; as, *an* apple, *an* hour.

The indefinite article limits the noun to one of a kind, but generally to no particular one ; as, " give me a book ; " that is, any book.

The definite article limits the noun to one or more particular objects ; as, " give me *the* book ; " " bring me *the* apples ; " meaning some particular book, or apples referred to.

OF NOUNS.

A **NOUN** is a word which is the name of any person, place, or thing ; as, *man, house, New-York, faith, charity.*

Nouns are of two kinds, proper and common.

A proper noun is a name given to one thing, to distinguish it from other things of the same kind ; as, *John, Albany, London, America.*

Common nouns are the names of whole sorts or species ; as, *man, tree, river, city.*

To nouns belong *person, number, gender, and case.*

Nouns are of the second person when spoken *to*, and of the third person when spoken *of* ; as, " Charles, come here ; " " George is a good scholar."

NUMBER is the distinction of nouns with regard to the objects signified, as *one* or *more*.

Nouns have two numbers ; the singular and plural.

The singular number denotes but one object ; as, *pen, book, man.*

The plural number denotes more objects than one ; as, *pens, books, men.**

GENDER is the distinction of nouns with regard to sex. There are three genders, the *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.*

The Masculine gender denotes males ; as, *man, boy, king, husband, horse.*

The Feminine gender denotes females ; as, *woman, girl, cow, hen.*

The Neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females ; as, *book, house, field.†*

* Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular form ; as, *eye, flux, flour, gold, silver, pride, &c.* others only in the plural form ; as, *ashes, snuffers, shears, scissors, lungs, riches, victuals, &c.*

Some words are the same in both numbers ; as, *deer, sheep, swine, salmon, &c.*

† Some nouns, naturally neuter, are by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender ; as, when we say of the sun, *he* is setting ; and of a ship, *she* sails well.

The English language has three methods of distinguishing the sex ; viz.

1. By different words ; as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Brother	Sister	Man	Woman
Father	Mother	Nephew	Niece
Husband	Wife	Sloven	Slut
King	Queen	Son	Daughter
Lad	Lass	Uncle	Aunt
Lord	Lady	Wizard	Witch

2. By a difference of termination ; as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Actor	Actress	Jew	Jewess
Emperor	Empress	Patron	Patroness
Executor	Executrix	Poet	Poetess
Governour	Governess	Prince	Princess
Heir	Heiress	Prophet	Prophetess
Hero	Heroine	Shepherd	Shepherdess

3. By prefixing some word indicating sex ; as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
A man-servant	A maid-servant
A male-child	A female-child
A he-goat	A she-goat
Male descendants	Female descendants

CASE is the different state or situation of nouns with regard to other words. Nouns have three cases, the *nominative*, *possessive*, and *objective*.

The Nominative case denotes the actor, or subject of the verb ; as, "*John walks.*" "*The boys play.*"

The Possessive case denotes the relation of property or possession ; and is formed by adding an apostrophe with the letter *s*, to the noun ; as, "*John's hat ;*" "*Women's bonnets ;*" But when the plural ends in *s*, and sometimes also when the singular ends in *ss*, the apostrophe only is added ; as, "*The Ladies' school ;*" "*For holiness' sake.*"

The Objective case denotes the object of an action, or of a relation ; as, "*John strikes Thomas ;*" "*he lives in New-York.*"

Nouns are declined in the following manner.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Man	Men	<i>Nom.</i>	King	Kings
<i>Pos.</i>	Man's	Men's	<i>Pos.</i>	King's	Kings'
<i>Obj.</i>	Man	Men	<i>Obj.</i>	King	Kings

As soon as the pupil has committed to memory the definitions of the Article and Noun, he should be exercised in parsing these parts of speech, as they are arranged in the following Parsing Lesson.

PARSING LESSON I.

Article and Noun.

A book.

Instructor.

Pupil.

What part of speech is *a*? An article.

What is an article? - An article is a word prefixed to nouns to limit their signification.

What kind? - - - The indefinite.

Why? - - - The indefinite article limits the noun to one of a kind.

What does it belong to? It belongs to *book*.

According to what rule? RULE I.* (*repeat the rule.*)

What part of speech is *book*? - - A noun.

What is a noun? - A noun is a word which is the name of any person, place or thing.

What kind? - - Common.

Why? - - Common nouns are the names of whole sorts or species.

What person? - - The third.

Why? - - Because it is spoken of.

What number? - The singular.

Why? - - Because it denotes but one object.

What gender? - The neuter.

Why? - - Because it denotes neither male nor female.

What case? - - The Nominative.†

*RULE I.

Articles belong to nouns which they limit or define; as, "*A book; an apple; the house; the stars.*"

A boy	A unicorn	The stars
A house	An orange	The clouds
A tree	An apple	The rainbow
A garden	An hour	Virtue
A chair	An eagle	Temperance
A table	The garden	A hammer

† As soon as the pupil receives information enough to enable him to parse without giving the definitions, he may omit them and parse in the usual way.

The horizon	The sciences	The shoes
Boston	The continent	A whim
An earthquake	The school	A man
Europe	A fever	The men
America	The Thames	The woman
The constitution	A river	The end

PARSING LESSON II.

Nouns in the Possessive case.

John's book.

Solution. *John's* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, *possessive* case, and governed by the noun *book*, according to RULE II. (*which repeat.*) *Book* is a common noun, third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case.

The man's hat	A painter's brush	The prophetess' prediction
William's paper	Jacob's ladder	
A horse's bridle	Cicero's orations	Woodbridge's geography
The scholar's duty	Job's comforters	
Woman's bonnet	Murray's grammar	John's brother's son
The ship's masts	Perry's victory	Cicero's speech

RULE II.

A noun or pronoun in the possessive case, is governed by the noun it possesses; as, "*John's book*;" "*Perry's victory*;" "*Every tree is known by its fruit.*"

OF ADJECTIVES.

An **ADJECTIVE** is a word which expresses some quality or property of a noun; as, "*a good scholar*;" "*a tall man.*"

Adjectives admit of three degrees of comparison; the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The *Positive* degree expresses the quality of an object without any increase or diminution; as, *good, wise, great.*

The *Comparative* degree increases or lessens the positive in signification; as, *wiser, greater, less wise.*

The *Superlative* degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree; as, *wisest, greatest, least wise.*

Comparison of Adjectives.

The Simple word, or positive, becomes the comparative, by adding *r* or *er*; and the superlative, by adding *st* or *est* to the end of it; as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Wise,	Wiser,	Wisest.
Great,	Greater	Greatest

The words *more* and *most*, *less* and *least*, have the same effect; as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Wise,	<i>more</i> wise,	<i>most</i> wise.
Virtuous,	<i>less</i> virtuous,	<i>least</i> virtuous.

Some adjectives are irregularly compared; as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Little,	<i>less</i> ,	<i>least</i> .
Bad,	<i>worse</i> ,	<i>worst</i> .
Good,	<i>better</i> ,	<i>best</i> .

PARSING LESSON III.

Article, Adjective, and Noun.

Delicious fruit.

Instructor.

Pupil.

What part of speech is
delicious? - - -

An adjective.

What is an adjective? An adjective is a word which expresses some quality or property of a noun.

What degree of comparison? - - -

The positive

Why? - - - Because it expresses the quality of the object without increase or diminution.

How is it compared? *Pos.* delicious, *Com.* more delicious, *Super.* most delicious.

What does it belong to? It belongs to *fruit*.

According to what rule? RULE III. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE III.

Adjectives belong to the nouns, or pronouns which they qualify; as, "A *wise* man; a *great* house; he is *good*."

A sweet apple	American independence
A bad pen	Virtue's fair form [tion
A great house	Ramsay's American Revolu-
The verdant fields	A woman amiable
The industrious bees	The cool sequestered vale
The dutiful stork	Life's gay varieties
The diligent farmer	The rich man's prosperity
A temperate climate	The poor man's comfort
A free government	A cheerful good old man
The noblest prospect	The American war
An obedient son	Washington's farewell address

OF PRONOUNS.

A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid repeating the same word ; as, " The man is happy ; *he* is benevolent ; *he* is useful."

There are three kinds of pronouns. *Personal, Relative, and Adjective.*

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns stand for the name of some person or thing. They are *I, thou, he, she, it* ; with their plurals, *we, ye or you, they.*

Personal pronouns admit of *person, number, gender, and case.*

The personal pronouns are thus declined.

<i>Person and Gender.</i>	<i>Case.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
First person.	Nom.	I,	We,
	Pos.	Mine,	Ours,
	Obj.	Me.	Us.
Second person.	Nom.	Thou,	Ye or you
	Pos.	Thine,	Yours,
	Obj.	Thee.	You.
Third person, Masculine gender.	Nom.	He,	They,
	Pos.	His,	Theirs,
	Obj.	Him.	Them.
Third person, Feminine gender.	Nom.	She,	They,
	Pos.	Hers,	Theirs,
	Obj.	Her.	Them.
Third person, Neuter gender	Nom.	It,	They,
	Pos.	Its,	Theirs,
	Obj.	It.	Them.

The word *self* is frequently joined with personal pronouns ; as, *himself, herself, itself.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative pronouns are such as relate, in general, to some preceding word or phrase, called the Antecedent ; they are *who, which, what, and that.**

What is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative ; and is mostly equivalent to *that which* ; as, " I have heard *what* has been alledged ;" that is, " I have heard *that which* has been alledged."

* The word *as*, may be considered as a relative pronoun when it is equivalent to *which* or *that* ; as, " The same arguments are applicable, *as* were applied to the theory of uniformity of perceptions." Here *as* may be considered synonymous with *which* ; referring to *arguments*, and nominative to *were applied.*

Who is applied to persons ; as, "The *man who* is idle does not improve."

Which is applied to brutes and inanimate things ; as, "The *birds which* we have taken, are beautiful." "The *fields which* we roved through, were delightful."

That is applied to both persons and things ; as, "*He that* is honest will be rewarded." "*Habits that* are vicious should be avoided."

<i>Who</i> is of both	{	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Who,</i>
numbers, and is		<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Whose,</i>
thus declined.		<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Whom.</i>

Who, *which*, and *what*, when used in asking questions, are called interrogative pronouns ; as, "Who was he ?" "Which is the man ?" "What are you doing ?"

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective pronouns are of a mixed nature, having the properties both of pronouns and adjectives. They are divided into four sorts ; *Possessive*, *Distributive*, *Demonstrative*, and *Indefinite*.

The *Possessive* adjective pronouns are those which relate to property or possession. They are *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*.

The *Distributive* adjective pronouns are those which denote the persons or things that make up a number, taken separately, and singly. They are *each*, *every*, *either*.

The *Demonstrative* adjective pronouns are those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate. They are *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*.*

The *Indefinite* adjective pronouns are those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. They are *some*, *one*, *any*, *all*, *other*, *such*.

One and *other* are thus declined.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	One,	Ones,		<i>Nom.</i>	Other, Others,
<i>Pos.</i>	One's,	Ones',		<i>Pos.</i>	Other's, Others',
<i>Obj.</i>	One,	Ones.		<i>Obj.</i>	Other, Others.

OF VERBS.

A **VERB** is a word which expresses *action* or *being* ; as, "John *writes* ; the boys *read* ; the city *stands*."

• *This* and *these*, refer to things nearest or last mentioned ; *that* and *those*, to things farther distant, or first mentioned, as "This house is mine, that is my brother's." "The path of virtue, and the road of vice, are open before you : *that* leads to happiness, *this* to misery." "These books are mine, those are John's."

Verbs are of three kinds ; *active, passive, and neuter*. They are also divided into *regular, irregular, and defective*.

An *active verb* denotes action or energy which terminates on some object ; as, "Cain *smote* Abel ; Cesar *conquered* Pompey."

A *passive verb* denotes action received, or endured, by the person or thing which is the nominative ; as, "Pompey *was conquered* by Cesar." It is formed by adding the perfect participle of an active verb, to the verb *be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense.

A *neuter verb* denotes being or existence, or it denotes action which is limited to the subject ; as, "I *am* ; he *sleeps*, John *walks*."

Regular verbs are those whose imperfect tense and perfect participle end in *ed* ; as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect part.
I love,	I loved,	loved,
I favour,	I favoured,	favoured.

Irregular verbs are those whose imperfect tense and perfect participle do not end in *ed* ; as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect part.
I know,	I knew,	known.
I begin,	I began,	begun.

Defective verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses ; as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect part.
Can,	Could.	
May,	Might.	

Auxiliary verbs are those by the help of which other verbs are principally conjugated. They are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations, and *must*, which has no variation. *Do, be, have*, and *will* are sometimes principal verbs.

To verbs belong NUMBER, PERSON, MOOD, and TENSE.

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural ; as, He runs, we run, &c.

In each number there are three persons ; as,

	Singular.	Plural.
First person	I love,	We love,
Second person	Thou lovest,	Ye or you love,
Third person	He loves.	They love.

Mood or *Mode* is the manner of representing action or being.

There are five moods of verbs ; the *Indicative, Subjunctive, Potential, Infinitive*, and *Imperative*.

TENSE is the division of time.

There are six tenses ; the *present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first future*, and *second future*.

The conjugation of a verb, is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

Conjugation of the Verb TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing, or asks a question ; as, "*He loves ; he is loved ;*" "*Does he love ?*" "*Is he loved ?*"

<i>Present Tense</i> denotes present time ; as,	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. I love, 2. Thou lovest, [or loves. 3. He, she, or it loveth,	<i>Plural number.</i> We love, Ye or you love, They love.
<i>Imperfect Tense</i> denotes past time, however distant ; as,	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. I loved, 2. Thou lovedst, 3. He loved.	<i>Plural number.</i> We loved, Ye or you loved, They loved.
<i>Perfect Tense</i> denotes past time, but has reference also to the present ; as,	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. I have loved, 2. Thou hast loved, 3. He hath or has loved.	<i>Plural number.</i> We have loved, Ye or you have loved, They have loved.
<i>Pluperfect Tense</i> de- notes past time, but as prior to some other past time specified ; as,	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. I had loved, 2. Thou hadst loved, 3. He had loved.	<i>Plural number.</i> We had loved, Ye or you had loved, They had loved.
<i>First Future Tense</i> denotes future time ; as,	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. I shall or will love, 2. Thou shalt or wilt love, 3. He shall or will love.	<i>Plural number.</i> We shall or will love, Ye or you shall or will love. They shall or will love.
<i>Second future Tense</i> denotes future time, but as prior to some other future time spe- cified ; as,	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. I shall have loved, 2. Thou shalt or wilt have loved, [loved. 3. He shall or will have	<i>Plural number.</i> We shall have loved, Ye or you shall or will have loved, [loved. They shall or will have

PARSING LESSON IV.

Noun, Pronoun, and Verb.

He loves us.

Instructor.

Pupil.

- What part of speech is *he*? A pronoun. [noun.
 Why? - - - Because it is used instead of a
 What kind? - - - Personal.
 Why? - - - Because it stands for the name of
 some person or thing.
 What person? - - - The third.

- Why ? - - - Because it is spoken of.
 What number ? - - - The singular.
 Why ? - - - Because it denotes but one object.
 What gender ? - - - The masculine. [males.
 Why ? - - - The masculine gender denotes
 What case ? - - - The nominative. [verb *loves*.
 Why ? - - - Because it is the subject of the
 According to what rule ? **RULE IV.** (*Repeat the rule.*)
 What part of speech is
 loves ? - - - A verb. [ing
 Why ? - - - Because it expresses action or be-
 What kind ? - - - Active.
 Why ? - - - An active verb denotes action or
 energy which terminates on
 some object.
- Is it regular or irregular ? Regular.
 Why ? - - - Because its imperfect tense and
 perfect participle end in *ed*.
 What mood ? - - - Indicative. [declares a thing.
 Why ? - - - Because it simply indicates or
 What tense ? - - - Present.
 Why ? - - - Because it denotes present time.
 What person and number ? Third person, singular number.
 Why ? - - - Because its nominative case is
 third person singular.

What does it agree with

for its nominative ? - It agrees with *he*.

According to what rule ? **RULE V.** (*Repeat the rule.*)

Us is a personal pronoun, first person, plural number, ob-
 jective case, and governed by the verb *loves*, according to
RULE VI. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE IV.

The nominative case governs the verb ; as, “ *Thou lov-
 est ; he walks ; the birds sing.*”

RULE V.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number
 and person ; as, “ *He writes ; the trees grow.*”

RULE VI.

Active verbs govern the objective case ; as, “ *Cain smote
 Abel ;*” “ *Truth ennobles her.*”

Fire burns wood.

Thou deniest me.

Children study books.

You revile them.

They forgave him.	Paul preached the gospel.
I have taught them.	We shall recite the lessons.
He has comforted me.	Foxes kill people's geese.
They had convinced us.	John whips Peter's dog.
We will pursue him.	The ladies teach the children.
They will convince us.	The merchant sells the goods.
Newton studied astronomy.	The farmer sells produce.

Generous persons relieve the poor, old men.

The man's discourse caused much excitement.

The girl's friends abuse the children's parents.

William's black horse kicked Stephen's little dog.

PARSING LESSON V.

Relative, and Adjective Pronouns.

My son *who* teaches you, pleases *your* father.

Solution of *my* and *who*. *My* is a possessive adjective pronoun, and belongs to *son*, according to RULE VII. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Who* is a relative pronoun, and agrees with its antecedent *son*, in gender and number, according to RULE VIII. (*Repeat the rule.*) and is the nominative case to the verb *teaches*, according to RULE IV. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE VII.

Every adjective pronoun belongs to some noun expressed or understood ; as, "*My* house ; *every* tree ; *these* books ; *any* book."

RULE VIII.

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, or the nouns they represent, in gender and number ; as, "This is the *man* *whom* I love." "That is the *vice* *which* I hate."

The prisoners *who* broke jail, have returned.

Each pupil *who* recites his lessons, shall be rewarded.

The person *whom* I teach, loves his friends.

The woman *whose* house they hire, owns many houses.

Thee *whom* thy friends admire, we love.

The house *which* he occupies, our neighbour owns.

The books *which* the little boys read, the old man sells.

Thou *who* makest my shoes, sellest many more.

The seeds *that* he planted, produce beautiful flowers.

The conjugation of the verb, in the other moods, is omitted until the explanation of the remaining parts of speech are given.

OF PARTICIPLES.

A PARTICIPLE is a word derived from a verb, and partakes of the nature of the verb, adjective, and noun.

There are three kinds of participles; the *present*, *perfect*, and *compound perfect*.

The *present participle* denotes an action continuing, or still going on, and ends in *ing*; as, "I see a man *beating* a horse." "The child sees the hawk *killing* the chickens."

The *perfect participle* denotes past time, and corresponds with the imperfect tense of regular verbs; as, *loved*, *hated*; "I found him *lodged* in prison."

The *compound perfect participle* is the union of two or more participles; as, *having loved*, *having been loved*.

PARSING LESSON VI.

Participles.

John sees Peter *teaching* the little girl.

Solution of *teaching* and *girl*. *Teaching* is a present participle, relating to the noun *Peter*, according to RULE IX. (*Repeat the rule*) *Girl* is a common noun, third person, singular number, feminine gender, objective case, and governed by the *participle teaching*, according to RULE X. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE IX.

Participles generally relate to nouns or pronouns; as, "Charles *loving* his parents, obeyed them;" "I saw *him* *labouring* in the field."

RULE X.

Participles, derived from active verbs, govern the objective case; as, "Charles *loving* his parents, obeyed them."

Jesus, knowing their thoughts, rebuked them.

Knowing he was my superiour, I submitted.

I saw the teacher instructing his pupils.

I saw the pupils studying their lessons.

George sees the fox killing the man's geese.

The dog, pursuing the track, overtook the game.

The sun, having arisen, dispersed the clouds.

Charles, having discovered the cheat, pursued the rogue.

Having obtained license, he commenced preaching.

OF ADVERBS.

An **ADVERB** is a word used to qualify the sense of verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs; as, "He fought *bravely*;" "Having lived *prudently*, he became rich;" "Extremely fine weather;" "He reads *very* correctly."*

* An Adverb may generally be known by its answering to the question, How? how much? when? or where? as, "He reads *correctly*," the answer to the question, How does he read? is, *correctly*.

Some adverbs admit of comparison ; as, *soon, sooner, soonest ; often, oftener, oftenest.*

Adverbs ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most* ; as, *wisely, more wisely, most wisely.*

Classification of Adverbs.

1. Of *Number* ; as, Once, twice, thrice, &c.
2. Of *Order* ; as, First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, lastly, finally, &c.
3. Of *Place* ; as, Here, there, where, elsewhere, anywhere, somewhere, nowhere, herein, whither, thither, upward, downward, forward, backward, hence, thence, whence, &c.
4. Of *Time* ; as, Now, to-day, yesterday, to-morrow, before, heretofore, already, hitherto, lately, afterwards, instantly, presently, immediately, hereafter, henceforth, by and by, not yet, long since, long ago, oft, often, oftentimes, sometimes, soon, seldom, daily, yearly, always, when, then, again, ever, never, &c.
5. Of *Quantity* ; as, Much, little, enough, sufficiently, abundantly, how much, &c.
6. Of *Manner or Quality* ; as, Wisely, foolishly, justly, unjustly, quickly, slowly, badly, ably, admirably, correctly, softly, prudently, imprudently, ignorantly, &c.
7. Of *Doubt* ; as, Perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance, &c.
8. Of *Affirmation* ; as, Certainly, truly, undoubtedly, verily, surely, indeed, really, yea, yes, &c.
9. Of *Negation* ; as, Nay, no, not, by no means, not at all, in no wise, &c.
10. Of *Interrogation* ; as, How, why, wherefore, whether, &c.
11. Of *Conjunction* ; as, Together, generally, universally, &c.
12. Of *Disjunction* ; as, Asunder, off, separately, apart, &c.
13. Of *Similarity* ; as, So, equally, thus, alike, &c.

PARSING LESSON VII.

Adverbs.

The pupil writes *very correctly*.

Solution of *very* and *correctly*. *Very* is an adverb, and qualifies *correctly*, according to RULE XI. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Correctly* is an adverb, and qualifies the verb *writes*, according to RULE XI. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XI.

Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs ; as, " He writes *elegantly* ;" " We heard them *secretly* contriving evil ;" " She is *very* beautiful ;" " He speaks *very* gracefully."

He gave bountifully, they gave sparingly.

Very industrious scholars study constantly.

Behaving carelessly, boys do mischief.

The servant drove the horses very carelessly

First, Peter will speak ; secondly, Stephen.

The man went again : he went twice.

They have seen him *once*. Perhaps twice.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

A **PREPOSITION** is a word which serves to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them ; as, " He went *from* New-York *to* Philadelphia ;" " She sailed *with* us *to* London."

A list of the principal Prepositions.

At	by	over	beneath	amongst
in	from	under	beyond	against
of	upon	above	before	amidst
off	into	below	behind	towards
on	with	after	beside	except
to	within	about	besides	through
for	without	across	betwixt	throughout
up	between	down	among	underneath.

PARSING LESSON VIII.

Prepositions.

I write *with* a pen.

Solution of *with* and *pen*. *With* is a preposition and relates to the *noun pen*. *Pen* is a common noun, third person, singular number, neuter gender, objective case, and governed by the *preposition with*, according to **RULE XII**. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XII.

Prepositions govern the objective case ; as, " He went *from* New-York *to* Boston ;" " I came *into* the house *with* him."

The army has encamped on the banks of the river.

The pen, with which I write, makes too large a mark.

They travelled through France, in haste, towards Italy.

On all occasions, she behaved with propriety.

From virtue to vice, the progress is gradual

Quarrels frequently terminate in blows.

Virtue embalms the memory of the good.

We in vain look for comfort in wickedness.

Some things make for him, others against him,

They came from Philadelphia to New-York, by water.

OF CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

A **CONJUNCTION** is a word that is chiefly used to connect sentences ; joining two or more simple sentences into one compound one. It sometimes connects only words ; as, " John *and* William are happy, *because* they are good."

Conjunctions are divided into two sorts ; the Copulative and Disjunctive.

The copulative conjunction connects words and sentences together, and continues the sense ; as, " He *and* his sister study ;" " I will go *if* he will permit me."

The disjunctive conjunction joins words and sentences together, but expresses opposition of meaning in different degrees ; as, " He *or* his sister studies ;" " Virtue is amiable, *but* vice is odious."

A list of the principal Conjunctions.

Copulative And, if, that, then, both, since, for, because, therefore, wherefore.

Disjunctive. But, or, nor, as, than, lest, though, unless, either, neither, yet, notwithstanding, except.

AN INTERJECTION is a word used to express passion or emotion ; usually that which is sudden or violent ; as, O ! oh ! ah ! alas ! lo ! behold ! hark ! hush ! hie ! away ! pshaw ! pish ! really ! strange ! here ! ho ! welcome ! hail !

PARSING LESSON IX.

Conjunctions and Interjections.

John *or* James loves me ; *but* alas ! Peter *and* Paul hate me.

Solution. *John* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case to the verb *loves*, according to RULE IV. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Or* is a disjunctive conjunction. *James* is a proper noun, third person singular number, masculine gender, nominative case, connected to *John* by the conjunction *or*, according to RULE XIII. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Loves* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, and agrees with its nominative case *John* or *James*, according to RULE XIV. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Me* is a personal pronoun, first person, singular number, objective case, and governed by the verb *loves*, according to RULE VI. (*Repeat the rule.*) *But* is a disjunctive conjunction. *Alas* is an interjection. *Peter* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, and with the connection of *Paul*, forms the nominative case to the verb *hate*, according to RULE IV. (*Repeat the rule.*) *And* is a copulative conjunction. *Paul* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, nominative case, connected to *Peter* by the conjunction *and*, according to RULE XIII. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Hate* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person plural, and agrees with its nominative case *Peter* and *Paul*, according to RULE XV. (*Repeat the rule.*) *Me* is a personal pronoun, first person, singular number, objective case, and governed by the verb *hate*, according to RULE VI. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XIII.

Conjunctions connect nouns and pronouns in the same case, and verbs in the same moods and tenses; as, "*They saw John and Peter;*" "*I taught him and her;*" "*They read and spell.*"

RULE XIV.

When two or more nouns, or pronouns, in the singular number, are connected by a disjunctive conjunction, the verb which agrees with them must be in the singular number; as, "*He or she writes;*" "*Daniel, David, or Henry, is at school.*"

RULE XV.

When two or more nouns, or pronouns, in the singular number, are connected by a copulative conjunction, the verb which agrees with them, must be in the plural number; as, "*He and she are dutiful;*" "*Daniel, David, and Henry, are at school.*"

Meekness and modesty adorn the female youth.

There is in many minds neither knowledge nor taste.

Oh! I have alienated my friend; alas! I fear for life.

We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice.

By diligence and frugality we arrive at competency.

His father, mother and brother, reside at New-York.

Guilt often casts a damp over our sprightliest hours.

He has equal knowledge, but inferiour judgement.

Prudence and perseverance overcome all obstacles.

Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.

You employ all your time in study and exercise.

Study strengthens the mind, and exercise the body.

I often see good people bestowing alms on the poor.

Idleness and ignorance produce many vices.

The wisest and best men sometimes commit errors.

The boy will have completed his task before you see him.

The coach and horses will have arrived to-morrow.

Mary studies better than Caroline or Elizabeth.

Those who labour with diligence, succeed in business.

The sun rules the day, and illumines the earth.

The moon rules the night, and cheers the wanderer.

She resides in the city; but he in the country.

Joseph forgave his brethren, because he was merciful.

He went with his brother, but without his sister.

When the mail returns, we shall hear from our friends.

The man who keeps his temper, will not be rash.

The man who lies, deceives or cheats, loses his reputation.

Conjugation of the verb TO LOVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The *Subjunctive-Mood* expresses action or being in a doubtful or conditional manner, and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood ; as, "*If thou learn, thou shalt be rewarded ;*" "*Were he learned, he would be wise.*"

<i>Present Tense</i> denotes present time.	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. If I love, 2. If thou love, 3. If he love.	<i>Plural number.</i> If we love, If ye or you love, If they love.
<i>Imperfect Tense</i> denotes past time, however distant.	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. If I loved, 2. If thou lovedst, 3. If he loved.	<i>Plural number.</i> If we loved, If ye or you loved, If they loved.
<i>Perfect Tense</i> denotes past time, but has reference also to the present.	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. If I have loved, 2. If thou hast loved, 3. If he has loved.	<i>Plural number.</i> If we have loved, If ye or you have loved, If they have loved.
<i>Pluperfect Tense</i> de- notes past time, but as prior to some other past time specified.	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. If I had loved, 2. If thou hadst loved, 3. If he had loved.	<i>Plural number.</i> If we had loved, If ye or you had loved, If they had loved.
<i>First Future Tense</i> denotes future time.	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. If I shall or will love, 2. If thou shalt or wilt love, 3. If he shall or will love.	<i>Plural number.</i> If we shall or will love, If ye or you shall or will love, If they shall or will love.
<i>Second future Tense</i> denotes future time, but as prior to some other future time spe- cified.	<i>Singular number.</i> 1. If I shall have loved, 2. If thou shalt or wilt have loved, [loved]. 3. If he shall or will have	<i>Plural number.</i> If we shall have loved, If ye or you shall or will have loved, [loved]. If they shall or will have

Although the conjunction *if* is used in conjugating the verb in the subjunctive mood, yet any other conjunction, expressing condition, doubt, &c. may be used with equal propriety ; as, *though, whether, unless, &c.*

PARSING LESSON X.

Exercises in the Subjunctive Mood.

If Jane persist in whispering, I shall correct her.

Unless she desist from talking, I shall admonish her.

Except she refrain from trifling, I shall punish her.

Though Charles neglect me, yet I respect him.

If they love me, they will keep my commandments.

If he acquire riches, he will make a good use of them.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

The *Potential Mood* implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation, of action or being ; as, “ *It may rain ; he may go, or stay ; I can ride ; he would walk ; they should learn.*”

The potential mood has only four tenses, viz. the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, and Pluperfect.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. I may, can, or must love,	We may, can, or must love
2. Thou mayst, canst, or must love,	Ye or you may, can, or must love,
3. He may, can, or must love.	They may, can, or must love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. I might, could, would, or should love,	We might, could, would, or should love,
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love,	Ye or you might, could, would, or should love,
3. He might, could, would, or should love.	They might, could, would, or should love.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. I may, can, or must have loved,	We may, can, or must have loved,
2. Thou mayst, canst, or must have loved,	Ye or you may, can, or must have loved,
3. He may, can, or must have loved.	They may, can, or must have loved,

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. I might, could, would, or should have loved,	We might, could, would, or should have loved,
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved,	Ye or you might, could, would, or should have loved,
3. He might, could, would, or should have loved.	They might, could, would, or should have loved.

The Potential mood becomes the Subjunctive, by means of the conjunctions *if, though, unless, &c.* being prefixed to its tenses, without any variations from the potential inflections ; as, “ *If I could deceive him, I should abhor it.*”

PARSING LESSON XI.

Exercises in the Potential Mood.

We must be temperate, if we would enjoy health.
 He may rise early, for he must travel many miles.
 We would not serve him then, but we will hereafter.
 He would improve, if he applied himself to study.
 I told him that he might go, but he would not.
 He might have acquired wealth, if he had desired it.
 The man should have returned when he found them.
 He can acquire no virtue, unless he make some sacrifices.
 Thou shouldst not have boasted in his presence.
 They could have performed the business, but they would not.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

The *Infinitive Mood* expresses action or being in a general and unlimited manner ; having no nominative case, consequently, neither number nor person ; as, “ *To act, to speak, to run, to be loved.*”*

The infinitive mood has only two tenses, the Present, and Perfect.

PRESENT TENSE.

To love.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The *Imperative Mood* is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting ; as, “ *Depart thou ; mind ye ; let us stay ; go in peace.*”

The imperative mood has only one tense, the Present.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular number.

2. Love, Love thou, or do thou love.

Plural number.

2. Love, Love ye or you, or do ye or you love.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT,

PERFECT,

COMPOUND PERFECT,

loving.

loved.

having loved. !

PARSING LESSON XII.

Exercises in the Infinitive and Imperative Moods.

Strive to learn.

Solution. *Strive* is an irregular verb neuter, imperative mood, present tense, second person singular, and agrees with its nominative *thou*, understood, according to RULE V. (*Repeat the rule.*) *To learn* is a regular verb active, infinitive mood, present tense, and governed by the verb *strive*, according to RULE XVI. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XVI.

A verb in the infinitive mood, may be governed by a verb, noun, adjective, or participle ; as, “ *He loves to learn his book ;*” “ *They have a desire to improve ;*” “ *He is eager to learn ;*” “ *Endeavouring to persuade.*”

* The verbs which follow *bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, see, &c.* are used in the infinitive mood without having the sign *to* prefixed to them ; as, “ *He bids me come ; I dare not speak ; we feel the earth tremble ; we hear her sing ; let me see the man ; I make him study ; he need not be afraid ; I see him run.*” In these examples, it would be inelegant to express the *to*, and say, *I heard her to sing, &c.*

Study diligently, if you wish to improve.

A good man is unwilling to give pain to man or beast.

Leave me, take off his chains and use him well.

We dare not leave our studies without permission.

We need not urge Charles to do good, he loves to do it.

No more ! unbind that trembling wretch ; let him depart.

No threatenings could make him violate the truth.

Behave well, if thou lovest virtue or a good name.

Strive to imitate the virtues which thou seest in others.

Wealthy people have many temptations to resist.

Pity the sorrows and sufferings of the poor and needy.

He has a friend to assist him in all his troubles.

We are anxious to improve all our time in study.

It gives great pleasure to see youth engaged in learning.

I dare not proceed so hastily, lest I should give offence.

You ought not to walk too hastily.

Will you hear me apply the rules of syntax ?

You need not despair, you will make a good scholar.

Conjugation of the Verb TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Present Tense</i> denotes present time.	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
	1. I am,	We are,
	2. Thou art,	Ye or you are,
	3. He, she or it is.	They are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Imperfect Tense</i> denotes past time, however distant.	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
	1. I was,	We were,
	2. Thou wast,	Ye or you were,
	3. He was.	They were.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Perfect Tense</i> denotes past time, but has reference also to the present.	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
	1. I have been,	We have been,
	2. Thou hast been,	Ye or you have been,
	3. He hath or has been.	They have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Pluperfect Tense</i> denotes past time, but as prior to some other past time specified.	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
	1. I had been,	We had been,
	2. Thou hadst been,	Ye or you had been,
	3. He had been.	They had been.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

<i>First future Tense</i> denotes future time.	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
	1. I shall or will be,	We shall or will be,
	2. Thou shalt or wilt be,	Ye or you shall or will be,
	3. He shall or will be.	They shall or will be.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

	<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
<i>Second future Tense,</i>	1. I shall have been,	We shall have been,
denotes future time,	2. Thou shalt or wilt have been,	Ye or you shall or will have been.
but as prior to some	3. He shall or will have been.	They shall or will have been.
other future time specified.		

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. If I be,	If we be,
2. If thou be,	If ye or you be,
3. If he be.	If they be.

Or thus :

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. If I am,	If we are,
2. If thou art,	If ye or you are,
3. If he is.	If they are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. If I were,	If we were,
2. If thou wert,	If ye or you were,
3. If he were.	If they were.

Or thus :

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. If I was,	If we were,
2. If thou wast,	If ye or you were,
3. If he was.	If they were.

The remaining tenses of this mood, are similar to the correspondent tenses of the Indicative Mood.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. I may, can, or must be,	We may, can, or must be,
2. Thou mayst, c. or m. be,	Ye or you may, c. or m. be,
3. He may, c. or m. be.	They may, c. or m. be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	[be,	<i>Plural number.</i>	[be,
1. I might, could, would, or should		We might, could, would, or should	
2. Thou mightst, c. w. or s. be,		Ye or you might, c. w. or s. be,	
3. He might, c. w. or should be.		They might, c. w. or s. be.	

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular number.</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1. I may, can, or must have been,	We may, can, or must have been,
2. Thou mayst, c. or m. have been,	Ye or you m. c. or m. have been,
3. He may, c. or m. have been.	They m. c. or must have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular number.**Plural number.*

1. I might, could, would, or should have been. We might, could, would, or should have been.
2. Thou mightst, c. w. or s. have been. Ye or you m. c. w. or s. have been.
3. He might, c. w. or s. have been. They m. c. w. or s. have been.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

PERFECT TENSE.

To be.

To have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE

*Singular number.**Plural number.*

2. Be, be thou, or do thou be.

2. Be, be ye or you, or do ye or you be.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT,

Being.

PERFECT,

Been.

COMPOUND PERFECT,

Having been.

PARSING LESSON XIII.

The verb TO BE.

Charity is the first law of humanity.

Solution of *law*. *Law* is a common noun, third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case after the *verb is*, according to RULE XVII. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XVII.

The verb *to be*, through all its variations, and passive verbs which signify naming, have the same case after, as before them; as, "*It is I, be not afraid;*" "*Whom do you fancy him to be;*" "*The child was named Thomas;*" "*Homer is styled the prince of poets.*"

Idleness is the mother of many vices.

Hope is the last thing that dies in man.

He is not the person who it seemed he was.

It might have been he, but there is no proof of it.

Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry.

The path of virtue, is the path of peace.

Our duty to benefactors, is love and gratitude.

Meekness and modesty are ornaments of youth.

Peace and happiness are the rewards of virtue.

Regret and shame are the attendants of vice.

I perceive that it is folly to grieve at trifles.

Youth is the season for improvement in knowledge.

Conjugation of the Passive Verb TO BE LOVED.

A passive verb is formed by adding a perfect participle to the verb *be*, through all its variations, in the following manner.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I am loved,
2. Thou art loved,
3. He is loved.

Plural number.

- We are loved.
 Ye or you are loved,
 They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I was loved,
2. Thou wast loved,
3. He was loved.

Plural number.

- We were loved,
 Ye or you were loved,
 They were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I have been loved,
2. Thou hast been loved,
3. He has been loved.

Plural number.

- We have been loved,
 Ye or you have been loved,
 They have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I had been loved,
2. Thou hadst been loved,
3. He had been loved.

Plural number.

- We had been loved,
 Ye or you had been loved,
 They had been loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I shall or will be loved,
2. Thou shalt or wilt be loved,
3. He shall or will be loved.

Plural number.

- We shall or will be loved,
 Ye or you shall or will be loved,
 They shall or will be loved.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I shall have been loved, [loved, We shall have been loved, [loved,
2. Thou shalt or wilt have been loved, Ye or you shall or will have been
3. He shall or will have been loved. They shall or will have been loved.

Plural number.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. If I be loved,
2. If thou be loved,
3. If he be loved.

Plural number.

- If we be loved,
 If ye or you be loved,
 If they be loved.

Or thus :

Singular number.

1. If I am loved,
2. If thou art loved,
3. If he is loved.

Plural number.

- If we are loved,
 If ye or you are loved,
 If they are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. If I were loved,
2. If thou wert loved,
3. If he were loved.

Plural number.

- If we were loved,
If ye or you were loved,
If they were loved.

Or thus :

Singular number.

1. If I was loved,
2. If thou wast loved,
3. If he was loved.

Plural number.

- If we were loved,
If ye or you were loved,
If they were loved.

The remaining tenses of this mood, are similar to the correspondent tenses of the Indicative Mood.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I may, can, or must be loved,
2. Thou mayst, c. or m. be loved,
3. He may, c. or m. be loved.

Plural number.

- We may, c. or m. be loved,
Ye or you m. c. or m. be loved,
They m. c. or m. be loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I might, could, would, or should be loved,
2. Thou mightst, c. w. or s. be loved,
3. He might, c. w. or s. be loved.

Plural number.

- We might, could, would, or should be loved,
Ye or you m. c. w. or s. be loved,
They m. c. w. or s. be loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I may, can, or must have been loved,
2. Thou mayst, c. or m. have been loved,
3. He may, c. or m. have been loved.

[loved,

Plural number.

- We may, c. or m. have been loved,
Ye or you may, c. or m. have been loved,
They may, c. or m. have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular number.

1. I might, could, would, or should have been loved,
2. Thou mightst, c. w. or s. have been loved,
3. He might, c. w. or s. have been loved.

Plural number.

- We might, could, would, or should have been loved,
Ye or you m. c. w. or s. have been loved,
They m. c. w. or s. have been loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

To be loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

To have been loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular number.

2. Be loved, be thou loved, or do thou be loved.

Plural number.

- Be loved, be ye or you loved, or do ye or you be loved.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT,

PERFECT,

COMPOUND PERFECT,

Being loved.

Loved.

Having been loved.

PARSING LESSON XIV.

Passive Verbs.

The master teaches the neighbour's little children.
 The neighbour's little children are taught by the master.
 The carpenter built those elegant houses.
 Those elegant houses were built by the carpenter.
 The industrious farmer cultivates his farm well.
 The farm is well cultivated by the industrious farmer.
 He should have been carried, had I known his situation.
 Being ridiculed and despised, he became melancholy.
 Having been ridiculed, he left the company.
 Ridiculed, despised, and insulted, he became discouraged.
 If he has been seen, he has not been caught.
 If I were beaten as badly as he, I should complain.
 You are esteemed because you are honest. [formed.
 Mentally and bodily, we are curiously and wonderfully
 The person will have been executed when the pardon
 arrives.
 He is esteemed, both by his parents and brothers.
 A plain understanding, is often joined with great worth.

A CATALOGUE OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

In the following list, the verbs which are conjugated regularly as well as irregularly, are marked with an R.

<i>Present tense.*</i>	<i>Imperfect tense.</i>	<i>Perfect participle.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect part.</i>
Abide	abode	abode	Cast	cast	cast
Am	was	been	Catch	caught R.	caught R.
Arise	arose	arisen	Chide	chid	chid, or } chidden }
Awake	awoke R.	awaked	Choose	chose	chosen
Bear	bore	borne	Cleave,	clove, or	cleft, or } cloven }
Beat	beat	beat, or } beaten }	to split	cleft	
Begin	began	begun	Cling	clung	clung
Bend	bent	bent	Clothe	clothed	clad R.
Bereave	bereft R.	bereft R.	Come	came	come
Beseech	besought	besought	Cost	cost	cost
Bid	bid, or	bid, or } bade }	Crow	erew R.	crowed
Bind	bound	bound	Creep	crept	crept
Bite	bit	bitten, bit	Cut	cut	cut
Bleed	bled	bled	Dare*	durst	dared
Blow	blew	blown	Deal	dealt R.	dealt R.
Break	broke	broken	Dig	dug R.	dug R.
Breed	bred	bred	Do	did	done
Bring	brought	brought	Draw	drew	drawn
Build	built	built	Drive	drove	driven
Burst	burst	burst	Drink	drank	drunk
Buy	bought	bought	Dwell	dwelt R.	dwelt R.
			Eat	eat, or ate	eaten
			Fall	fell	fallen

* Dare, to venture. Dare, to challenge, R.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. part.</i>
Feed	fed	fed	Shake	shook	shaken
Feel	felt	felt	Shape	shaped	shapen R.
Fight	fought	fought	Shave	shaved	shaven R.
Find	found	found	Shear	sheared	shorn R.
Flee	fled	fled	Shed	shed	shed
Fling	flung	flung	Shine	shone R.	shone R.
Fly	flew	flown	Show	showed	shown
Forget	forgot	forgotten	Shoe	shod	shod
Forsake	forsook	forsook	Shoot	shot	shot
Freeze	froze	frozen	Shrink	shrank	shrank
Get	got	got	Shred	shred	shred
Gild	gilt R.	gilt R.	Shut	shut	shut
Gird	girt R.	girt R.	Sing	sung, sang	sung
Give	gave	given	Sink	sunk, sank	sunk
Go	went	gone	Sit	sat	sat
Grave	graved	graven R.	Slay	slaw	slain
Grind	ground	ground	Sleep	slept	slept
Grow	grew	grown	Slide	slid	slidden
Have	had	had	Sling	slung	slung
Hang	hung R.	hung R.	Slink	slunk	slunk
Hear	heard	heard	Slit	slit R.	slit R.
Hew	hewed	hewn R.	Smite	smote	smitten
Hide	hid	hidden, hid	Sow	sowed	sown R.
Hit	hit	hit	Speak	spoke	spoken
Hold	held	held	Speed	sped	sped
Hurt	hurt	hurt	Spend	spent	spent
Keep	kept	kept	Spill	spilt R.	spilt R.
Knit	knit R.	knit R.	Spin	spun	spun
Know	knew	known	Spit	spit	spit
Lade	laded	laden	Split	split	split
Lay	laid	laid	Spread	spread	spread
Lead	led	led	Spring	sprung } sprang }	sprung
Leave	left	left	Stand	stood	stood
Lend	lent	lent	Steal	stole	stolen
Let	let	let	Stick	stuck	stuck
Lie*	lay	lain	Sting	stung	stung
Load	loaded	laden R.	Stink	stunk	stunk
Lose	lost	lost	Stride	strid, t	strid, or
Make	made	made		strode	stridden
Meet	met	met	Strike	struck	struck
Mow	mowed	mown R.	String	strung	strung
Pay	paid	paid	Strive	strove	striven
Put	put	put	Swear	swore	sworn
Read	read	read	Sweat	sweat R.	sweat R.
Rend	rent	rent	Swell	swelled	swollen R.
Rid	rid	rid	Swim	swam	swum
Ring	rung,	rung		swam	swung
Rise	rose	risen	Swing	swung	swung
Rive	rived	ripen	Take	took	taken
Run	ran	run	Teach	taught	taught
Saw	sawed	sawn R.	Tear	tore	torn
Say	said	said	Tell	told	told
See	saw	seen	Think	thought	thought
seek	sought	sought	Thrive	throve R.	thriven
Sell	sold	sold	Throw	threw	thrown
Send	sent	sent	Thrust	thrust	thrust
Set	set	set	Tread	trod	trod
			Wax	waxed	waxen R.

* Lie, to lie down

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. part.</i>
Wear	wore	worn	Wind	wound	wound
Weave	wove	woven	Work	wrought	wrought
Weep	wept	wept	Wring	wrung	wrung
Win	won	won	Write	wrote	written

Defective verbs are those which are used only in some of the moods and tenses, and have no participles.

The principal of them are the following.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect part. wanting.</i>
May,	might.	_____
Can,	could.	_____
Will,	would.	_____
Shall,	should.	_____
Must,	must.	_____
Ought,	ought.	_____
_____	quoth.	_____

All these are used as auxiliaries except *ought* and *quoth*: these two are never used as such. *Ought* is the same in both tenses. Its tense may be determined by the following infinitive. When the following infinitive is in the present tense, *ought* is in the present tense; as, "He *ought* to go;" and when followed by the infinitive perfect, *ought* is in the imperfect tense; as, "He *ought* to have gone." *Quoth* is now obsolete, except in poetry and burlesque.

PARSING LESSON XV.

Nouns in apposition, and in the nominative case independent.

George, James Monroe, the president, is a wise man.

Solution of *George, James Monroe, and president*. *George* is a proper noun, second person, singular number, masculine gender, and in the nominative case independent, according to RULE XVIII. (*Repeat the rule.*) *James Monroe* is a proper noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case to the verb *is*, according to RULE IV. (*Repeat the rule.*) *President* is a common noun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, nominative case, and put in apposition* with the noun *James Monroe*; according to RULE XIX. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XVIII.

When a direct address is made, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative case independent; as, "O king, live forever;" "O house of Israel;" "Children, obey your parents;" "O thou man of God."

* By apposition is understood, the addition of another word or name for the same person or thing, in order more fully to define and explain the meaning or sense of it.

† What is meant by its being *independent*, is, that it is independent of any verb. It is independent only, when it has no verb to agree with it.

RULE XIX.

Two or more nouns signifying the same thing, are put, by apposition, in the same case; as, "*Paul the Apostle*;" "*Solomon, the son of David, king of Israel.*"

Girls, you understand this rule very well.

Boys, I love you for your good conduct.

Newton the philosopher, was a wise man.

Washington the general, commanded the army.

Christ the Saviour, was crucified on Calvary.

Father, forgive them, they know not what they do.

It must be so, Plato, thou reasonest well. [rents.

Parents, instruct your children: Children, obey your pa-

Richard the instructor, teaches his neighbour's children.

Clinton the governour of the state of New-York, is at Albany.

James Monroe, president of the United States, is at Washington.

The nominative case is sometimes composed of the infinitive mood, or part of a sentence.

PARSING LESSON XVI.

To see is desirable. *To see the sun* is pleasant.

Solution of *to see*, and *to see the sun*. *To see* is a verb in the infinitive mood, and the nominative case to the verb *is*, according to RULE XX. (*Repeat the rule.*) *To see the sun* is part of a sentence, which is the nominative case to the verb *is*, according to RULE XX. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XX.

The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes put as the nominative case to the verb; as, "*To swear is wicked*;" "*That any thing can exist, without existing in space*, is to my mind incomprehensible."

To err is human: *to forgive* divine.

To swear is wicked: *to steal* criminal.

To live is desirable: *to die* dreadful.

To excel others in learning, is commendable.

To die is the inevitable lot of man.

To live a life of virtue, is commendable.

To sleep the sleep of death, is the lot of man.

To love our Maker, is our reasonable duty.

That virtue will be rewarded, and vice punished, is a doctrine plainly taught in the bible.

PARSING LESSON XVII.

Nominative case absolute.

The general being slain, the army was routed.

Solution. *The general being slain*, being independent on the rest of the sentence, is the nominative case absolute, according to RULE XXI. (*Repeat the rule.*)

RULE XXI.

A noun or pronoun, joined with a participle, independent of a verb, forms the nominative case absolute; as, "*The lecture being finished*, the assembly withdrew;" "*Shame being lost*, all virtue is lost."

The rain having ceased, the men pursued their journey.

The sun being risen, the weather became fine.

She having arrived, we retired to the country.

They having departed, we proceeded towards the city.

He being dismissed, they returned to the village.

The assembly being composed, he resumed his oration.

They being friendly, we accomplished our object.

The parliament having justified the king's conduct, the mob dispersed.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES IN PARSING.

PARSING LESSON XVIII.

Hope, the balm of life, soothes the soul.

Beware of one who has been your enemy.

He cannot go wrong whom virtue guides.

We should be generous but not profligate.

We should prefer our duty to our pleasure.

Keep yourself from passion and peevishness.

They who seek wisdom, will certainly find her.

Yielding to immoral pleasure, corrupts the heart.

We should not practice what we blame in others.

If our desires be moderate, our wants will be few.

Indolence frustrates every design of our existence.

To have good and kind parents, is a great blessing.

Guilt often casts a damp over our sprightliest hours.

Bad as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue.

Young people should reverence their parents at home, strangers when abroad, and themselves when alone.

Learning is the delight of youth, the comfort of old age, and the only sure guide to honour and preferment.

Those are the best instructors, that teach in their lives, and prove their words by their actions.

They that speak without care, often remember their own words with sorrow.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Interest speaks all sorts of languages, and acts all manner of parts; virtues are lost in interest, as rivers in seas.

Wisdom leads us to speak and act what is most proper: prudence prevents our speaking or acting improperly.

Virtue, corrupted with vain glory, turns to pride; pride poisoned with malice, becomes envy.

Join, therefore, humility with your virtue, and pride shall have no footing, nor envy find an entrance.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

A good conscience seats the mind on a rich throne of lasting quietness; but horror waits upon a guilty soul.

Passion is a sort of fever in the mind, which always leaves us weaker than it found us.

The expectation of future happiness, is the best relief of anxious thoughts, the most perfect cure of melancholy, the guide of life, and a comfort in death.

Diligence is a fair fortune, and industry a good estate: idleness wastes a man as insensibly, as industry improves him.

Diligence, the handmaid of providence, is parent of intelligence, and the noble dispenser of excellence; all arts and sciences are at her command, she crowns her sons and lovers with riches and honour.

The violation of truth, is so infamous a crime, that it ought to be avoided by every one.

Lying is one of the most scandalous sins that can be committed between man and man; a crime of a deep die, and of an extensive nature, leading into innumerable sins; for lying is practised to deceive, injure, betray, rob, and destroy.

The luxurious live to eat and drink; but the wise and temperate eat and drink to live.

Wisdom is better without an inheritance, than an inheritance without wisdom.

A great fortune in the hands of a fool, is a great misfortune. The more riches he has, the greater fool he is.

True friendship is like sound health, the value of it is seldom known until it is lost.

None are so fond of secrets, as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets, as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation.

PARSING LESSON XIX.

A few examples in which the same word differently situated or applied, constitutes several of the parts of speech.

Damp air is injurious to health.

Guilt sheds a *damp* upon our sprightliest hours.

Let no disappointment *damp* your enterprise.

Every being loves its *like*.

The gospel makes *like* promises to all.

I *like* to see every human being happy.

You should acquit yourselves *like* men.

Those *that* would excel, must be attentive.

I wish *that* *that* idea might be forcibly impressed

I wish *that* he would lend me *that* book *that* you sold *him*.

I will submit, *for* submission brings peace.

It is *for* our health to be temperate.

We all *hope* for happiness hereafter.

Hope is the last thing that dies in man.

After a *calm*, we may expect a storm.

It is easier to prevent passion than to *calm* it.

A *calm* evening often succeeds a stormy day.

Still waters are commonly the deepest.

We should endeavour to *still* the angry passions.

They are *still* afraid, though out of all danger.

He *provided* money for his journey.

I will go, *provided* he will accompany me.

It is *much* more blessed to give, than to receive.

Much money has been expended to little purpose.

Where *much* is given, *much* will be required.

The *fair* was numerously attended.

His character is *fair* and honourable.

The *hail* was very destructive.

We *hail* you as friends and brothers.

He has served them with his *utmost* ability.

When we do our *utmost*, no more is required.

Little things appear great to *little* minds.

Little do the gay think of the misery around them.

The scholars are employed in a very useful *study*.

The industrious scholars *study* grammar.

To-morrow may be better weather than *to-day*.

I read *to-day*, but I shall write *to-morrow*

Mind what is dictated by infinite wisdom.

Cultivate your *mind*. it will render old age happy.

RECAPITULATION OF THE **RULES OF SYNTAX.**



Exercises in false Grammar annexed, adapted to the different rules of Syntax; to be corrected and parsed by the learner.

RULE I.*

Articles belong to nouns which they limit or define; as, "*A book; an apple; the house; the stars.*"

RULE II.

A noun or pronoun in the possessive case, is governed by the noun it possesses; as, "*John's book;*" "*Perry's victory;*" "*Every tree is known by its fruit.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

Moses rod was turned into a serpent.

If ye suffer for righteousness's sake, happy are ye.

Nevertheless, Asa his heart was perfect with the Lord.

Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee.

The girls books were kept in better order than the boys.

Wisdoms precepts are the good boys greatest delight.

A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune.

RULE III.

Adjectives belong to the nouns or pronouns which they qualify; as, "*A wise man; a great house; he is good.*"

RULE IV.

The nominative case governs the verb; as, "*Thou lovest; he walks; birds sing.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

He that thinks twice before he speak once, will speak twice the better for it.

Is thou well? Has thou been to town to-day?

She that art virtuous deserves esteem.

The girls was here yesterday, but are at sent to-day.

There is many occasions in life, in which silence is a mark of true wisdom.

* There are no corrections to be made under the I. III. VII. IX. XVI. and XVIII. RULES.

RULE V.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person ; as, " He *writes* ; the trees *grow*."

Exercises in false syntax.

Thou should be more diligent in attending to thy studies.
Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.

Disappointments sinks the heart of man ; but the renewal of hope give consolation.

The mechanism of clocks and watches were totally unknown a few centuries ago.

What avails the best sentiments, if people do not live suitably to them ?

RULE VI.

Active verbs govern the objective case ; as, " Cain smote *Abel* ;" " Truth ennobles *her*."

Exercises in false syntax.

He that is idle and mischievous reprove sharply.

The master loves thou, because thou art diligent.

The man who he raised from obscurity, is dead.

Whatever others do, let thou and I perform our duty

They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature.

Who have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth

RULE VII.

Every adjective pronoun belongs to some noun expressed or understood ; as, " *My* house ; *every* tree ; *these* books ; *any* book."

RULE VIII.

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, or the nouns they represent, in gender and number ; as, " This is the *man whom* I love." " That is the *vice which* I hate."

Exercises in false syntax.

They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

The prisoners which broke jail, have returned.

The exercise of reason appears as little in the sportsmen, as in the beasts whom they sometimes hunt, and by whom they are sometimes hunted.

RULE IX.

Participles generally relate to nouns or pronouns ; as, " *Charles loving* his parents, obeyed them ;" " I saw *him labouring* in the field."

RULE X.

Participles, derived from active verbs, govern the objective case ; as, " Charles *loving* his *parents*, obeyed them."

Exercises in false syntax.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools.

Suspecting not only we, but they also, he was studious to avoid all intercourse.

I could not avoid considering, in some degree, they as enemies to me, and thou as a suspicious friend.

RULE XI.

Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs ; as, " He writes *elegantly* ;" " We heard them *secretly* contriving evil ;" " She is *very* beautiful ;" " He speaks *very* gracefully."

Exercises in false syntax.

He acted agreeable to his promise.

He conducted himself very unsuitable to his profession.

She writes very neat, and spells accurate.

Very industrious scholars study constant.

She was exceeding careful not to give offence.

He gave bountiful, but they gave sparing.

He was prodigal, and his property is now near exhausted.

RULE XII.

Prepositions govern the objective case ; as, " He went *from* New-York *to* Boston ; " I came *into* the house *with* him.

Exercises in false syntax.

From he that is needy and afflicted, turn not away.

I hope it is not I who they are displeased with.

Does that boy know who he speaks to ?

Who does he offer such language to ?

From the character of those persons who you associate with, your own will be established.

Associate not thyself with those who none can speak well of.

What concord can subsist between those who commit crimes, and they who abhor them ?

RULE XIII.

Conjunctions connect nouns and pronouns in the same case, and verbs in the same moods and tenses ; as, " They saw *John and Peter* ;" " I taught *him and her* ;" " They read *and spell*."

Exercises in false syntax.

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

She and him are very unhappily connected.

He invited my brother and I to see his garden.

She is more fond of reading than him.

I esteem him, and her, and they.

Peter and me will go to church to-morrow.

George and him are very good writers.

RULE XIV.

When two or more nouns, or pronouns, in the singular number, are connected by a disjunctive conjunction, the verb which agrees with them, must be in the singular number ; as, " He *or she writes* ;" " Daniel, David, *or Henry is* at school."

Exercises in false syntax.

Ignorance or negligence have caused this mistake.

Knowledge or virtue are preferable to riches.

His father, mother, or brother, reside at New-York.

Neither prosperity nor adversity have improved them.

There are many faults in spelling, which neither analogy nor pronunciation justify.

Man's happiness, or misery, are in a great measure, put into his own hands.

RULE XV.

When two or more nouns, or pronouns, in the singular number, are connected by a copulative conjunction, the verb which agrees with them, must be in the plural number ; as, " He *and she are* dutiful ;" " Daniel, David, *and Henry are* at school.

Exercises in false syntax.

Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.

Sobriety and humility leads to honour.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

Coffee and sugar is imported from the West Indies.

In unity consists the welfare and security of every society.
 The inquisitive and curious is generally talkative.
 Religion and knowledge excels wealth and grandeur.
 His politeness and good disposition was entirely changed.
 Humility and love, whatever obscurities may involve religious tenets, constitutes the essence of true religion.

What signifies the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance?

RULE XVI.

A verb in the infinitive mood, may be governed by a verb, noun, adjective, or participle; as, "He *loves to learn* his book;" "They have a *desire to improve*;" "He is *eager to learn*;" "Endeavouring to persuade."

RULE XVII.

The verb *to be*, through all its variations, and passive verbs which signify naming, have the same case after, as before them; as, "*It is I*, be not afraid;" "*Whom* do you fancy *him* to be;" "*The child* was named *Thomas*;" "*Homer* is styled the *prince* of poets."

Exercises in false syntax.

I believe it to be they who raised the report.
 It was not me who made the noise.
 Whom do men say that I am?
 I would act the same part, if I were him or in his situation.
 Thou art him who sold the books.
 He is not the person whom he appeared to be.
 Let him be who he may, I am not afraid of him.
 It might have been him, but there is no proof of it.
 He is not the person whom it seemed he was.
 If it were not him, who do you imagine it to have been.
 He so much resembled his brother, that at first sight I took it to be he.

I cannot tell who has befriended me, unless it is him from whom I have received many benefits.

RULE XVIII.

When a direct address is made, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative case independent; as, "*O king*, live forever;" "*O house* of Israel;" "*Children*, obey your parents;" "*O thou* man of God."

RULE XIX.

Two or more nouns signifying the same thing, are put, by apposition, in the same case; as, "*Paul the Apostle*;" "*Solomon, the son of David, king of Israel.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

I gave my book to James, he who was here yesterday.

The estate was left to Simon and John, the two eldest sons, they that had been to Europe.

Art thou acquainted with Clarissa the milliner, she whom we met in our walks this morning.

Augustus the Roman emperor; him who succeeded Julius Cesar, is variously described.

This house belongs to William, the carpenter, he who built it.

The money was left to David and Daniel, the two youngest sons, they that had been to England.

RULE XX.

The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes put as the nominative case to the verb; as, "*To swear is wicked*;" "*That any thing can exist, without existing in space, is to my mind incomprehensible*"

Exercises in false syntax.

To do unto all men, as we would that they, in similar circumstances, should do unto us, constitute the great principle of virtue.

From a fear of the world's censure, to be ashamed of the practice of precepts which the heart approves and embraces, mark a feeble and imperfect character.

RULE XXI.

A noun or pronoun, joined with a participle, independent of a verb, forms the nominative case absolute; as, "*The lecture being finished, the assembly withdrew*;" "*Shame being lost, all virtue is lost.*"

Exercises in false syntax.

Him having ended his discourse, the assembly dispersed.

Them being willing to improve, the study was rendered agreeable.

They were all more or less censurable, her only excepted, who was very circumspect in her conduct.

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